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VOL. 42.—NO. 78. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1891.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

NO PEACE FOR ERIN.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO PARNELL'S PROPOSAL.

Thousands of Hungry Men Parade the Streets of London.

THE POPE AIDS THE KAISER IN HIS WAR ON SOCIALISTS.

France at the Chicago World's Fair—How the British Public Regard the Behring Sea Dispute—A Prince Who Defies the Power of the Emperor William—Germany Strengthening Her Border Fortresses—Current Events at Europe's Capitals.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—There is no doubt, despite all reports to the contrary, that Dillon's departure for France is to strengthen O'Brien's hand against the McCarthyites, who are averse to considering the terms arranged between O'Brien and Parnell. McCarthy is completely in the hands of Healy, who is altogether for repudiating O'Brien, since he failed to induce O'Brien at their Paris interview to cut relations with Parnell. The feelings with which McCarthy and Sexton have now gone to Boulogne are plainly indicated by Hooper's dispatch to his Cork paper, wherein he says that if O'Brien plays into Parnell's hands he, too, must be fought.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THREAT.

The significance of this threat will appear from the fact that Hooper is to be editor of the new McCarthyite Dublin daily paper which post O'Brien declined. Hooper has been in constant communication in London for the past week with McCarthy and Sexton. O'Brien on his side is indignant at the insulting strain in which the Gladstonian newspapers assail his action in conferring with Parnell, and it is believed that these newspapers are inspired by the McCarthyites; in short, that McCarthy is plainly trying to antagonize O'Brien. It is known that if Dillon and O'Brien fail to reunite the party, they will go to jail and the six months of their imprisonment will enable the Healy faction to consolidate their power in Ireland, which is an additional inducement for them to prevent any settlement unless there is a rupture between O'Brien, McCarthy and Sexton. Nothing authentic will be known for some days as to the result of the conference.

EFFECT ON THE LIBERALS.

In the meantime the crisis is telling seriously on the harmony of the Gladstonian party. Harcourt is sulking and probably cursing the home rule alliance. The Gladstonian press and politicians show no gratitude to the McCarthyites for their sacrifices in order to preserve the Gladstonian alliance. They speak and write about them in a tone of command and patronage which they never dared to adopt when Parnell was leader. In fact the prestige of the Irish party has suffered enormously by the election of McCarthy, because he is only a makeshift and cannot restrain the opposing forces within the party with Davitt on one side and Healy on the other. O'Brien and Dillon are irretrievably committed to the plan of campaign, which Sexton has always opposed. There are arising small jealousies which Parnell's influence has always hitherto checked. McCarthy will be driven mad or retire.

WILL NOT RETIRE.

It is stated authoritatively that, irrespective of any compromise between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien, Mr. Justin McCarthy is determined to retain the position of chairman and will be a party to no bargain between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien. This is the view he takes of what is due to himself. From first to last Mr. Dillon has been a consenting party to the Boulogne treaty.

WHERE GLADSTONE STANDS.

The rumor has been current again of a split in the Liberal party, growing out of the Irish complication. There was some ground for it once, but there is no truth in it now. Differences of opinion as to the best course to pursue with the Irish party at first arose between Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley. These differences have been settled, and the Liberal Leaders are acting together, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Gladstone has no desire to retire from political life. While he is ready to do so, should the cause of his country require it, he is assured and he feels that his services were never more needed than at the present time. He will give them, and is content to die in the harness. His letter to Mr. Furness, the Liberal candidate for Parliament from Hartlepool, is an earnest of this determination and an indication that he maintains his position as the leader and chief of the Liberal party so acknowledged by all.

TAKING CARE OF THE POOR.

The British Navy, or a part of it, is just now engaged in a good work on the coast of Ireland. The Magnate, Bantere, Britomarte, Sea Horse and Grappler and the two mercantile steamers, Hawk and Falcon, besides a number of small steam tenders, are supplying provisions to Achill, Clare, the Arrau Island, Boffin and other distressed places. Balfour's fund is rolling up apace, and everybody is hastening to put their names in the same list as that of Queen Victoria. The distress is very great and all the money from any source can undoubtedly be put to excellent use. Mothers and daughters are toiling with spade and shovel on Government relief works for less than a shilling a day, and some of the women have their babes strapped to their backs.

PARNELL'S PLANS.

Mr. Parnell is pursuing his plan of campaign with apparent indifference to the outcome of the recent conference with O'Brien. As far back as Christmas he announced his intention of speaking at Limerick and from that city proceeding to Ennis, Waterford and other centers. To-morrow he keeps his engagement at Limerick. The news from Dublin and other places indicate that the demonstration will be one of the greatest since the beginning of the present controversy.

Parnell's speech at Limerick to-morrow will deal largely with Gladstone's attitude toward Home Rule now and his home rule bill in 1886. He will not dwell much on the serious split in the Irish party or his recent conference with O'Brien. The POST-DISPATCH correspondent saw Parnell for a moment to-day at Dr. Henny's house, where he received numerous callers. He jubilantly declared that it was untrue that he contemplated even a temporary retirement. He said he and O'Brien did not differ on any material points for the advancement of the Irish cause. On the other hand Parnell's attitude towards the crowds who surrounded him in the streets to-day indicated that he intends to keep on fighting on the line of the Kilkenny campaign. To-day he delivered addresses to small throngs on the slightest provocation, including an address at the railway station before his departure, urging the Irish people to stick to him through thick and thin. He will return to Dublin after his Limerick speech. He speaks next Sunday at Waterford.

THE BUTT MOVEMENT.

KILKENNY, Jan. 1.—The Mitchelstown Board of Guardians have received an invitation from Mr. Power of Kilkenny to attend the loyal National Home Rule Convention of magistrates, grand jurors and public boards summoned to met in Dublin in order to re-establish the movement of O'Connell and Butt. The convention, it is announced, will be a thoroughly loyal and Nationalist meeting, having the ultimate object of restoring Grattan's Parliament.

LONDON'S PROBLEMS.

HUNGER DRIVING THE POOR TO DESPERATION—EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The weather has become something more than an ordinary subject of conversation. Such a prolonged period of cold has not been known in England during the present century. It has caused deep and widespread suffering. The distress is culminating in a crisis in this city. The poor are being driven to desperation. It is estimated that there are at the present moment in and about London 100,000 able-bodied men, accustomed to and willing to work, who are deprived of employment.

The closing of the Thames by ice has paralyzed industry above London Bridge and cut off thousands from the sources of a livelihood, leaving them without food or shelter. These are added to the permanent masses of the unemployed, and the metropolis has become the most seriously congested district in the Kingdom. The situation has become critical. Large numbers of haggard and hungry men and women are parading the streets in the best parts of the city demanding work and bread. They are becoming violent in their demonstration and threaten to break into stores and houses. The police do not interfere with these processions so long as no harm is done, unwilling to exasperate the people in their distress and drive them to despair.

The force on duty in the threatened districts has been strengthened and other precautions have been taken against disturbances of which storekeepers and householders have had serious fears. In the East End, where the inhabitants are unprovided for long-continued frost, the distraction and distress is unprecedented. The charitable are unable to cope with them. Several deaths from starvation are reported to-day. Something on a large scale must be organized promptly.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

The publication of the correspondence on the Behring Sea question caused a flash of interest this week. Alarm was felt at first, before the character of the correspondence was known, and the Government found it necessary to resort to the unusual expedient of sending a communication to the press to allay it. It is evident from this that the rulers of Great Britain lay great stress on the maintenance of good feeling between England and the United States. The appearance of dispatches in the press the next day was a relief. Although not altogether satisfactory to the British mind, the dispatch of Mr. Blaine was not as bellicose as expected and leaving a way open for ultimate arbitration, tranquilized the public, which does not care two straws for the seal fishery and does care a great deal for American friendship and American trade. The press is generally blaming Mr. Blaine, who is charged with angling for the Irish vote, but it is a good symptom that it does not take seriously and will not allow itself to believe he means or wants to bring on a war against the manifest will of the American people. The ill-feeling toward the United States is not deep and were it not for the echoes of comment in the weekly periodicals, the subject would by this time have been forgotton. The extraordinary length of the communication on both sides has helped to smother public interest and bury the matter out of sight.

A MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE.

One of the reasons just now why the English have no disposition to quarrel with the United States is that their relations with Ireland, which not long ago promised home rule for her, have been rudely broken in upon by the dissension among the Irish leaders. Should a satisfactory settlement not be arrived at Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party may lose heart and give up the Irish cause. Ireland in that case would be left to her own distracted devices and become again a constant menace to the tranquility of the United Kingdom. The important issues pending on this wretched quarrel keeps up an interest in a subject which the English people would be glad to get rid of.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new grand opera will soon see the light at Mr. D'Oyly Cartes' new theater. The full score of the new opera covers no less than 640 pages of manuscript, and as Sir Arthur writes very neatly and closely, the mere manual labor herein involved must have been considerable. During the twelve months or thereabouts that he has been engaged on "Ivanhoe," the composer has had fairly good health—far better, for instance, than whilst he was writing "The Golden Legend," and he has never worked with greater facility than during the few weeks previous to putting the final finishing touches to the opera.

Mr. Harris has decided to give a cheap season of Italian opera in the spring and Mlle. Guilia Ravogli will return for a short time and appear, among other parts, in "Carmen-Arole" which she has already played with such success in Italy. For his summer campaign at Covent Garden, Mr. Harris has concluded an engagement with Miss Risley, an American contralto of whom reports speak very highly and who is now completing her studies under the celebrated Mme. Marchesi. The impresario has also secured the services of M. Mauret, M. Devoyod and Sig. Peroten, all valuable artists.

Grace Hawthorne and Kelly have produced "Hero and Leander" at a copyright performance at Hastings to-day, alleging that they have the English rights of the play for one year. This production heads off Mrs. James Brown-Potter and Kyrle Bellew, who are now en route from Australia to produce "Hero and Leander" in England. A lively row is imminent.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

THE POPE WILL AID THE KAISER IN HIS CRUSADE—BERLIN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Kaiser has secured an ally in Pope Leo XIII. in his campaign against the Socialists. It is said that after many communications an understanding has been arrived at between the Emperor and the Vatican to make common cause in the suppression, of course by suasive methods, of the declared adversary of established institutions. Instructions have been given to the Catholic clergy in Germany to influence their flocks against the Socialist agitation. On the part of the German Government the attitude, heretofore distant and sometimes hostile, which Bismarck maintained toward the Church is abandoned and amends are to be made for the past, so far as the liberality in the future can amend.

An important movement in this connection, first alluded to in these dispatches, is the international conference proposed by Germany for the suppression of anarchism and revolutionary socialism, and the extradition of persons accused of petty crimes. Austria has already agreed to the conference and Italy and England have the subject under consideration. In due time the proposition will be submitted to other European cabinets. The conference is to be held in Switzerland, with the object of bringing pressure to bear on that little republic, heretofore an asylum for political refugees from all parts of the continent. The consent of England to any agreement is looked upon as hopeless so far as political extradition is concerned. The Socialists, notwithstanding the antagonism of the Government, are actively pushing their propaganda now among the Conservatives, and to whom they give special attention. As the strength of the Conservatives is chiefly in the rural districts, this new turn of the Socialists is giving rise to some anxiety. Although the Government has indicated that the law expelling the Jesuits is not to be repealed, petitions are still being circulated throughout Germany against such repeal, and are receiving numerous signatures.

PROF. KOCH'S LYMPH.

The manufacture of Koch's lymph is not going to be a scheme of charity with the Prussian Government, although such has been the common impression. The Prussian treasury intends to make a very handsome sum out of the secret, and its profits may rival after a time those of the famous patent medicine venders of Great Britain and America. The pretense that the object of keeping the formula secret is to maintain the purity of the lymph, has been at last exploded by the admission that the State expects to net a yearly profit of 4,000,000 marks out of the business, and of this Dr. Koch is to receive a sum not exceeding 1,000,000 marks and his assistants 250,000 marks each. The lucky assistants are Prof. Pfuhl and Dr. Libbertz. The financial arrangements are subject to the approval of the Prussian Diet, but this will, no doubt, be accorded. Dr. Koch has just returned from a fortnight's holdiday in the Hartz Mountains. He is in excellent health and spirits and has recovered from the slight depression caused by overwork. To an English doctor who begged him, in the interests of humanity, to publish the details of his discovery, he said that the discovery was his own, and he could do what he pleased with it, that he had confided it to the State and would abide by the decision of the State.

A singular case is reported from Lugano, Switzerland. A Frenchman, sick with tuberculosis, was advised to try the Koch remedy. He replied, "Nothing Prussian, nothing Prussian," apparently preferring death to the use of a German cure.

"PRINCE OF THE WENDS."

The feudal element in Germany is at length making itself heard in protest against the levelling policy of the Kaiser. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Frederick Franz III., is the potentate who has undertaken to bell the cat by hurling defiance in behalf of himself and his fellows in the petty sovereignties of Germany at the Imperial autocrat. The Grand Duke is himself an autocrat in his little but by no means contemptible domain. His Legislature is composed chiefly of nobles and well-to-do people. He views with alarm the plans of the Emperor to abolish feudalism and substitute local self-government throughout Prussia, and he is also inclined by origin and marriage rather to Russia than to Austria. Tracing back his family to the age of Charlemagne and calling himself "Prince of the Wends" or German Slavs, he is one of the proudest rulers in Europe, and he has regarded with ill-concealed disgust the reformatory tendencies of his Imperial suzerain. His invitation to Bismarck to take charge of the affairs of the Grand Duchy is generally construed as a rebuke to the Emperor, and Bismarck's declination has not lessened the force of the rebuke in the public estimation. The Grand Duke has now assumed the leadership of what may be called a pro-Russian and reactionary party in the German Empire and there is no doubt that he has many sympathizers.

EVENTS IN THE EMPIRE.

On Thursday last the German and Hungarian delegates resumed in Vienna their consideration of the proposed reciprocity between the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. The changes in the tariffs of the respective countries will not be so sweeping as at first contemplated, and it is now certain that there will be nothing like free trade in the manufactured goods of which Germany and Austria are rival producers. Austria and Italy have agreed to prolong their existing commercial treaty until Dec. 31, 1891.

It does not speak well for the prospects of European peace that Germany is preparing to make a first-class fortress of the city of Breslau in Silesia. The work will cost many millions of dollars, and when it is completed Breslau will be one of the strongest fortresses in Europe and a mighty breakwater against Russian invasion. Count Waldersee, Chief of the General staff, has been quietly looking over the plans and as soon as the Reichstag is ready to supply the money the work will begin.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

INVITATION TO FRANCE TO BE REPRESENTED AT CHICAGO.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—How will the invitation of the United States, asking France to be represented at the World's Fair at Chicago, be received in France? This is a question which is beginning to be asked in this city in official and political circles. In this connection a well-known public man, whose voice will do much to decide the matter, said to-day: "The United States Minister, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, will send the invitation when he gets it to M. Ribot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will in turn, hand it to M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce. Matters similar to exhibitions are under his control. M. Roche will lay the invitation before his colleagues and then will be determined what is to be done in the matter. The first thing brought upon the tapis, undoubtedly, will be the McKinley tariff legislation. France, as you know, is greatly irritated over the measure, and it must have some effect upon the way the cabinet will treat the invitation."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

A prominent member of the Government said: "Of course, the McKinley affair will have to be discussed when the invitation is laid before us, but we know that your new tariff does not treat France so severely as it does some other countries—Germany for instance. So, this fact may tend to give a more friendly reception to the invitation than would otherwise be the case. Then again, the recent elections in the United States lead us to hope that the Draconian nature of the United States tariff will be largely removed in the course of the next Congress, so it would be bad policy for France to decline to be represented at the Chicago World's Fair.

OLD TIES THAT BIND.

"Furthermore no Frenchman can forget the old ties which once bound together so closely France and the United States nor how loyally you responded to our invitation in 1889. For we well remember that the United States was the only great county officially represented at our Centennial celebration.

"Not one of us who saw how your countrymen and countrywomen flocked to Paris can treat otherwise than with the warmest sympathy this request that Republican France participate in the celebrating of the discovery of the New World."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A CRISIS OCCURS IN THE PORTUGESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—A crisis has occurred in the Portugese Ministry growing out of difference with regard to the policy to be pursued in Central Africa and the recently concluded treaty with Great Britain. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public Works have resigned, and their withdrawal may cause a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet. The King is much harrassed by the complications which have arisen.

THE STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In Scotland the railway strikes continue and there is no prospect of an immediate settlement; although their funds are about exhausted, the men are obstinate. Although passenger trains are running on all the roads, they are few in number and slow in motion, being badly handled and in danger of obstructions.

IN LINE OF BATTLE.

THE TROOPS AWAIT THE SURRENDER OF THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Failing to Come In Their Camp Will Be Attacked.

THE INDIANS BELIEVE THEY WILL BE MASSACRED IF DISARMED.

They Profess a Willingness to Surrender, but Will Not Lay Down Their Guns—A Scare Started Yesterday Among the Friendlies—Position of the Troops Under Command of Gen. Miles—Incidents of the Campaign—At Other Points.

From our Staff Correspondent.

PINE RIDGE, Neb., Jan. 10.—There was some excitement among the friendlies to-day caused by a report circulated doubtless by evil minded persons that the entire tribe was to be disarmed to-morrow. Immediately many hundreds began removing their tepees preparing to join the hostiles. Word was at once sent them that no such orders had been given or were contemplated. This coming from Gen. Miles they returned to their quarters and the excitement subsided. The Indians seem to place reliance in Gen. Miles, but believe no one else.

As stated in my dispatch this morning, all signs point to a conflict with the hostile Sioux on to-morrow. There is a possibility that this may be averted, for the situation is changing hourly. Scouts and friendlies pass to and from the agency and keep up constant communication with the hostile camp. But it is understood that Gen. Miles will brook no further delay. The hostiles were notified that they must either surrender or fight. The belief is growing that most of the members of the band now in revolt will come within parleying distance of the agency by to-morrow noon. Indeed a report was brought in by a scout to-day that all the hostiles were already on their way in.

ANOTHER MASSACRE PREDICTED.

Gen. Miles has now here a sufficient force to wipe out the entire Sioux tribe in two hours, and they are so posted as to accomplish the work and to prevent the possibility of the escape of any from the death pen if such it should prove, for, if an attempt at wholesale disarming is made, the Big Foot horror may be repeated with tenfold magnitude. The Indians, both friendly and hostile, firmly believe that Big Foot's band was first disarmed and then massacreed in cold blood. It was the impression drawn from the statements of those who escaped which caused the second stampede and emeute and it is no secret that the Indians are almost unanimoues in their belief that if a disarmament is attempted when the hostiles come in that it will be followed, if successful, by their wholesale massacre. So strong is the belief that it is safe to say that no matter what force is arrayed against them or how posted, the first move in the direction of a disarmament will be met by a resistance to the death. From careful inquiry and information obtained from both the friendly and hostile Indians, it can be positively asserted that upon the disarming question alone hinges the result for peace or war.

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

A tolerably clear understanding of the situation of the troops may be had from the following: In almost a demi-circle west, north and east of the hostile camp the following commands:

Commencing on the east, Gen. Carr is posted with nine troops of the Sixth Cavalry and a company of the Seventeenth Infantry and two Hotchkiss guns; Col. Offley, with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry and six companies of the Seventeenth Infantry; Col. Sanford with four troops of the Eighth Cavalry, four companies of the Second Infantry and one Hotchkiss gun; Col. Wheaton, with four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, four companies of the Second Infantry and two Hotchkiss guns; Capt. Illsley, with four companies of the Seventh Cavalry. This is the extreme western post.

Now, going back to the East side, Maj. Whitney is on Wounded Knee Creek, south of Gen. Carr, who is at the junction of the Wounded Knee Creek and White River. Maj. Whitney is near the Wounded Knee battle ground. That was the situation this morning, but it is changing rapidly. Every line is drawing in. The militia are moving north, some going further north than the agency. The regulars on this side, who were from six to eight miles from the hostiles, are moving to within one half the distance. One regiment of infantry at Pine Ridge was mounted this morning, and the men are getting in fighting trim. Members of C Company, Nebraska militia, came in this morning. The Company is nine miles from Rosebud Agency, and they report that last night they saw fire arise and signal lights which were communications between Pine Ridge and Rosebud hostiles.

A returned hostile who claims to have seen Lieut. Casey shot, says it was not a Brule or Ogallalla who shot him, but the only survivor who escaped unhurt from the Big Foot massacre. He says this Indian is lame and can be easily identified.

STUDENTS AMONG THE HOSTILES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In response to a telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who inquired of Elaine Goodale, Supervisor of Education at the Pine Ridge Agency, how many returned students and parents of school children are among the hostiles, the Supervisor says that it is impossible to ascertain just who the hostiles are, but in a general way it is safe to say that those who have participated in the ghost dance and subsequent disturbances are of the wild or heathen element among the Sioux. A great number of the Christian and educated Indians have remained loyal at the sacrifice of name and property and at the risk of their lives.

LOYAL CHEYENNES.

Gen. Miles under date of Pine Ridge, Jan. 9, telegraphs Secretary Proctor as follows: "The commission appointed to consider the condition of the Cheyenne Indians at this place and in Montana unanimously recommend the removal of these to the Fort Keogh reserve. There are already 250 at Fort Keogh, and the men enlisted as scouts. These scouts came southeast under Lieut. Casey and were joined by nearly all the able bodied men from this agency. Together they have done most valuable and hazardous service in fighting and harassing the hostile Sioux. They have killed and wounded their warriors and captured their horses. The feeling among them is very strong and the Cheyennes have proved their loyalty and repeated their record again at the Sioux and Nez Perces in 1876 and 1877. These are now in danger from the Sioux and if there is no objection I will, when this affair closes, at once transfer them to Fort Keogh, as an act of justice and good policy and in accordance with the recommendation of the Cheyenne Commission."

THE DEATH OF CAPT. WALLACE.

An army officer who visited the Interior Department to-day said he had heard a letter read from the interpreter who was with Capt. Wallace at Wounded Knee when he was killed. According to his account the Indians were inclosed by the soldiers and had been ordered to surrender their arms. The bucks were then seated in a semi-circle. After producing two or three rusty muskets the order was given for the soldiers to proceed to the Indian tepees and secure them. At this the leading Indian arose and walked after another one who had gone in the direction of the squaws and papooses. Reaching down he gathered dirt in his hand and threw it the direction of the soldiers, and drawing a knife cut the nose of the Indian he had followed. At this signal the attack began, and a squaw gathered her arms about Capt. Wallace and held him while an Indian buck tomahawked him. This story is at variance with other accounts, but the officer vouches for its correctness as he heard it.

RED CLOUD'S DEEDS.

I had an interview with Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux Nation, to-day. He is not very strong and suffers from the trouble he experienced while endeavoring to quiet the crazy young warriors among the Brules. He is probably the ablest man the Sioux ever had in their councils, and is to-dap regarded with deep reverence by the older heads on account of his many deeds of bravery on the battle-field. His generalship has been proven on many a field. On Dec. 30 Col. Forsythe had a taste of Red Cloud's skill which he will never forget. The Seventh Cavalry was sent to the relief of a wagon train and skirmished with the Indians in a light way for some time, when suddenly the troops found themselves surrounded. The latter were handled in masterly style and but for the early arrival of Col. Henry's Ninth Cavalry there would have been a repetition of the Custer massacre. The hand of Red Cloud was so apparent that with one accord the old Indian fighters spoke of it. One of the friendly sub-chiefs afterwards explained it by saying that the old fellow, being forced into the camp of the hostiles, and seeing that his people were determined to fight, directed their movements so that they would not be annihilated as they were at Wounded Knee.

A FRIEND OF THE WHITES.

"I have been a friend to white men for thirteen years," said the old chief, and during all that time I have never broken a contract made with them. My people have not been treated right. Many papers have tried to get justice for us but failed. Our young men who have been educated in the East say the newspapers will put our case before your people and see if there can be a change. It is said that we are helped to farm. It sounds good, but here are some facts. I have a large family, and last season they gave me enough seed to put in four acres, and that was bad. Many did not get that much. Our wagons and other tools are made of the poorest material. To me it is not plain why such things should be done. There has not been much rain to help us raise corn and wheat but if the department gave us plenty of seed to put in the ground I believe that the Indian would get along pretty well. Things would be better anyway. There would be less starvation. Our children would have food to keep them from the grave. We can go hungry, but we must have something to keep them alive."

"Are the Sioux decreasing?"

"Yes. Ten years ago we were very strong; now we are few. There is no reason for such a state of affairs. If the treaties were kept our people would be easily handled. They have never broken out unless pushed to it by bad treatment, and then the advice of villains would cause them to rise up. "I am sorry for the trouble," concluded the old warrior. "I want my people to do right, but I am also opposed to the methods pursued in handling them. A little aid in farming, education, food when we really need it, and the Sioux will be always peaceable. The men who killed Casey must be punished, and I will assist the Government all I can. There are some white men who are just as bad as the Indians, and I want them punished also."

MUST SURRENDER OR FIGHT.

There is little change in the state of affairs this evening. It is said here that it was decided this morning to all move in this direction to-day with a view of surrendering. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses returned to the agency yesterday and stated that they would move this morning, camping to-night near the bridge on White Clay Creek about five miles from here. The troops, forming a crescent-shaped line, will move simultaneously south from White River and act as circumstances may dictate. Should the Indians continue in this direction and show a purpose to surrender the troops will not attack them. They will, however, attack any endeavoring to make their escape or pursue any that may succeed in getting through the lines. Every measure is being taken by the military to force these Indians into submission and avert serious trouble to the settlements. But if the hostiles delay their movement they will be annihilated. That is the determination to-night.

The heaviest guard yet thrown out about the agency is on duty to-night. Scouts report that criers are out in the hostile village calling to the people not to surrender their arms to-morrow.

D. H. ROBERT.

Other Threatened Uprisings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a dispatch from Agent McLaughlin, at Fort Yates, N. D., stating that the report that the Indians were leaving the Standing Rock Agency is entirely unfounded, and that none have left since the battle in which Sitting Bull was killed. Three hundred and seventy-two men, women and children are now absent, of whom 227 are prisoners at Fort Sully. On the 3d inst. Gen. Miles telegraphed the post commander that seventy-two Standing Rock Indians were made prisoners at Pine Ridge Apency, leaving only seventy-three unaccounted for, of whom forty were absent before the stampede. Newspaper reports that Indians at Standing Rock are restless and unsettled are absurd. The Standing Rock Indians are under control; loyal to the government and can be depended upon, the agent says, to remain so, as all disaffection has been effectually eradicated with the departure and subjugation of Sitting Bull's followers.

The Indian Bureau has also received a dispatch from Agent Waugh at Devil's Lake, N. D., stating that there is no truth in the report that the Turtle Mound Indians threaten trouble.

The monthly report of the agent at the Cheyenne River agency states that there is and has been no trouble among those Indians, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

TROUBLE AT FORT M'DERMOTT.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Jan. 10.—Couriers to-day from Fort McDermott state the Indians in that vicinity are getting very troublesome. Two hundred armed bucks are now holding dances, preparatory to warfare. There are only twenty-two settlers in that vicinity, and the Governor has been telegraphed for assistance.

THE BANNOCKS PEACEFUL.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Jan. 10.—A special from Pocatello, Idaho, says there is no truth in the report that the Bannocks are on the war-path. The town is crowded with people and rations were distributed to the Indians to-day.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Situation and Composition of the Hostile Commands.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, via Rushville, Neb., Jan. 8.—Everything here is excitement and anticipation. Troops are moving from all directions toward the Indian stronghold in the Bad Lands, just west of this point. Daily the cordon is being more tightly drawn, and within a few days the camp will be entirely surrounded. Never has so large a force of troops been brought together under one command against the trans-Mississippi tribes. From the North, South, East and West Infantry, Cavalry and artillery are slowly advancing, sweeping the country clear before them, leaving no straggling bands, and slowly but steadily driving the Indians to their camp.

A WARLIKE GATHERING.

Seventeen regiments and a half are on the move, one of the most famous Indian fighters the country has ever produced is in command, and many of the regimental commanders are scarcely inferior in reputation. Some of the troops are new to this kind of work, but other regiments have had years of experience on the plains. The famous Seventh Cavalry, commonly referred to as Custer's regiment, although that officer never was its Colonel, is as ready for fight as it was before the slaughter of Wounded Knee Creek. Carr, with the "Galloping Sixth," is at the head of one of the strongest columns of attack, and those familiar with the exploits of that regiment in the Southwest know that it will give an excellent account of itself. Carr has probably had more experience of Indian warfare than any other regimental commander now in the field. Part of the famous Fifth Cavalry is on hand, and its officers are eager to show that the high degree of discipline introduced by its beloved Col. Wesley Merritt is still preserved, and that the regiment is as effective as ever. The Fifth Infantry, at the head of which Miles made the record that gained him his General's commission, is on the field and delighted to again serve under its old chief. Shafter with the First Infantry will be on the ground, and the officers and men are eager to put into practice the experience gained in wars in Texas and Arizona. The Second cavalry is on familiar ground, having been engaged against the same antagonists in the same country years ago and in 1877 having driven some of the warriors now in the hostile camp across the British line. Other regiments are as eager to participate in what promises to be the greatest and last battle fought against the savages, and no soldier could wish to command or serve with a better force or one animated by a more soldiery spirit. There will be "wigs on the green" when the battle begins.

WHO THE HOSTILES ARE.

That there will be a battle and a terrible one, all believe, for the Sioux are by no means contemptible foes, and have more than once taught the bravest of the United States troops a fearful lesson. It is not strictly accurate to speak of the Sioux as a tribe. The Sioux are a nation composed of a number of tribes, but there has been singularly little of the jealousy and hostility that has usually characterized similar Indian alliances. As warriors they have a reputation beyond that of any other Indians, save only the Cheyennes, who are their equals in skill and valor, but far their inferiors in number. They differ from all other plains Indians in occupying the country they now hold, not as original owners, but as conquerors. The title Sioux does not properly belong to them, the true appellation of the powerful confederacy being the Dakotas. In their long wars with the Chippewas in Minnesota and Iowa their enemies gave them the name of Sioux, and it has stuck to them ever since. A few years before the war of the rebellion the Sioux left their old home and moved after the buffalo west of the Missouri.

A CONQUERING CONFEDERATION.

They found the land occupied, and thir advance was opposed. A few short campaigns put them in possession of an immense tract of country. The Yellowstone and its tributaries belonged to the Crows, the Nebraska prairies were held by the Pawnees, Cheyennes and Arapahoes owned the Black Hills, the Shoshones were masters of the western slope of the Big Horn range and the broad valley between this and the Rockies, while the Crees roved along the banks of the Missouri. Upon these tribes the Sioux fell like a thunderbolt. They drove the Pawnees far south across the Platte, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were whipped out of the Black Hills and obliged to seek a new home on the Kaw and the Arkansas, the Shoshones were driven back of the Wind River Valley with a grim warning never again to cross the dead line of the Big Horn, the Crees were wiped out and the Crows sent whirling up the Yellowstone. In this splendid country the Sioux settled themselves, intermarried with the Cheyennes and in company with the warriors of that tribe fell upon the Pawnees, their most formidable enemies, who were trying to regain their lost lands. In two fearful battles on the Republican the Pawnees were wiped out, and the remnant of that once great tribe was obliged to form a close alliance with the whites in order to avoid utter extermination. Since that time no tribe has dared to oppose the Sioux, and Ogallalla, Brule, Sans Arc, Santee, Uncapapa, Minneconjoi and other smaller tribes held the country with undisputed sway until the whites, pushing westward, invaded it.

WARS WITH THE WHITES.

One visit they paid to their old Minnesota home, and over one thousand white corpses marked their path. Gen. Sully was sent out to chastise them, but though he penetrated far into their country, he soon withdrew, establishing no permanent posts. It was not until 1866 that there was any general movement of the settlers into the Sioux country, and their advent was bitterly opposed. The army was called on to protect surveyors and railroad parties, and the work that it did between 1866 and the great war of 1876 has never been properly appreciated. Most Americans would refer to this period as one of peace, but during it more officers fell in Indian fights than the entire British army lost during the Crimean war.

RED CLOUD'S RISE.

The first clash was distinctly favorable to the Indians, and from it dates the great prominence of Red Cloud as a chief. Three posts were established in the Sioux country, Reno, C. F. Smith and Phil Kearney. Treaties were made with the different Sioux tribes allowing the construction of a wagon road to the Powder River. There was great dissatisfaction among the tribes. Red Cloud, then a mere sub-chief, declared war to the knife, and was elected war chief of the Ogallallas. On Dec. 21, 1867, he fell upon the garrison of Fort Phil Kearney and completely wiped it out, not a white man being left to tell the tale. As the sun set a single cloud hung in the sky, which was tinged red by its rays. The Ogallalla Indians believed that the color was due to the reflection of blood from the field of combat and gave their Chief the name of Red Cloud. From that day he was the most noted Indian in the country. A new treaty was made abandoning the proposed road, and the Ogallallas became the leading tribe of Sioux, a position which they occupied until recent times. The great tribe of Brule Sioux was in a measure held in check during succeeding years by their chief, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud was the chosen leader in the constant

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BOUND BY BURGLARS

MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL GAGGED AND STRAPPED TO HER BED.

The Thrilling Experience of the Broker's Wife With Housebreakers.

THE POLICE MAKE TWO ARRESTS AND SECURE GOOD EVIDENCE.

Alex Russell, One of the Suspects, a Former Employe of Mr. Campbell's—A Hat, Pants and Shoes Similar to Those Worn by the Burglar Found at His House.

The daring and mysterious attack made by masked burglars on Mrs. James Campbell night before last takes its place as the most remarkable criminal occurrence of its kind in the police history of St. Louis. It is thus designated by Chief of Police Harrigan, who, while classing it as unmistakably the work of inexperienced hands, yet describes it as marked by a boldness and celerity of action that could not have been surpassed by the most skillful professionals. The full account of the sensational event given in yesterday afternoon's POST-DISPATCH made a story which read like a chapter from some criminal romance, its interest to the reader being decidedly deepened, however, from the fact of its being absolutely true. The dramatic features of the startling scenes taking place in the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell on Washington and Grand avenues at an hour of the night when such criminal attempts are supposed to be not even dreamed of, gain their chief strength indeed, as illustrating how easily the events of real life can surpass those of fiction in sensationalism upon occasion. Since the publication of the story in the afternoon POST-DISPATCH, however, there have been new developments which intensify its peculiar interest to a marked degree, and carry it still further into the realm of the remarkable as shown in real life.

Two arrests have been made, one of which it is believed will develop into the fact that one of the burglars is safe in custody. This latter is Alex Russell, the negro formerly employed by Mr. Campbell as a yard man. The second was the voluntary surrender of Luther Johnson, a colored man for whom the detectives were looking under the belief that he was a party to the attack with burglary. Johnston told such a straight story of his whereabouts that he was released shortly after giving himself up last night, and Russell is now the only man held for the crime.

MRS. CAMPELL TELLS HER EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. James Campbell, the victim of the sudden and stealthy attack of the two masked robbers, was seen last night by a POST-DISPATCH reporter. Mrs. Campbell was resting upon the bed to which she had been tied down on the previous night by the two determined ruffians while they ransacked the apartments in their hurried search for money and jewels and was still excedingly nervous and agitated. Mr. Campbell had just finished reading the account of her terrible experience as given by the POST-DISPATCH, Mrs. Campbell having been made aware by the visit of a POST-DISPATCH reporter during the forenoon that the matter had passed beyond the police to the public, and being anxious to hear the published account. When asked to make a personal statement of her experience with the burglars, Mrs. Campbell confirmed fully the story already given in the POST-DISPATCH, and thus directly added to its absorbing interest.

Following Mr. Campbell's departure for the City Council, at Friday night's meeting of which he wished to be present, Mrs. Campbell had spent an hour quietly in her bedroom. Part of the time was passed in reading and part in straightening things about the apartments, one feature of Mrs. Campbell's work having been the cleaning of some ornaments occasionally worn by her, which was done as much to pass the time as for any other reason. When this was finished she put the ornaments away in a different place from that where they were usually kept, and then after a few moments' rest she went into the dressing room adjoining the sleeping apartment and began preparations for retiring. Although Mrs. Campbell knowing that two of the household servants were in the house during her husband's absence, felt no particular uneasiness at being alone in her apartments, she has always had a woman's dread of burglars, and her first act after going upstairs had been to lock the bedroom door opening into the hallway and facing the head of the stairs. With this done she felt secure, for the only other entrance into the dressing and bed rooms was through a door in the former which had always been kept locked, and against which stood a chiffonier.

Mrs. Campbell had been in the dressing room but a moment when she saw a sight that caused her heart to almost stop its beating. The chiffonier standing against the door began slowly moving in towards her as the door itself was noiselessly and steathily pushed open inch by inch. With bated breath the frightened lady stood motionless in the middle of her dressing-room, her eyes fixed upon the sight. In another moment, through the widening aperture made by the gradual opening of the door, she saw a man's leg, the knee pressed against one of the door panels, and then, before she grasped the full meaning of the spectacle, the opening was darkened by the figure of a man, which passed through without a sound and advanced towards her. All that the panic-stricken lady saw was that over the man's face was pulled a dark felt hat, into which a hole was cut for the eyes. One horror-stricken glance at the still open door revealed the presence of a confederate of the first intruder, and then, with her voice paralyzed by fright, Mrs. Campbell turned and fled into her bedroom. She was already fainting from fright and fell across the foot of her bed, helpless either to resist or to summon assistance.

HOW SHE WAS BOUND.

The two burglars lost no time in rendering here even more helpless. With threats of violence spoken in low but significant words, the ruffians proceeded to gag the defenseless woman and strap her to the bed. A ribbon which Mrs. Campbell wore around the waist of her house gown was torn away and used to tie her guest securely to the bed post. A silk tidy from the back of an easy chair was hastily folded and tied over her mouth, effectually checking all outcry. A silk handkerchief found on the dressing case soon bound her hands together. As Mrs. Campbell had rushed from her dressing-room into the bedroom she had heard the city fire bells tolling the hour of 9, and as the burglars bound her helpless on the bed she realized that it would be at least an hour before her husband would return, and that unless the servants were alarmed she was totally at the mercy of the two masked men. With this thought striking added terror to her soul she watched them rifling the dressing-case and bureau drawers, and when finally one of

the burglars turned toward her with a curse because her jewel cases were empty, the defenseless woman was overcome by fright and fell into a dead faint.

This must have occurred at only a few minutes past 9 o'clock. At 9:45 Mr. James Campbell returned from the Council and being admitted by the colored man servant passed upstairs and found his wife unconscious and tied to the bed. Restoratives were applied for half an hour before she was brought back to consciousness, and then Mrs. Campbell became so hysterical from the effects of the shock that for a time she was unable to tell her startling story. The two servants had been summoned to the rooms, a white woman cook and a negro man-servant, but were unable to throw any light on the mysterious crime that had been perpetrated directly over their heads in the silent house. The cook had been conversing with a beau in the kitchen and the negro yard-man had been in the basement. Neither had heard a sound during the evening. The bold burglar had stolen into the house through an unused door opening from the north side upon a dark area-way between the Campbell residence and the church adjoining. They had finished their work of robbery and departed as stealthily as they had come. The only evidence of their visit were the unconscious form of Mrs. Campbell tied to the bed, the open jewelry cases and a pocket book thrown on the floor after being rifled of $255.

As soon as Mrs. Campbell recovered sufficently to tell the story of the burglary Mr. Campbell went to the telephone in his resdence and notified the police at the Four Conrts of the occurrence. He reqeusted

Mrs. James Campbell.

that officers' and detectives be sent out at once. This was shortly before 11 o'clock and within a few moments the officers reported and went to work on the case.

RUSSELL'S ARREST.

The result of this prompt action was the arrest, at 8 o'clock in the morning, of Alex Russell, a negro living at 4400 Hickory street. Russell had been employed by Mr. Campbell as yard man until two months ago, when he was discharged upon getting married, Mr. Campbell wishing to employ an unmarried man, who could sleep on the premises. Russell answers the description given by Mrs. Campbell of the first burglar, who, she states, wore striped trousers and patent leather shoes.

The prisoner was a mulatto, 26 years old, and says he came to, St. Louis from Owensburg, Tenn., about a year ago. Soon after he obtained employment at Mr. Campbell's residence to do housework. He remained in this service until two months ago, when he was married. He insists that for this reason he left the place, Mr. Campbell desiring to employ a single man. He has since been at work at a hay press at Grand avenue and Menard street. He accounts for his whereabouts last night by saying that he went home soon after 6 o'clock, ate supper with his wife and went to bed before 8 o'clock, insisting that he was asleep at the time the officers arrived. Incidentally he remarked that there had been no coal or kerosene in his house for a week, and seemed nonplussed when Chief of Detectives Desmond asked him how he cooked and ate supper without either light or fuel. The strong point in the identification, however, is in the prisoner's clothing. Mrs. Campbell stated that one of her assailants had worn patent eather shoes and a pair of dark striped pants. Shoes and trousers answering this description were found on the chair by the side of Russell's bed.

NOT SURPRISED.

Officers Dennis McGuire and Pat Crowley of the Third District arrested Russell. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and the officers had just made their appearance at the Carr Street Station with three well-known crooks whom they had captured. Sergt. Fox had a few minutes before received the telephone message apprising him of the outrage. He dispatched the officers to the scene with instructions to work on the case until relieved. To them Mr. Campbell communicated his suspicions regarding the negro, Alex Russell, saying that the man had once been in his employ and answered in many particulars the description which Mrs. Campbell had been able to give. Hearing that Russell lived on Hickory street, the bluecoats made tracks for his residence. Russell, it was found, occupied the east end of the one-story brick building at 4400 Hickory street, and on the door leading to the solitary room in that wing McGuire knocked. Russell answered. He came to the door attired in only his shirt and trousers, and uttered not a word of complaint when told to put on his clothes. His garments were on a chair by the bed and he pulled them on without a murmur. By the time he was dressed his wife was up and accompanied him to the door. Strange as such conduct for an innocent man appears, Russell did not even ask the cause of arrest. His wife was none the more curious. On the way to the Third District Station Russell volunteered the information that "some niggers had said he stole clothing from Mr. Campbell's house, but he was innocent." Even then he did not ask the charge to be preferred against him, and the officers were as uncommunicative as a couple of clams. Russell was put behind the bars in the Carr street hold-over without hearing from anyone the cause of his arrest, yet he asked no questions. His demeanor in this regard was unusual, to say the least.

THE EVIDENCE SECURED.

To Detective Dennis O'Connell of headquarters must be given the credit for the first direct evidence obtained. As soon as Detective O'Connell made his appearance at the Four Courts in the morning he was started off post-haste to find Detectives Lawler and McGrath, who had gone out early in the day. He first went to the Campbell residence and thoroughly examined the entire house. He obtained the story of the robbery from Mr. Campbell. It was then that he learned that Mrs. Campbell had noted the fact that one of her assailants wore striped pants and patent leather shoes. Detectives Lawler and McGrath by this time had returned again to the house, and the three sleuths held a short consultation. As a result Lawler and McGrath started off to work on some clue which they had unearthed, while O'Connell proceeded to the residence of the negro Russell, at 4400 Hickory street.

He found Mrs. Russell at home. The woman is a young mulatto of pleasant appearance and good address. At the detective's request she opened the door and gave him the privilege of the house. O'Connell minutely examined every article in the apartment. In a trunk which stood against the wall in one corner he found two pairs of light striped pants. These he confiscated and returned to headquarters. In uis report to Chief of Detectives Desmond he maintained that among other articles in the trunk he had noticed an old slouch hat. He was then informed that through her husband Mrs. Campbell had notified the department that the foremost of the burglars had worn over his face such a hat, in the front of which was a hole through which the intruder peered. O'Connell immediately posted off to secure the prize and in less than an hour was again closeted with his chief.

It was then for the first time that the authorities felt satisfied that they had the right man in their grasp. Mrs. Campbell had said that the hat was a black or some dark-colored slouch with one hole in the center of the front rim. The hat found in Russell's trunk was a dark blue. It was covered with hay seed. Through the front of the rim was torn a three-inch hole. The edges of the cloth showed at a glance that the tear had been recently made, the fabric being unsoiled by contact or exposure.

RUSSELL'S STATEMENT.

Late in the afternoon Russell was seen in his cell in the Four Courts hold-over by a staff artist and a representative of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The prisoner is a slender young mulatto of good appearance. His face was ornamented with a small mustache and small bushy burnsides. He was restless, smacking his lips as he talked and glancing nervously at his clothing and the unusual surroundings. He uses good language and is to all appearances fairly well educated. Asked to give an account of himself he said:

"I was born in Owensburg, Tenn., some time after freedom. I guess I am about 22 years of age. I have always done housework for my living and worked for awhile in Evansville, Ind. Then I came to St. Louis. That was about a year ago. I got a job at Mr. Campbell's and staid with him up to two months ago. Then I got married and had to quit as Mr. Campbell wanted a single man at his house. Since then I have been working at a hay press on Grand avenue."

"Where were you last night?"

"I worked all day at the press and went home about 6 o'clock. Me and my wife ate supper and then went to bed."

"What made you go to bed so early?"

"Well, you see we had no coal or kerosene in the house and did not want to sit up in the dark."

"How did your wife cook supper in the dark if you had no coal or kerosene?"

Russell was visibly confused. After a moment's hesitation he coughed and said:

"I guess we had a little left. Sometimes my wife cooks on the the neighbor's stove."

"Was that your hat which Detective O'Connell found in the trunk?"

"I guess it was."

"When did you wear it last?"

"I had it on at the hay press yesterday?"

"How did it get into the trunk?"

Well—ah—I can't say. I was pretty tired when I went home and I threw the hat on top of the trunk. Perhaps my wife put it inside when she cleaned up the room after I had gone this morning."

"How did that rent come in the rim?"

"That's been there some time."

"Were you in the house, all night?"

"Every minute. I did not get out of bed until I heard the officer knock this morning. I guess it was a little after 7 o'clock when I retired."

"Why didn't you ask the officer the nature of the charge against you?"

"I supposed it was on account of some blankets which were missed from Mr. Campbell's while I worked there."

Several times during the day Chief of Detectives Desmond and Detective O'Connell closely questioned Russell, but with little success. The negro stuck to the story which he at first told and insisted that he knew nothing of the robbery. Detective O'Connell also made another visit to his house and talked with Mrs. Russell. The woman told a story which agreed with the prisoner's in every important detail. About 4 o'clock Mr. Campbell appeared at the Four Courts and was shown to the office of Chief Harrigan. Chief of Detectives Desmond, Detective O'Connell. Secretaries Paschall and Lucas and Officer McGuire were also present when Russell was brought up. The negro's teeth chattered in the most noticeable manner, but he insisted that he was chilled by the cold. He was again put through a system of shrewd questioning, yet answered in monosyllables and was shrewd enough to avoid all the traps which were set. He admitted that the hat was his property, identified the patent-leather shoes and striped trousers and confessed to a knowledge of every part of the Campbell mansion from top to bottom. Every answer was a denial of his guilt. In less than fifteen minutes he was returned to his cell. Mr. Campbell then talked for some with the officials. He said that the negro had always been a good servant and had never been suspected

The Suspect.

of dishonesty. He admitted, however, that the ground work for a strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been established against the man. When he left he took with him the slouch hat which he said he would show to his wife in order, if possible, to obtain a positive identification.

ANOTHER ARRESE.

Another promising clew was worked to fruitless conclusion last night. Since early yesterday morning Detectives Lawler and McGrath had been in search of a negro named Luther Johnston, who was strongly suspected of complicity in the robbery. The detectives were hot on the trail, when about 9 o'clock last night Johnston walked into the office of Capt. Campbell at the Fifth District Station and gave himself up. He told Capt. Campbell that he understood he was wanted in the Campbell case and readily consented to answer any questions which might be put to him in regard to the matter. Capt. Campbell took the negro fo the Four Courts, where he easily proved to the entire satisfaction of all the officers present that he was in no way concerned in the outrage. He admitted that he had worked for Mr. Campbell almost a year ago, but insisted that he had not been in the house for more than nine months. He also established a good alibi and proved that he had no acquaintance whatever with the negro, Alex Russell. He was accordingly released from custody. Johnston bears a good reputation in police circles.

WHAT THE BURGLARS SECURED.

In discussing the burglary of last night after Mrs. Campbell's confirmation of the POST-DISPATCH account, Mr. Campbell stated that besides the $255 taken from the pocket book only one other article was missing. This was a little Catholic medal belonging to Mrs. Campbell. It was made of a $2.50 gold piece, and bore upon one side a Catholic religious emblem and upon the other the name, "Mrs. James Campbell." It had been given to Mrs. Campbell by the sisters of a local charity which she had assisted. This has not been recovered.

Mr. Campbell states that there are three mysterious coincidences connected with the attack upon his wife and the burglary of his house. The first is that the night selected was the only one upon which he has been away from the house for a month. The second is that the north side door should have chanced to be unlocked on that particular night, and the third is that the dressing-room door should also strangely have been unlocked for the first time in months. He does not attempt to explain these strange features attending the case.

VERY IMPROBABLE STORY.

Late last night Luther Johnston, the negro arrested in connection with the Campbell case, told at the Four Courts in the presence of several detectives and the representatives of the various newspapers, a most remarkable story. The tale should be taken with a liberal allowance of salt, yet it has nonplussed the police, and in several instances caused a change in belief. Johnson was for nine months in Mr. Campbell's employ. He intimates that Mrs. Campbell is at times subject to attacks of insanity. On the day he began service at the Campbell mansion Mrs. Campbell charged John Jones with stealing $40 and had the boy searched. At another time she claimed to have lost a valuable diamond ring. Johnston insists that Mary O'Neil, another servant, informed him that later Mrs. Campbell had to her admitted that she had lost neither money nor ring. Detectives Lawler and McGrath then stated that they did not believe Mrs. Campbell had been robbed. In case a robbery had been committed they felt sure the thief was an inmate of the house.

At 10 o'clock this morning the negro's story was told to Mr. James Campbell at his residence. He denied the tale in toto and said: "I see no reason why credence should be given the story of a negro under arrest for complicity in a crime. Mrs. Campbell is not insane and never has been. She did lose $40 and it has never been recovered. She did lose a diamond ring, and it is still gone. Mary O'Neil never told Johnson any such story as he has given. I can account in some measure for the negro's tale, but can see no reason why Detectives Lawler and McGrath should put any credence in it."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

J. B. Pfeffer's Most Exciting Fight With a Housebreaker.

A sensational attempt at wholesale robbery of the saloon of J. B. Pfeffer, 1200 High street, of which a very meagre and inaccurate account reached police headquarters, was developed yesterday, and contains a story of desperate resistance made by a reckless burglar, which only stopped short of murder by the merest chance.

Some days ago an attempt was made to rob on the highway J. B. Pfeffer, Sr., father of the saloon man, but the gentleman grabbed from the robbers his possessions and escaped. Since that time mysterious characters have been prowling around in the neighborhood, spying in windows and acting very suspicious. This aroused the suspicions of Mr. Pfeffer, and he Friday night determined he would watch for the marauders, and should they come, determine to give them a warm reception. During the evening several suspicious characters came in and purchased drinks and then went out directly. Mr. Pfeffer is an intelligent German and has become well acquainted by sight with the criminal classes that infest the neighborhood. While counting over the day's receipts and depositing them in the safe Mrs. Pfeffer came running into the saloon and told her husband that a man was trying to get in their rooms upstairs. Closing the safe door quickly and seeing that it was safely locked the agile young man bounded up the back steps.

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

The back porch was dark, but guided by the noise the housebreaker was making, Mr. Pfeffer made a powerful lunge forward, landing with full force upon the burglar. Then began a desperate struggle for supremacy. The men swayed back and forth across the narrow porch, first one and then the other having the advantage. Once the burglar, who was a most powerful man, lifted Mr. Pfeffer from the floor, and came near pitching him into the court beneath, a distance of some fifteen feet. The saloonkeeper, however, got his antagonist by the ears and dragged him down, kicking him very effectually as he did so.

By a superhuman effort the burglar again raised Mr. Pfeffer in the air, preparatory to throwing him over the balustrade, when John King, a neighbor, rushed to his assistance. With an oath the desperate housebreaker attempted to make a last and successful effort to dispose of his antagonist, but was this time frustrated by young King, who caught Pfeffer's arm with one hand and dealt the burglar a powerful blow in the face, felling him to the floor. Quick as a flash, though, the burglar was up and made a dash for liberty down the back steps, only to be caught in the arms of Edward Faherty, another neighbor, who was coming to the rescue in answer to Pfeffer's loud calls for help. Notwithstanding the great odds against him, the burglar fought on with desperate resistance, yelling all the time: "Why don't you blokes come and help a feller!" It seemed to the large crowd that had congregated that the housebreaker was being robbed, as his lungs were stronger than any of the remainder. Accordingly a great, large, muscular man bounded to the bottom of the steps, where the fight was now raging, and quickly bore Pfeffer to the ground. The mistake was soon discovered and Pfeffer released.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY PLANNED.

While this scene was taking place in the rear two men were making an effort to gain an entrance at the front of the saloon. They were prying the front door and had a delivery wagon hitched only a few doors away in which to carry their plunder. Hearing the loud and incessant cries in the rear, these fellows quietly took their departure, leaving behind the wagon and horse.

This shows very conclusively that it had been planned to make a wholesale robbery, on a very extensive scale. They evidently became frightened and left their partner to the fates that awaited him. But should they have succeeded there is little doubt that large amounts of liquor would have been missing yesterday morning. The men had made every preparation for their escape with the plunder, and were intending, evidently, to imitate the Chicago bank robbers in the flight from the police should it become necessary. They knew there would not be an officer in the neighborhood for some minutes, and that by quick work they would get beyond capture before their arrival. But owing to the vigilance of the saloon-keeper their plans failed, and they went away empty-handed.

SAID HE WAS DRUNK.

As soon as the burglar who was operating in the rear was got under control by a long series of well directed blows, he began to assert that he was drunk, and didn't know where he was. This caused the crowd to laugh immoderately.

"One would think you were drunk from the way you fought," sarcastically remarked the saloon-keeper.

The three men who captured the desperate man took him to the nearest call box, called the patrol and sent him to the Fifth District Police Station. While on the way thither the man made a desperate attempt to repay Pfeffer for the pummeling he had received. In this he failed, as he quieted down when the officers threatened to use their clubs. Arriving at the police station the man gave the name of Henry Tony, and claimed again that he was drunk. The police were well acquainted with the gentleman and accordingly locked him up. Tony is incidentally a peddler but has a rather shady reputation. The wagon was taken in charge by the police.

Mr. Pfeffer says that he knows the gang implicated, and that if they come fooling around his place again they will receive a very warm reception.

"I was lenient with this fellow," said he, "but the next time I will shoot to kill. This gang is composed of a lot of worthless peddlers who infest the neighborhood. Their semi-claim to respectability makes them very dangerous, as well as undesirable citizens. They evidently intended to carry the greater part of my saloon away, but it happens to all be here as yet, no thanks to them."

The Broadway Cable.

The cable in the Broadway line is being dropped into place this morning, and the promise is made that the road will soon be running. This will be gladsome news to the patrons of this line, who have long since been disgusted with the slow moving horse cars.

Betting in Dempsey's Favor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The betting on the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight is 5 to 4 in favor of Dempsey. Jim Corbett thinks Fitzsimmons will try to down Dempsey too quick, to waste his strength, and thus lose the fight.

MUNICIPAL RED TAPE.

THE COMPLICATED SYSTEM UNDER WHICH CITY AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED.

What Is Required to Open a Street—Amusing Incidents of the System's Working—Difficulty of Getting a Most Trivial Article.

In the course of years petty dishonesty on the one hand and excessive precaution on the other has built up for St. Louis a red tape system which to the novice in municipal government affairs looks like a Chinese puzzle. Those accustomed to the systems and methods do not realize the extent of the formalities with which they are surrounded and go through the motions in a methodical manner. Some of the safeguards are necessary, some are not, but they all have to be maintained so as to be available when needed. The commonest kind of business about the City Hall is buying supplies. It would seem a simple matter for a city official to get a box of pens or a bunch of lead pencils or any of the materials for the discharge of his office business. It is easy when you get used to it but getting the run of the thing is a little difficult. A case can easily be recited. A member of the Board of Public Improvements finds that he wants a box of pen points. He calls his clerk and they make out what is known as a requisition. This is made out in duplicate and signed by the Commissioner. Then a clerk takes the requisition up to the President of the Board, who signs it and turns it over to one of his clerks. This clerk then takes it the office of the Commissioner of Supplies. There the papers are recorded, dated and stamped, and the never absent stationery agent notified by the purchasing agent of the office that a box of pens is needed. If it happens that the make of pen is not specified, the Commissioner is hunted up and consulted. In due time, however, the pens reach the Commissioner of Supplies, and are sent by him to the person asking for them. Then the stationer sends in his bill. This is fastened to a couple of blank forms, one red and one of some other color. The slips have a lot of writing on them and are quite elaborate. These with the bill are sent to the President of the board, who sends them to the Commissioner who ordered the stuff. Then the Commissioner looks the thing up and if the bill is all right he signs the slips or vouchers. Then they go back to the President of the board, who signs them also and returns them to the Commissioner of Supplies. The supplies office then certifies the slips and they are sent to the Comptroller, where they are again signed and recorded, and sent to the Auditor, where a warrent for the amount of the bill is drawn. There the warrant is held until the stationer who sold the goods turns up, when he is given the paper, which he takes to the Treasury and gets his money. Then the whole transaction is checked back to the Comptroller's office. In a transaction of this kind, which is an every day occurrence in the City Hall and which excites no comment whatever, it takes from fifteen to twenty persons to make a 20-cent purchase without violating the law, and so mechanical has the process become that one-half the time at least two or three of the officials who sign the paper do not know what they are signing for.

AN AMUSING CASE.

A rather amusing case of how the red tape works turned up a day or two ago. The Street Department has been making an inspection of the West End sidewalks and wanted a list of the residents. Secretary Murphy was in charge and discovered that in the blue book there was a list giving first the streets, then the numbers and then the names. This was exactly what he wanted. So a requisition was made for two blue books. The books were delivered and turned over to the inspectors and the next day vouchers came back with the information that the Comptroller had refused to approve the vouchers. Secretary Murphy is somewhat of a dresser and had already earned the disapproval of Comptroller Stevenson because of his attire. He went over to find out why the vouchers were not approved and was told that the Comptroller did not want any of this "swallow-tail" business and that if the city employes wanted to put on any society airs they could do it at their own expense and not at the city's. The story was then explained and the vouchers signed. And one case, which developed in a rather peculiar manner, was that of the Forest Park & Laclede Railway Co. When this company was given a change of motive power a section was put in the ordinance providing that $25,000 be deposited in the City Treasury to cover the cost of building a depot in Forest Park. When the ordinance was accepted by the company the money was deposited. Some time later the plans were made and contracts let for the work, when the company discovered that they could not get at the money unless another ordinance was passed to get it out of the treasury. So the contracts had to be annulled and the work commenced over again and the proper ordinance introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

The two branches of work in the Street Department that require the greatest care are those relating to street improvements and street openings. Commissioner Murphy is making efforts to simplify the work of the board and of his department, and if possible to do away with some of the red tape surrounding the details heretofore followed.

The routes taken by the two complicated processes are for opening streets and improving streets. The formalities to be gone through are in brief as follows:

PETITION FOR OPENING OF A STREET OR ALLEY.

1. Signed by property-owners.
2. Presented to the Board of Public Improvements.
3. Referred by the board to the Street Commissioner.
4. Street Commissioner asks the board to designate a day, by public notice, on which it will consider the petition.
5. The board authorizes the President to advertise "public notice," and the date of hearing is fixed.

This advertisement must appear daily for two weeks in the official paper of the city prior to day of hearing.

6. The Street Commissioner has plats and necessary surveys made thereunder, and on the date fixed by said "public notice" submits to the board his written report, citing the petition and making his recommendations in each instance.
7. At this meeting of the board the property owners are given a hearing in the matters in which they are interested and the board, by vote, takes action in each case as it sees fit.

When referred to the Committee on Street Department the necessary instructions accompany such reference.

8. The Street Commissioner, as Chairman of the Committee on Street Department, has the ordinances drafted in all cases where the instructions are to "prepare and submit an ordinance."

In cases where the instructions call for "prepare and submit an ordinance if in sixty days the property owners agree to pay the legal expenses" no ordinance is drafted until the property owners have filed their written declaration of their willingness to pay the legal expenses within twenty days after the ordinance is approved by the Mayor.

In case of failure to file this declaration within the specified sixty days, the matter is indefinitely postponed, and proceedings must be had de novo.

9. If all instructions are complied with, as above related, the ordinances are submitted by the committee to the Board of Public Improvements for adoption.
10. These ordinances are forwarded in turn by the President Board of Public Improvements to the Assembly, through the House of Delegates, in which branch they go through two readings and then referred to its Committee on Public Improvements for consideration and report.

This committee reports them for passage, when they are read the third time and placed on their passage. They are then forwarded to the Council, where they must pass through like channels. When finally passed by that body, they are returned to the House of Delegates and the Speaker affixes his signature thereto in open session, next back to the Council, where the President does likewise. They are again returned to the House of Delegates and the clerk thereof submits them to His Honor the Mayor, for his approval. When approved they are filed with the City Register, and it takes ten days from the date of approval before the ordinance becomes a law.

11. Then the City Counselor takes up the matter and applies to the Circuit Court for the appointments of Commissioners to assess the damages and benefits.

These Commissioners visit the ground and have a meeting at the City Counselor's office for the hearing of the interested parties. They then submit their report to the court for approval. The City Counselor submits this report to the Assembly for approval, after which the special tax bills are issued against the property. When the damages are all paid for the property taken the City Counselor directs the Marshal to have the street or alley cleared of all obstructions. The street or alley then becomes a public highway.

Nearly all public affairs are bound up in complications and restrictions to such an extent that very often several weeks are lost because of the omission of one detail which inalidates everything previously done and necessitates a renewal of the whole proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather.

The following observations are taken at 8:00 p. m., 75th meridian time, and 6:59 p. m., local time, at all stations:

SIGNAL SERVICE, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.

STATIONS.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer	Wind—Direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	34	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.16	34	SW	....	Cloudless
O'Appelle, N. W. T.	30.16	20	SW	....	Pt. Cldy.
Philadelphia	30.24	38	SW	....	Cloudy.
Washington City	30.24	36	S	....	Cloudy.
P. A. Landing	29.92	24	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Calgarry, N.W.T.	30.26	36	N	....	Cloudy.
Minnedosa, N. W. T.	30.10	16	N	....	Cloudy.
Yuma, Ariz.	30.18	52	N	....	Cloudless
San Diego, Cal.	30.16	56	N	....	Cloudless
Fort Sully, N. D.	30.28	26	NW	....	Cloudless
Oklahoma, O. T.	30.08	26	N	.52	Snow.
Wichita, Kan.	30.14	26	N	.06	Snow.
Vicksburg	29.78	46	NE	.70	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.70	56	SE	.16	Rain.
Shreveport	29.86	42	NW	.40	Rain.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.94	34	NE	.18	Rain.
Little Rock	29.92	38	N	.06	Rain.
Galveston	29.94	50	NW	.66	Cloudy.
San Antonio	30.12	38	N	....	Cloudless
Concordia, Kan.	30.18	24	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Chattanooga	29.98	44	NE	.01	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.94	40	N	.02	Rain.
Nashville	29.96	44	NE	.02	Rain.
Louisville	30.02	40	NE	.01	Rain.
Indianapolis	30.08	36	E	.02	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.10	40	N	T.	Cloudy.
Parkersburg, W. Va	30.14	34	E	T.	Rain.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.12	44	Calm	T.	Foggy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	30	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	20	SE	....	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	30.16	36	S	.01	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.12	32	S	T.	Snow.
Manistee, Mich.	30.08	32	S	....	Cloudless
Sault de Ste. Marie.	30.04	22	SE	T.	Cloudless
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.08	32	S	T.	Cloudless
Marquette, Mich.	30.34	30	Calm	....	Cloudless
Chicago	30.08	32	E	.01	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.08	34	W	....	Cloudless
Duluth, Minn.	30.04	24	SW	....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.08	22	SW	....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse, Wis.	30.12	24	Calm	....	Cloudless
Davenport	30.12	32	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Des Moines	30.10	34	N	....	Cloudless
Dubuque, Io.	30.12	32	NW	....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.14	32	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	38	N	T.	Rain.
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	32	Calm	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	32	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	30.10	30	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.16	28	N	....	Cloudy.
Huron, S. D.	30.10	26	SW	....	Cloudless
Sioux City	30.12	30	Calm	....	Cloudless
Moorhead	30.04	22	SW	....	Cloudless
St. Vincent	30.14	22	N	....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.16	24	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Buford	30.24	22	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Assinaboine	30.32	32	S	....	Pt. Cldy.
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.36	28	W	....	Cloudy.
Helena, Mont.	30.56	8	W	....	Cloudless
Fort Washakie, Wyo	30.40	8	SW	....	Cloudless
Cheyenne	30.22	18	N	....	Pt. Cldy.
North Platte	30.22	8	W	....	Cloudless
Denver	30.32	24	SW	....	Cloudy.
Montrose, Cal.	30.32	12	SE	....	Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan.	30.18	20	N	.12	Snow.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.22	8	NE	....	Cloudless
Fort Sill, I. T.	30.04	26	W	.16	Snow.
Pueblo, Colo.	30.38	18	NW	....	Cloudy.
El Paso, Tex.	30.18	24	NW	....	Cloudless
Salt Lake City	30.34	28	NW	....	Cloudless
Abilene, Tex.	30.12	26	NW	.01	Cloudy.
Baker City, Ore.	30.54	18	SW	T.	Cloudy.
Valentine, Neb.	30.22	24	W	....	Cloudless

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation.

W. H. HAMMON, Observer.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10, 1891.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
6:59 a. m.	30.22	32	30	NW	5	Cloudy.
1:59 p. m.						
6:59 p. m.	30.08	34	30	NE	10	Cloudy.
Means	30.15	33	30			

Maximum temperature for day, 35.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 31.0.
River, 5.0.

W. S. HAMMON, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

A Deserving Institution.

A very laudable and praiseworthy plan has been decided upon by a number of the leading Jews of St. Louis for the establishment of a Jewish hospital in this city. They have made arrangements to hold a meeting on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m. at Addington's Hall, northwest corner of Seventeenth and Olive streets, for the purpose of discussing the plan.

The reasons for undertaking this plan are very well expressed in the letter of the committee, which says:

We have our Jewish relief societies, orphan asylums, homes and hospitals all over the land. In our city we have our relief and the "Home," both excellent institutions, deserving our warmest support; in the same spirit which led you to aid in rearing these monuments of love, we now ask you to lend your assistance in the attempt to found a Jewish Hospital, in which the sick and suffering may find relief and surcease of sorrow.

If the poor who are in good health are regarded as wards of charity, worthy of our especial care by the relief and the old and infirm are looked upon as deserving and needing our special ministration in a "home," what reason can be urged against caring for the Jewish sick and suffering in a Jewish Hospital? Surely the fact that they are stricken with disease in addition to their poverty should not remove them further from our loving care and sympathy, and if there be a reason or justification for a separate Jewish charity of any kind it can be urged most strongly in favor of a Jewish hospital.

Pension Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Pensions has adopted Mr. Dockery's amendment to reduce the fee of pension attorneys in increase cases from $10 to $2. No change was made from the amendment as it passed the House, except that a provision prescribing that this should apply in States where the pensioner resided should be stricken out. This makes the fee uniform and allows attorneys anywhere in the United States to charge $2, and only that amount, in increase cases. The Senate Committee has also adopted an amendment reducing the fee from $10 to $5 or just half in cases under the disability pension act of June last. This will mean a saving of several million dollars to pensioners throughout the country in the next few years. Another important amendment adopted by the Pension Committe of the Senate provides that payments to pensioners shall hereafter be made each month instead of quarterly. There is little doubt that all these amendments will pass the Senate without material change, and it is pretty certain that they will be adopted by the House.

Sold to an English Syndicate.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 10.—A gentleman connected with the flouring firm of Ogilvies states there is no doubt that company has sold out to a big English syndicate, for orders to straighten out the business in this country and get it into condition to be transferred have been received from headquarters in Montreal. It is learned that the syndicate is paying $2,000,000 for the Ogilvie business. W. G. Ogilvie retains a third interest in the business and will become general manager for three years. The Keewatins Co. has refused to sell.

Riches and Death in a Week.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 10.—William Caran was killed at Montrose to-day by being thrown from a sleigh. His father died a week ago leaving him an estate of $100,000.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUGS!

J. KENNARD & SONS

Will Offer TO-MORROW MORNING and UNTIL SOLD,

At About Half Price,

FIVE THOUSAND RUGS!

NEW, BRIGHT AND CHOICE COLORINGS.

Prices Range From 50 Cents to $7.00 Each.

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED PATTERNS OF INGRAIN, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

AND

1500 Pair Lace and Portiere Curtains,

Last Season's Styles,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have already received and have open for inspection many of the patterns designed and manufactured for the approaching spring season, and intend to close out during this month, AT BARGAIN PRICES, all of last season's CARPETINGS, CURTAINS and RUGS which we cannot duplicate.

Bargains in Carpetings,
Bargains in Curtains,
Bargains in Rugs.

J. KENNARD & SONS
Broadway and St. Charles St.

IN LINE OF BATTLE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

struggles that went on along the borders of the country claimed by the Sioux, but for ten years no effort was made to penetrate their favorite home in the Northwest.

SITTING BULL'S RISE.

Reservations were established, and gradually the war simmered down, Red Cloud becoming an advocate of peace. But there were those who never came in to the reservations, and never made a treaty, and at the head of this discontented element, a medicine chief of the Uncapapas, Sitting Bull, placed himself. He established himself in the Black Hills, a short distance northwest of the Pine Ridge Agency, and to him flocked all the discontented warriors from other tribes. Being in rebellion against the authority of their chiefs they were called renegades. It was these renegades that formed the nucleus of the hostiles who crushed Custer, and these same renegades are now the inciting spirits in the hostile camp, men who refuse to obey their tribal chiefs and fight for their own land. When the war of 1876 broke out, Red Cloud endeavored to hold his tribe on its reservation, but this proved a deathblow to his influence. The young warriors returned North to join Sitting Bull, and an Ogallalla, Crazy Horse, the ablest Indian tactician the West has produced, was placed in command of the combined forces.

A PREGNANT PROPHECY.

The history of that campaign, the defeat inflicted upon Crook, and the crushing blow delivered against Custer are too well known to need repetition, but in the events previous to the battles are to be found the key to Sitting Bull's strange influence. Eleven days before the fight the Indians held a "sun dance," and Sitting Bull had a trance. He saw a vision, solemnly assuring his followers that within a few days they would be attacked by a vast force of soldiers, but that the Indians would gain a great victory. The fulfillment of this prophecy gave Sitting Bull a hold upon his people, which even the cowardice displayed by him in the Little Big Horn fight was insufficient to entirely destroy, and when he prophesied the destruction of the whites he found many followers. The move to the camp in the Bad Lands might have been prevented if chiefs of influence had existed among the Sioux, but none were to be found. The great Ogallalla, Red Cloud, has just escaped with his life and little else, and while there are a number of sub-chiefs of repute none can control the young men, who believe that they will if killed come to life in the spring and are prepared to fight to the death. With such opponents, assisted by such a spirit, and so advantageously posted, even the famous Indian fighters assembled around the Sioux stronghold will have their hands full.

The Ponapi Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Secretary Blaine has opened up a correspondence with the Spanish Goverment, through the Minister Resident here, in regard to the alleged indignities offered American Missionaries on the island of Ponapi, Caroline group, by Spanish soldiers. The basis upon which the correspondence is now going on is a demand by the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church for reparation for indignities heaped upon their missionaries and for property destroyed. Capt. Taylor of the Alliance, who has recently returned from the Caroline Islands, in an official report to Secretary Tracy, confirms in all important details the treatment alleged to have been imposed upon the missionaries. This report is now in the hands of Secretary Blaine, together with that of the missionaries, and armed with these he will see that the treaty stipulations between Spain and the United States in regard to the Caroline Islands, which now seem to have been violated by Spanish soldiers, are observed in the future, and reparation made for the violation of the treaty if, after explanation by the Spanish Government, it is decided that it has been violated. The matter causes some feeling in both State and Navy Department circles.

Scalded to Death.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Jan. 10.—Reuben Lamasters, who was injured in yesterday's railroad wreck, died this morning at 2 o'clock in great agony. He was so badly scalded that both his eyes were out and the flesh on his entire body literally boiled. On the 24th of this month he was to have been married to a young lady in this city. His remains were taken to Greensburg, where his father and mother reside.

Mrs. President Harrison's Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Harrison gave her first informal reception this aternoon, receiving in a gown of black silk over a petticoat of rose color. Beside her stood Mrs. Fuller, the wife of the Chief Justice, in a trained gown of dove gray moire with diamond ornaments. Next in line was Mrs. Brown, the wife of the new Justice of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Brown's gown was a rose-colored faille. She wore pearls. Mrs. Russell Harrison's gown was of lavender velour. Mrs. McKee's gown was a pretty afternoon costume of blood-red China silk and black lace. Mrs. Dimmick appeared in a pretty Greek dress of white china silk. Among the young ladies who were invited by Mrs. Harrison to preside in the Blue Room were Miss Courtray Walthall, dressed in white lace with trimmings of ostrich feathers; Miss Corinne Blackburn, in mauve and black; Miss Cullom, in white silk; Miss Dingley, a tall and beautiful brunette, in a lovely costume of rose-colored tulle, with pearl ornaments; Miss Hattie Blaine, in a costume of black silk net, heavily beaded in jet.

The line of visitors extended from the gateway to the door of the reception-room, and the visitors came steadily until the big doors were closed at 5 o'clock, and many went away disappointed at not being able to gain admission.

Rochester's Base Ball Club Sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—President A. W. Thurman of the American Base Ball Association arrived here this morning and in the afternoon he had a conference with Gen. Brinker at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in reference to the purchase of the Rochester franchise, which the General owns. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Thurman said that the talk had been a satisfactory one. Gen. Brinker made his proposition of sale and Mr. Thurman has taken the matter under consideration. President Thurman subsequently stated that the terms would probably be accepted and the franchise disposed of. He was not, however, prepared to state the terms upon which an agreement was so nearly reached. A number of base ball magnates are expected to arrive here within the next few days. President T. C. Krauthoff of the Western Association, is in New York to look after the interests of the West. It is not believed that there will be any show for any Northwestern city in the Association.

Lost Her Jewelry.

Mrs. F. J. Weigreffe of Litchfield, Ill., while in the laveratory in the ladies' restaurant at Tony Faust's yesterday afternoon, left lying on a slab a diamond solitaire ring and a pearl circle set ring. The former is a plain band, while the pearl contains a circle of six gems, a large one being in the center. Mrs. Weigreffe walked for several blocks before she missed her jewelry. The police have been notified, and a request is made that the jewelry be returned to Miss Ella Lynch, operator, at the Laclede Hotel.

He Was Blind

"I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my boy, aged 7. A year ago he was covered with scrofula sores. The humor got into his eyes, for six weeks he could not see, and we feared he would be permanently blind. We had to tie his hands in stockings at night to keep him from scatching. Mr. Ruby, whose boy was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it, and I did so. We soon saw a big improvement, and after taking two bottles, he is well, lively, skin smooth and fair. We regard it a wonderful cure." E. B. SMITH, cor. Perry and 2d sts., Columbia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Petitioned to Unseat Fre[d] Dubois of Idaho.

A LIVELY TILT IN THE HOUSE OVER [THE] FORCE BILL.

Eulogies on the Late James P. Walk[er]—Strained Relations Between the Pr[esi]dent and Senator Cameron—Yes[ter]day's Proceedings in Congress—Nicaragua Canal—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The [Vice] President laid before the Senate to-day [a] protest of twenty-three members of the [Leg]islature of Idaho against the seating of [Fred] T. Dubois as Senator from that State. [The] protest says:

We, the undersigned members of the [first] session of the Legislature of [the] State of Idaho, respectfully [pro]test against the admission of the Hon. [Fred T.] Dubois to a seat in the Senate of the U[nited] States as Senator from the State of Idaho [for] the term beginning on March 4, 1891, o[n the] ground that he has not been legally ele[cted] such Senator, and in support thereof we [re]spectfully show:

First, that the first session of the Leg[isla]ture of the State of Idaho was convene[d at] the capitol of the State at 12 o'clock on [Mon]day, the 8th day of December, 1890, by pr[ocla]mation of the Governor of the State.

Second, that the Senate did not organi[ze on] Monday, Dec. 8, 1890, and was not orga[nized] until Tuesday, the 9th day of December, [1890,] on which day for the first time it orga[nized] by the election of all its officers, except [the] presiding officer, who is designated b[y the] Constitution, and on that day sent noti[fica]tion of the fact of its organization to the [other] branch of the Legislature and to the ex[ecu]tive.

Third, that thereafter, on the 13th da[y of] December, 1890, a concurrent resolution [was] passed by the Senate to the effect tha[t the] respective houses of the Legislature w[ould] proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of De[cem]ber, to elect United States Senators, [which] resolution was concurred in by the Hou[se of] Representatives.

Fourth, that on Tuesday, Dec. 16, bein[g the] first Tuesday after the organization o[f the] Legislature, as above stated, each Hous[e of] the Legislature voted for the election o[f a] United States Senator and adjourned t[o the] next day. Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, the [two] Houses met in joint assembly, and the [jour]nals of each House being read, it was sh[own] that no person had received a majori[ty of] the votes cast in either House and the [Joint] Assembly then preceeded to vote for [a] Senator, and no person receiving a ma[jority] of the votes cast the Joint Assembly [ad]journed to meet the next day.

Fifth, that the two houses of the L[egis]lature met for the second time in join[t as]sembly on Thursday, the 18th day of De[cem]ber, 1890, and by resolution proceeded to [elect] two Senators to fill the existing vacanci[es] the State of Idaho, after which the join[t as]sembly immediately proceeded, against [the] protest of members present, who obje[cted] thereto, because the joint assembly ha[d no] legal right so to do until the second Tu[esday] after the organization of the Legislatu[re to] elect a Senator for the term commenci[ng] the 4th day of March, 1891, and the Hon. [Fred] T. Dubois was declared elected, and [the] protestants respectfully show that said [pre]tended election was held before the se[cond] Tuesday after the organization of the Se[nate,] to-wit, the 23d day of December, 1890.

Sixth, that neither house of the Legisla[ture] had voted for or named any person as Sen[ator] for said term, as required by chapter 1 o[f title] 2 of the Revised Statutes of the United St[ates,] and the election of a Senator for said [term] beginning March 4, 1891, had never [been] agreed to or considered favorably by e[ither] house of the Legislature, but was first [re]solved upon in joint assembly convene[d for] the election of Senators to fill the exis[ting] vacancy, and was proceeded with agains[t the] protest and objection of members of the [joint] assembly on the ground that such electi[on at] that time was not authorized by law. [The] protestants therefore pray that the [Hon.] Fred T. Dubois be not admitted to a se[at in] the Senate of the United States as a Sen[ator] for the State of Idaho.

Strained Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The stra[ined] relations between Senator Cameron and [Pres]ident Harrison are not improving. The [Pres]ident has cherished a deep resentmen[t to]ward the Senator from the cynical rem[ark] attributed to the latter at the time o[f] Harrison's nomination and even afte[r his] election. Nor has Mr. Blaine any partic[ular] reason to love Senator Cameron. The co[nse]quence is that the Administration is [ex]tremely desirous to see Senator Camero[n de]feated for re-election, and anything [that] could safely be done in that direction w[ould] be gladly undertaken. The experience [of a] numerous and respectable delegation, [which] came down here to-day to boom Hollingsw[orth] for United States Circuit Judge, furn[ishes] the latest proof of these facts. They [were] guided, or guided themselves to Sen[ator] Cameron, supposing with the usual but [inno]cent loyalty of Pennsylvanians to the Cam[eron] dynasty, that the senior Senator was o[f all] men the one to propitiate the executive f[avor.] They found the Senator at his house, but [when] he learned their errand he was sadly pu[zzled] to know what to do with them. He knew [that] his appearance with them alone would i[nvite] presidential snubbing for both them and [him.] He assured them, however, that [he] would be happy to see [them] through, but considering the importan[ce of] their mission it was only right and p[roper] that the Postmaster-General should [head] their party. Entertaining them the wh[ile as] best he could, he hastily sent a messe[nger] with his carriage for the Postmaster-Gen[eral,] telling the latter that he desired to see [him] at his house, where a Philadelphia deleg[ation] awaited him. To this message the [Post]master-General made the uncivil and [sug]gestive answer, "tell Senator Came[ron I] have no time to go to his house. If he w[ants] to see me he will find me [here] until 1 o'clock." The Senator's p[light] was now worse than ever. He then said [he] would proceed to the White House, but [he] would take the Attorney-General in on[e] way. This latter gentleman, whose lear[ning] is popularly supposed to be confined [to a] pretty clear knowledge of what Harr[ison] likes and dislikes, received the Senator c[ivilly] and after some ado agreed to accompany [the] delegation to the President. When the[y ar]rived there they were kept waiting a sig[nifi]cant period, although the Senator's [card] had been duly sent in. When the [door] was opened to them Gov. Beaver [and] Congressman Stone emerged. They [had] been with the President, pushing the [ap]pointment of Kirkpatrick, while the Holli[ngs]worth delegation, with Senator Camero[n in] charge, had been cooling their heels i[n the] ante-room. The President appeared [to be] disturbed by the unusual visit of Sen[ator] Cameron. He greeted him very haug[htily,] saying only:

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

He heard the delegation perfunctorily [and] the gentlemen withdrew in no happy f[rame] of mind.

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It is an open secret that the Administr[ation] ardently desires the defeat of Senator C[ame]ron. There has been serious talk of bri[n]

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Petitioned to Unseat Fred T. Dubois of Idaho.

A LIVELY TILT IN THE HOUSE OVER THE FORCE BILL.

Eulogies on the Late James P. Walker—Strained Relations Between the President and Senator Cameron—Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress—The Nicaragua Canal—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day the protest of twenty-three members of the Legislature of Idaho against the seating of Fred T. Dubois as Senator from that State. The protest says:

We, the undersigned members of the first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully protest against the admission of the Hon. F. T. Dubois to a seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from the State of Idaho for the term beginning on March 4, 1891, on the ground that he has not been legally elected such Senator, and in support thereof we respectfully show:

First, that the first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho was convened at the capitol of the State at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, by proclamation of the Governor of the State.

Second, that the Senate did not organize on Monday, Dec. 8, 1890, and was not organized until Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1890, on which day for the first time it organized by the election of all its officers, except the presiding officer, who is designated by the Constitution, and on that day sent notification of the fact of its organization to the other branch of the Legislature and to the executive.

Third, that thereafter, on the 13th day of December, 1890, a concurrent resolution was passed by the Senate to the effect that the respective houses of the Legislature would proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, to elect United States Senators, which resolution was concurred in by the House of Representatives.

Fourth, that on Tuesday, Dec. 16, being the first Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, as above stated, each House of the Legislature voted for the election of one United States Senator and adjourned to the next day. Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, the two Houses met in joint assembly, and the journals of each House being read, it was shown that no person had received a majority of the votes cast in either House and the Joint Assembly then proceeded to vote for one Senator, and no person receiving a majority of the votes cast the Joint Assembly adjourned to meet the next day.

Fifth, that the two houses of the Legislature met for the second time in joint assembly on Thursday, the 18th day of December, 1890, and by resolution proceeded to elect two Senators to fill the existing vacancies for the State of Idaho, after which the joint assembly immediately proceeded, against the protest of members present, who objected thereto, because the joint assembly had no legal right so to do until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, to elect a Senator for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1891, and the Hon. Fred T. Dubois was declared elected, and your protestants respectfully show that said pretended election was held before the second Tuesday after the organization of the Senate, to-wit, the 23d day of December, 1890.

Sixth, that neither house of the Legislature had voted for or named any person as Senator for said term, as required by chapter 1 of title 2 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the election of a Senator for said term beginning March 4, 1891, had never been agreed to or considered favorably by either house of the Legislature, but was first resolved upon in joint assembly convened for the election of Senators to fill the existing vacancy, and was proceeded with against the protest and objection of members of the joint assembly on the ground that such election at that time was not authorized by law. Your protestants therefore pray that the Hon. Fred T. Dubois be not admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator for the State of Idaho.

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It is an open secret that the Administration ardently desires the defeat of Senator Cameron. There has been serious talk of bringing out Postmaster-General Wanamaker as a candidate. Quay also is in disgrace with the Administration. It is not, however, on account of his own sins, but on account of his fidelity to Cameron. If he would agree to drop Cameron and to pass the word for his defeat the executive countenance would turn upon him again with all the smiles it wore two years ago, but if he continues to support his colleague they will both be effectually barred out and their friends will share a common fate.

The Walker Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the House this afternoon the greater portion of the time was consumed by those announced to deliver memorial tributes on the death of the late Congressman Walker of Missouri. A number of his former colleagues from Missouri were upon the list, including Congressmen Kinsey, Frank, Niedringhaus, Bland, Hatch, Dockery and Wilson. Congressman Kinsey made two or three points to show the elements of the true character of the deceased, the most important of which was that Mr. Walker's disposition in political life was to concede to his political adversaries all control of political matters after they had won the victory. Representing a district contiguous to that of Mr. Walker, the speaker had left to him by the former the choice of persons for favors from the Government, only at times making suggestions for the good of the service. Unlike others who differ with the speaker politically, Mr. Walker never made an effort to secure patronage for weak representatives of the opposite party. During the period that the speaker enjoyed Mr. Walker's acquaintance partisanship ran high in the Fourteenth Congressional District, and if there had been anything said or done by man, woman or child to reflect upon his character he had never heard it. Mr. Kinsley then alluded to the deceased as a devout man, full of kindly impulses, whose life had always been a pure one.

MR. NIEDRINGHAUS SAID:

Mr. Walker, our worthy and honored colleague, is no more. He died at his post pursuing his course of duty as a public servant. It was not his choice to follow a public career, but there was some unseen power and influence that bid him follow the call and choice of his people, who selected him from among the many as worthy to bear their message and voice their will in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Walker was a most noble character, unassuming, honest and candid and affectionate character. I happen to know something about this, as he was one of the first to greet me as a new member on this floor, and quite an intimate relationship sprung up between us although of different political creeds. But while excitement on this floor may run high, the discussion and debate become heated, the differences in opinion clash in apparent bitter antagonism, way down deep in the hearts of the representatives there is unity of aim and purpose, and we reach forth and grasp our hands in new friendship and brotherly love. This, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, is the redeeming feature of American politics, hardly shared by any other people. Democrat and Republican can sit down together intrusting or disclosing to one another for mutual consolation their trouble which they encounter as public servants. Thank the Lord for this scope of affection so human and yet divine.

Mr. Walker had the welfare of his people at heart. I remember how he represented their wants before the River and Harbor Committee and how he pleaded for their rights. Mr. Walker was not one of the strongest of men physically, and the strain upon a man in public life is very great. It is not only the antagonism of the opposing party, but discontent, rivalry and opposition in his own ranks that tax the nervous system to the fullest extent, and under this strain Mr. Walker finally succumbed. Before his work in his district was done he returned to his home in the modest town of Dexter, a sick and careworn man. No doubt everything possible was done for him, but in spite of all efforts, surrounded by his family and friends, under the devoted care of a loving wife and friends, who had held on to the spark of life, slowly, surely the candle of life burnt to its very edge and the spirit of husband and friend took its eternal flight.

Rest, Bro. Walker, until the end of time, until the resurrection morn, when God shall create all things anew, and when we too shall reappear in the multitude to join the shout of joy and praise to him who created and to him who redeemed us, and crown him "Lord of all."

Defending Missouri's Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—There was considerable excitement in the House to-day when Congressman Grosvenor asserted that, owing to Southern hostility, no Union men there succeeded to high official position. Congressman Kerr of Iowa was promptly on his feet and repeated the allegation, and referred to the State of Missouri as one of the Southern States where this state of affairs had existed. This aggravated Congressman Tarsney, who came to the rescue of the State. Mr. Tarsney thought it too late to enlist again twenty-five years after the war of the rebellion was over. He regretted that the thought of the war and its memories should be revived, but when Mr. Grosvenor said that because of hostility in the South no Union ex-soldier had been elected to high official position and Mr. Kerr followed up that the same was true of Missouri, he asserted that which was without foundation; that such was the case was contradicted by the history of the State. It was not true that there was hostility against the ex-Union soldiers; it was not true that Union men cannot be elected to high official position. The history of the State since the war, since the Democrats came into power in that State, showed that all the Governors, with one exception, were ex-Union soldiers. In 1872 when the Liberals joined the Democrats and the people were all restored to their liberty, Woodson, a loyal man during the war, was elected Governor, his competitor at the time being the speaker's honored colleague, Mr. Hatch, an ex-Confederate officer, then two years later Harden was made Governor, defeating the present Senator Cockrell, in 1876 Phelps, a Brigadier-General during the war and for eighteen years a member of the House, defeated the colleague of Senator Cockrell, G. G. Vest, by a change in the State Constitution; before Gov. Phelps' time the Governor's tenure of official term was changed to four years, and in 1880 Col. Crittenden, an ex-Union soldier, defeated Gen. Marmaduke, an ex-Confederate, who, in 1884, was elected Governor and died about the time half of his term had expired. He was succeeded by Morehouse, a captain in the Union Army, and then followed Gov. Francis, who was a lad during the war. Thus it is shown that since the war with one exception the Governors of Missouri were Union men, which clearly shows that no hostility exists against the Union soldier who served in the war. The records of the House show more ex-Union soldiers have been elected by Democrats than ex-Confederate, and does the gentleman mean that a membership in the House is not a high official position?

Mr. Tarsney continued, closing by announcing that people in Missouri were not hugging thoughts of the war. They were loyal and peaceful and will remain so."

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The advance summary statement of exports and imports of the United States for the month of November, and the eleventh month preceding 1890, has just been furnished the Secretary of the Treasury by the Bureau of Statistics. Those who are interested in the balance of trade find these statistics quite valuable, and in some instances discover so decided a condition of affairs against this country that they are induced to become students of the tariff question. Take the important item of iron and steel manufactures from the same which include iron ore, pig iron, scrap and bar iron, railway bars, sheet plate, tin plate, fire arms, anvils, needles and such goods, and during the month there was imported under duty to the value of $3,277,817, while during the same period in 1889 the values were but $2,863,480. While this great stock came into the United States the exports of the merchandise were valued at $2,379,760 for the month and at $2,082,667 for the same time in 1889, not including iron ore. The number of animals imported was, cattle, 291; horses, 1,306, during November, while this country shipped abroad cattle to the number of 30,998; hogs, 4,991; horses, 405; mules, 284, and sheep, 3,163. An item which caused some discussion is tin plate, 59,053,486 pounds having been imported in the month of November alone, while on the other hand is found no export of the article except 30,485 pounds of foreign make. The imports of glassware and plate were valued at $556,161, against a shipment of home-made material valued at $73,486. The status of the flax-hemp and jute production and manufacture when compared for the month displays quite a discrepancy in figures. The unmanufactured imports of flax, hemp, jute and sisal gross was 442 tons; the value of the bags, burlaps, cables, twine and yarns, $1,436,936, while there was, of course, no exports of raw material and but $139,948 worth of twine bags. No cotton was received from our foreign friends, but goods of cotton manufacture to the value of $1,835,833 were purchased by us. To make the goods the United States sent to Europe 447,309,388 pounds of cotton during November, valued at $44,740,558, besides goods made from the same material valued at $814,235. Strange as it may appear there were breadstuffs imported to the value of $302,987, while the exports reached $8,072,552 for the month of November. The total value of exports was $88,047,715; for the same month in 1889 the value was $92,685,496; for eleven months preceding Nov. 30, 1890, $74,577,714, and for the corresponding time in 1889, $718,863,400, an increase of about $30,000,000. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during November was 40,643, while in November, 1889, they numbered but 29,097. Comparing eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1890, with the same months in 1889, the number of immigrants coming into the United States was 468,309 and 407,237, respectively.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Nicaragua Canal bill, presented by Mr. Sherman this morning, maintains that the proceeding of Great Britain, at Belize, on the Mosquito coast, discharged the United States from its engagement with Great Britain in 1850 to refrain from exercising control of any part of Central America. The report says that the total cost of the project will be but one-third more than the Welland Canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at $100,000,000. The committee believes that it would be the part of economy, aside from the considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of $100,000,000, so that they may be sold at par, with the result of reducing, first, the actual expenditures of the company, and, second, the tolls which would otherwise amount to $12,500,000 annually. In its present form the bill meets the objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1884, as it does not commit the United States to the defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American States.

Pneumatic Mail Routes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—One of the matters of practical importance which has engaged the attention of Mr. Wanamaker since he has been at the head of the Post-office Department is that of adding to the offices of the postal system by the use of pneumatic tubes in the transmission of mail matter to different points in large cities. He favors the use of this system of rapid transmission between the different executive departments and the Capitol in this city. At his request Jerome Carty has been engaged preparing a report on this subject, which has just been laid before the Postmaster-General. The report contains a detailed and lengthy account of the pneumatic tube systems now in operation in London, Paris and Vienna. According to his investigations Mr. Carty thinks that the system most worthy of consideration is the eltro-pneumo system. He adds that while this system is not at present in operation in Europe sufficient strides have been made to show that it is both feasible and practicable.

Investors Hunting a Franchise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have sent an urgent recommendation to Congress for the incorporation of a street railroad several miles long to connect East and West Washington, the motive power to be either cable or electricity. The incorporators of this big scheme expect to secure their capital largely in New York and St. Louis. Several of the incorporators have large interests in one important suburb of Washington at the terminus of the railroad on the other side of what is known as the Eastern branch of the Potomac. Among those who have large holdings in this section are Senator Hearst of California, ex-Representative Bliss of New York and other men of ample means. A comprehensive plan has already been formulated for the establishment of a popular summer resort in this suburb, including the erection of a handsome Casino in which light opera and entertainments of a like character will be given. Congress has appropriated $10,000 for the grading and improvement of a driving road 100 feet wide and three miles long traversing this subdivision. The route of the road has already been inspected by number of millionaire horse owners, who declare it will be one of the finest in the country on which to speed fast trotting horses. The total capital involved in these combined plans is estimated at $10,000,000.

World's Fair Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the World's Fair Committee of the House, that went to Chicago to inquire into the financial condition of the World's Fair met to-day to consider the report on the result of the inquiry. Chairman Candler submitted a draft of the report to the sub-committee, and after a discussion he was directed to make certain changes. When these are made the sub-committee will adopt the report and submit it to the full committee. Mr. Candler was directed to state that several matters coming under the inquiry and with which the sub-committee had found fault, had been corrected by the Fair commission since the inquiry was made. The report will recommend that fewer and smaller salaries be paid, and it will also urge that legislation be adopted giving the control of affairs to the local commission and curtailing the power of the National Commission.

Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Noble sent to the House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending an appropriation of $80,000 for the use and benefit of the Sissetona and Wappetan bands of Sioux Indians of Devil's Rake Reservation, N. D., for 64,000 acres of land to which they are justly entitled, but which was omitted in the reduction of their reservation by an erroneous survey.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported favorably to-day with an amendment, the House bill appropriating $400,000 for a building at Pueblo, Colo.

Erastus Wiman of New York appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee to-day and made argument in favor of the bill authorizing the construction of a tunnel under New York Bay.

Chicago's Modest Request.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Representatives Taylor, Lawler and Adams appeared before the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads to-day and urged favorable action on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Taylor, appropriating $4,000,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago. The bill provides for tearing down the old post-office and erecting in its place a commodious fire proof building for the use of the Government offices. The committee ordered favorable reports on the bills appropriating $50,000 each for buildings at Joplin, Mo., and Toledo, O., and the bill increasing $2,000,000 the appropriation for the San Francisco (Cal.) public building.

Spain's Tribute to Columbus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Spanish Government has decided, instead of erecting a monument to commemorate the discovery of America, as was first proposed, to rebuild the port of Palos, from which Columbus sailed, and erect wharves at La Rabida, near the convent in which the great discoverer took refuge. Near the convent a pyramid of a single column will be erected as a monument to Columbus and be dedicated on the 14th of October, 1892. The ninth congress of Americanists, which has met annually in Europe for the last eight years, is to be held at the Convent of La Rabida on the same day.

Capital Cullings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the horses attached to Secretary Noble's carriage became unmanageable and tore up the streets. The horses were slightly hurt and the carriage and harness were damaged to the extent of $100. Thomas Collins, the driver, escaped unhurt.

The New York Beta Theta Pi's were to dine Secretary of the Interior Noble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York on the 23d inst., but the banquet has been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Henry C. Noble of Columbus, O. The deceased was also a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

War Department Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—James R. McCoach of Pennsylvania, Seth Peck of Iowa, Thomas M. Weaver of Iowa, Orlando M. McPherson of Kansas, appointed clerks at $1,000 in the record and pension division; John M. Campbell of Ohio, John R. Wise of Wisconsin and Samuel Cottrell, Jr., of Pennsylvania, appointed copyists at $900 in the Record and Pension Division; John T. Elker of Pennsylvania, promoted from a $1,200 clerk to a $1,400 clerkship in engineer's office; S. Willard Knevals of New York, Class 1, Commissary-General's office, resigned.

Gun Factories Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Fortifications this afternoon inspected the naval ordnance shops in the Washington Navy Yard, where similar work is being done to that required in making guns for the army. Owing to the impossibility of getting private firms to undertake the manufacture of guns for the army at a reasonable rate it is probable the Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., will be developed into a gun factory as complete as the one in this city.

Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The President has appointed Francis Campbell of Wisconsin, a commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in regard to taking lands in severalty; also L. R. Smith of Alabama, now a law clerk in the Interior Department, a commissioner to appraise certain lands and improvements in the Round Valley Indian reservation in California.

Looking Into an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Anderson of Kansas will introduce in the House a resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report to Congress any information it may be able to secure with reference to the Western railroad agreement which is now formulating in New York City.

The Barracks Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Congressman Kinsey said to-night he was closely watching the Jefferson Barracks appropriation and he feels sanguine it will get through the House next week. There may be some antagonism to the appropriation going into the bill as it does, by Mr. Cannon, on technical grounds, but this will surely be overcome.

Corea Invests in Real Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The King of Corea, through the Charge d' Affairs, Mr. Ye Cha Yun, has purchased the residence now occupied by the Corean Legation in this city as a permanent home for the representatives of that Government to the United States.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill authorizing the issuing of bonds guaranteed by the United States for the building of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. The bill is accompanied by a long report. It was placed on the calendar.

A bill was passed amending railroad land forfeiture bill so as to make the period of six months for the assertion of the rights of settiers begin to run from the date of the restoration of such lands.

Mr. Morgan resumed his argument on the Financial bill. He referred with an encomium to a speech made by the late Senator Beck in support of a bill introduced by him on March 13, 1888, the second section of which provided that in all future issues of treasury certificates "corn certificates" should be substituted for "gold certificates" and for "silver certificates." He (Mr. Morgan) considered that proposition a perfect solvent of the difficulty of keeping gold and silver coin in perfect balance in the United States, and had always desired very much to see the day when it would be adopted by Congress, and he expected to offer a like amendment to the pending bill.

Having read copiously from Mr. Beck's speech, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor temporarily, and Mr. Dawes presented a conference report on the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the act to divide the Sioux Indian reservation, and in response to a question by Mr. Edmunds made an explanation. He said the bill as it stood carried out to the letter the agreement made by the Sioux commission.

The conference report was agreed to, and Mr. Morgan resumed the floor on the financial bill, continuing to read from Mr. Beck's speech principally of the demonetization of silver.

At the suggestion af Mr. Cullom the speech of Mr. Beck was ordered printed in full as part of Mr. Morgan's remarks, which were soon thereafter concluded.

The bill was then laid atide and a message from the President was read forwarding a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oklahoma for an appropriation for the relief of the destitute people of that territory. Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

House bills appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Rockford, Ill., and $400,000 for one in Pueblo, Colo., were passed with amendments and conferences were asked.

The Senate at 4:30 adjourned until Monday at noon.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—After the reading of the journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. The bill carries $24,639,000 or $400,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. This increase is attributed to the increase in the pay of the army, the transfer of the Signal Crops and the increase made in the transportation of the army.

Mr. Lanham of Texas said the bill was an unpartisan and economical one. He then proceeded to give thanks that the sections which had recently been involved in a bloody war were now reunited. He spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the bravery and sense of duty of the Union soldiers, and said their influence would sweep away the last vestige of obstacle to fraternalism. The South knew no other flaw than that which hung over the Speaker's head, and they served no other country than this great country. The people of the South were sincere in every profession of loyalty, and they would ever be ready to testify to their affection and to their acceptance of the result of the late fearful strife. He denied the right of any men to love their country more or serve it with greater loyalty than did the men of the South. He wished he could incite the old soldiers throughout the land to the victories of peace, to wage uncompromising hostility against every unjust proscription of their fellow men, break down sectionalism, to tear down the battlements of monopoly, to crush out the evils of class legislation, to break the manacles of commercial subjugation and to fully enlarge all the elements that logically combined to make this the greatest government on the face of the earth.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa said that the gentleman implied that the desire of the people to have fair elections was an appeal to sectionalism.

Mr. Lanham replied that he had made no allusion to the force bill, except to quote the utterances of Senators Walcott and Cameron.

Mr. Kerr thought that Congress should pass some measure for the protection of the rights of citizens. Referring to a remark made by Mr. Lanham that such statesmen as Senators Vest, Butler and Morgan could not be mentioned as candidates for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, merely because they were Southern men, Mr. Kerr commended that remark to gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio inquired whether it was not a fact that the record of service in the Union army did not effectually bar every man living in States lately in rebellion from being elected to any office of profit or trust.

Mr. Kerr replied that he did not know whether that were true or not, but it was an unfortunate fact that in the list of members elected from the Southern States there did not appear a man who had served in the Union army.

Several Democrats were immediately upon their feet with a refutation of the statement.

Mr. Kerr said he referred to the present House, and particularly to the State of Missouri, as refusing to honor Union men.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri said that his State had sent more soldiers to the Union army than had the State of Iowa.

Debate was suspended. The House rose and eulogies in memory of the late James P. Walker of Missouri were delivered by Messrs. Baker of New York, McMillin of Tennessee, Buchannan of New Jersey, Wilson of West Virginia, Stockbridge of Maryland and Whitelaw, Frank, Wade, Stone, Kinzey, Heard, Niedringhaus, Mansur, Wilson and Dockery of Missouri.

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

Personal Mention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Lewis Knoutneff of Kansas City is here as attorney for a number of cattle men, who have a case on appeal in the Supreme Court, growing out of an alleged violation of contract by them as charged by an English syndicate.

Frank Schwartz, manager of the Anheuser-Busch business here, left with a party of friends for St. Louis this evening.

H. E. Hatch of Kansas City is a late arrival.

Ex-State Senator Sheldon is here as candidate for Postmaster at Appleton City, Mo.

Lieut. Webber of the Signal Corps, is still in the city, endeavoring to secure promotion before his retirement, which has been recommended for physical disability. Lieut. Webber has been in the service seventeen years, and he feels somewhat chagrined that others who have done less service should be promoted over him. This he construes as not in accordance with the law, which provides that length of service and merit shall be the rule for the reward.

The commission of Capt. Lester as Postmaster at Brunswick, has been held up.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Noble and the Misses Halsted will receive on Wednesday from 4 to 6, and will be assisted by their guests, Mrs. and Miss Pierce of St. Louis, Mrs. John Moore, Miss Breckenridge and Miss Bigelow.

Miss Snell of Bloomington, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Frank Farnsworth, No. 1608 Sixteenth street, northwest.

Among the President's callers to-day were the Attorney-General, Senators Sherman and Allison, Representatives Lacey, Connell, McKenna, Brookshire, Pickler, Taylor and Benton and Col. J. W. Avery.

To Fight a Combine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—The Farmers and Growers' Tobacco Warehouse Association have leased two of the largest storage houses in the city and are ready for business. They have floor room for selling 500 heads per day. Ex-United States Williams is President. They will fight the warehouse combine.

THE TREMENDOUS CRISIS!

Which threatened the Entire Financial World a few weeks ago caused quite a panic among the holders of Dry Goods.

Penny and Gentles

Purchases during that time will make our Great New Year Sales for 1891

A GRAND EVENT FOR ST. LOUIS.

Bargains for All Dwellers of the Great West.

Tons Upon Tons, Wagon Loads Upon Wagon Loads

Of NEW, FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Purchased during the great scare will be sold at a Terrible Sacrifice.

OUR STORE CLOSED SATURDAY AFTERNOON

To Mark and Arrange the Goods for this Great Sale.

WINTER GOODS ALL SACRIFICED. COST NOT CONSIDERED. GOODS MUST GO.

500 pieces Striped and Plaid Seersucker, 10c quality at 5c
35 pieces All-Wool French Flannels, 75c quality at 29c
150 pieces Striped and Plaid All-Wool Dress Goods, 65c quality at 39c
200 dozen 4-Button Undressed Kid Gloves, $1 quality at 68c

Kid Gloves.

200 dozen Jouvin and other makes of Genuine French Kid Gloves, slightly damaged in fitting on, gloves that have accumulated during the season..........At 29c and 39c
Regular $1.25 and $1.75 quality

SILKS.

Grand purchase of Silks at 60c on the dollar during the late financial crisis in the Eastern market. Look out for bargains!

7 pieces Black China Silk, 32 inches wide, importer's price 65c; All go at 49c

10 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, importer's price 75c; All go at 59c

6 pieces Black Armure Dress Silks, importer's price 85c; All go at 69c

10 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, "guaranteed," importer's price 90c; All go at 79c

5 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, fine dress quality, importer's price $1.07½..............All go at 98c

Black Dress Goods

Bought during the late financial crisis from importers at 60c on the dollar.

39c, worth 55c—1 case All-Wool 40-inch Blue Black French Henrietta Cloth, importer's price 48c; All go at 39c per yard

45c, worth 75c—21 pieces 40-inch Fine Mohair Brilliantine, rich lustrous black, importer's price 62½c........All go at 45c per yard

50c, worth 89c—9 pieces 40-inch Black Checked Melrose Cloth, all wool French fabric, importer's price 67½c..........All go at 50c

HOSIERY.

HALF PRICE.

Bought during the late financial crisis at about 50c on the $1;

25 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
100 doz. Ladies' fine natural all-wool Hose, importer's price 50c; All Go at 25c

19 CENTS, WORTH 25 CENTS.
200 doz. Ladies' Oxford gray seamless all-wool Hose, manufacturer's price 25c; All Go at 19c

15 CENTS, WORTH 20 CENTS.
150 doz. Ladies' mixed wool and cotton Hose, grays and browns, manufacturer's price 20c; All Go at 15c

29 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
SPECIAL.—50 doz. Children's imported English cashmere Hose, Derby rib, sizes 6 to 8½c, importer's price 50c; All Go at 29c

CHILDREN'S SCARLET ALL-WOOL

UNDERWEAR.

VESTS AND PANTS.

Size 16, worth 25c..........at 10c
Size 18, worth 35c..........at 18c
Size 20, worth 40c..........at 23c
Size 22, worth 45c..........at 28c
Size 24, worth 50c..........at 33c
Size 26, worth 60c..........at 38c
Size 28, worth 70c..........at 43c
Size 30, worth 75c..........at 48c
Size 32, worth 80c..........at 53c
Size 34, worth 85c..........at 58c

GENTS' WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

AT 50 CENTS—Men's all-wool scarlet medicated Drawers, sizes 28 and 30, worth $1.25, At 50c Each

AT 98 CENTS—Men's all-wool ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.50, At 98c Each

TRIMMINGS.

AT 50 CENTS YARD—Black mohair Vandyke point Trimming, 12 inches deep; Reduced from $1 and $1.50 to 50c Yard

AT 35 CENTS YARD—Black mohair Gimp, 3 to 4½ inches wide; Reduced from 75c and $1.25 to 35c

AT 25 CENTS EACH—Children's plush Muffs; Reduced from $1.25 to 25c

AT 48 CENTS EACH—Black fur Muff; Reduced from 75c and 95c to 48c

AT 10 CENTS—Black fur loop Ornaments (cloaks); Reduced from 35c and 50c to 10c

BUTTONS.

AT 19 CENTS DOZ.—Large fancy metal Buttons; Reduced from 50c and 75c to 19c Dozen

AT 10 CENTS—Steel Slides, 4½ to 6 inches long; Reduced from 25c and 35c to 10c

AT 5 CENTS DOZ.—500 gross white pearl Buttons; Cut to 5c Doenz

EMBROIDERIES.

We shall place on our counters to-morrow one of the largest importations of Embroideries and Flouncings ever shown by us. These goods were landed under the old tariff by an importer and bought by us during the recent crisis in New York at about 50c on the dollar. Nothing like these goods has ever been shown by us at such very low prices.

At 5c per yard.
3,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 7½c, at 5c per yard.
2,300 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 10c, at 7½c per yard.
7,600 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 15c, at 10c per yard.
4,500 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 25c, at 15c per yard.

Swiss Skirtings.

At 25c.
45-inch Hemstitched Skirting, worth 40c, at 25c per yard.
45-inch Hemstitched Embroidered Skirting, worth 85c, at 50c per yard.

Torchon Laces.

At 2c per yard.
1,000 yards real Linen Torchon Lace, worth 5c, at 2c per yard.
2,300 yards real Linen Torchon Lace, worth 8c, at 5c per yard.
2,750 yards real Linen Torchon and Medici Lace, worth 15c, at 10c per yard.

MILLINERY.

ABOUT GIVEN AWAY.

300 doz. Nelly Bly, Plush and Cloth Caps for Children,
5c. 10c. 15c.
Prices have been 50c to $2.

At 5c.
25 dozen Boys' and Girls' Cloth Caps; Clearing Sale Price, 5c; worth 50c.

At 15c.
30 dozen Boys' and Girls' Cloth and Plush Nelly Bly and Tam O'Shanter; Clearing Sale, 15c; worth 95c.

At 15c.
Another lot best wool, felt shapes, black and colors; Clearing, 15c; worth 79c.

At 5c.
Another lot fine fancy Feathers, for Monday only; Clearing Sale, 5c; worth 50c and 75c.

At 29c.
15 doz. BLACK real Ostrich Tips, 3 in each bunch; Clearing Sale, 29c; worth 75c.

Notion 1c Counter.

Best steel-point Hair Pins, Fine Combs, Steel Thimbles, Rubber-Tip Lead Pencils, Bone and Steel Crochet Hooks, Paper Safety Pins, Vest Pocket-books, bunch fine Black Soutache Braid, one piece narrow Black Velvet Ribbon, pair Children's Garters, 4-inch Rubber Hair Pins, Nickel Watch Chain, Nickel Penholder, Blue Rick Rack Braid, Key Ring with ivory tablets, set Bustle Springs, cake Pansy Blossom Soap, Carpenter's Pencil, best quality Black Silk Twist, Paper Standard Needles, Roll Stay, Binding Tape Measures, Hat Pins, Card Hooks and Eyes, Steel Hair Pins.

SPECIAL AT 5c—5,000 pieces Novelty Braid, cut from 15c, 20c and 25c to 5c per piece.

PENNY & GENTLES, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

the burglars turned toward her with a curse because her jewel cases were empty, the defenseless woman was overcome by fright and fell into a dead faint.

This must have occurred at only a few minutes past 9 o'clock. At 9:45 Mr. James Campbell returned from the Council and being admitted by the colored man servant passed upstairs and found his wife unconscious and tied to the bed. Restoratives were applied for half an hour before she was brought back to consciousness, and then Mrs. Campbell became so hysterical from the effects of the shock that for a time she was unable to tell her startling story. The two servants had been summoned to the rooms, a white woman cook and a negro man-servant, but were unable to throw any light on the mysterious crime that had been perpetrated directly over their heads in the silent house. The cook had been conversing with a beau in the kitchen and the negro yard-man had been in the basement. Neither had heard a sound during the evening. The bold burglar had stolen into the house through an unused door opening from the north side upon a dark area-way between the Campbell residence and the church adjoining. They had finished their work of robbery and departed as stealthily as they had come. The only evidence of their visit were the unconscious form of Mrs. Campbell tied to the bed, the open jewelry cases and a pocket book thrown on the floor after being rifled of $255.

As soon as Mrs. Campbell recovered sufficently to tell the story of the burglary Mr. Campbell went to the telephone in his resdence and notified the police at the Four Conrts of the occurrence. He requested

Mrs. James Campbell.

that officers' and detectives be sent out at once. This was shortly before 11 o'clock and within a few moments the officers reported and went to work on the case.

RUSSELL'S ARREST.

The result of this prompt action was the arrest, at 3 o'clock in the morning, of Alex Russell, a negro living at 4400 Hickory street. Russell had been employed by Mr. Campbell as yard man until two months ago, when he was discharged upon getting married, Mr. Campbell wishing to employ an unmarried man, who could sleep on the premises. Russell answers the description given by Mrs. Campbell of the first burglar, who, she states, wore striped trousers and patent leather shoes.

The prisoner was a mulatto, 26 years old, and says he came to, St. Louis from Owensburg, Tenn., about a year ago. Soon after he obtained employment at Mr. Campbell's residence to do housework. He remained in this service until two months ago, when he was married. He insists that for this reason he left the place, Mr. Campbell desiring to employ a single man. He has since been at work at a hay press at Grand avenue and Menard street. He accounts for his whereabouts last night by saying that he went home soon after 6 o'clock, ate supper with his wife and went to bed before 8 o'clock, insisting that he was asleep at the time the officers arrived. Incidentally he remarked that there had been no coal or kerosene in his house for a week, and seemed nonplussed when Chief of Detectives Desmond asked him how he cooked and ate supper without either light or fuel. The strong point in the identification, however, is in the prisoner's clothing. Mrs. Campbell stated that one of her assailants had worn patent eather shoes and a pair of dark striped pants. Shoes and trousers answering this description were found on the chair by the side of Russell's bed.

NOT SURPRISED.

Officers Dennis McGuire and Pat Crowley of the Third District arrested Russell. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and the officers had just made their appearance at the Carr Street Station with three well-known crooks whom they had captured. Sergt. Fox had a few minutes before received the telephone message apprising him of the outrage. He dispatched the officers to the scene with instructions to work on the case until relieved. To them Mr. Campbell communicated his suspicions regarding the negro, Alex Russell, saying that the man had once been in his employ and answered in many particulars the description which Mrs. Campbell had been able to give. Hearing that Russell lived on Hickory street, the bluecoats made tracks for his residence. Russell, it was found, occupied the east end of the one-story brick building at 4400 Hickory street, and on the door leading to the solitary room in that wing McGuire knocked. Russell answered. He came to the door attired in only his shirt and trousers, and uttered not a word of complaint when told to put on his clothes. His garments were on a chair by the bed and he pulled them on without a murmur. By the time he was dressed his wife was up and accompanied him to the door. Strange as such conduct for an innocent man appears, Russell did not even ask the cause of arrest. His wife was none the more curious. On the way to the Third District Station Russell volunteered the information that "some niggers had said he stole clothing from Mr. Campbell's house, but he was innocent." Even then he did not ask the charge to be preferred against him, and the officers were as uncommunicative as a couple of clams. Russell was put behind the bars in the Carr street hold-over without hearing from anyone the cause of his arrest, yet he asked no questions. His demeanor in this regard was unusual, to say the least.

THE EVIDENCE SECURED.

To Detective Dennis O'Connell of headquarters must be given the credit for the first direct evidence obtained. As soon as Detective O'Connell made his appearance at the Four Courts in the morning he was started off post-haste to find Detectives Lawler and McGrath, who had gone out early in the day. He first went to the Campbell residence and thoroughly examined the entire house. He obtained the story of the robbery from Mr. Campbell. It was then that he learned that Mrs. Campbell had noted the fact that one of her assailants wore striped pants and patent leather shoes. Detectives Lawler and McGrath by this time had returned again to the house, and the three sleuths held a short consultation. As a result Lawler and McGrath started off to work on some clue which they had unearthed, while O'Connell proceeded to the residence of the negro Russell, at 4400 Hickory street.

He found Mrs. Russell at home. The woman is a young mulatto of pleasant appearance and good address. At the detective's request she opened the door and gave him the privilege of the house. O'Connell minutely examined every article in the apartment. In a trunk which stood against the wall in one corner he found two pairs of light striped pants. These he confiscated and returned to headquarters. In uis report to Chief of Detectives Desmond he maintained that among other articles in the trunk he had noticed an old slouch hat. He was then informed that through her husband Mrs. Campbell had notified the department that the foremost of the burglars had worn over his face such a hat, in the front of which was a hole through which the intruder peered. O'Connell immediately posted off to secure the prize and in less than an hour was again closeted with his chief.

It was then for the first time that the authorities felt satisfied that they had the right man in their grasp. Mrs. Campbell had said that the hat was a black or some dark-colored slouch with one hole in the center of the front rim. The hat found in Russell's trunk was a dark blue. It was covered with hay seed. Through the front of the rim was torn a three-inch hole. The edges of the cloth showed at a glance that the tear had been recently made, the fabric being unsoiled by contact or exposure.

RUSSELL'S STATEMENT.

Late in the afternoon Russell was seen in his cell in the Four Courts hold-over by a staff artist and a representative of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The prisoner is a slender young mulatto of good appearance. His face was ornamented with a small mustache and small bushy burnsides. He was restless, smacking his lips as he talked and glancing nervously at his clothing and the unusual surroundings. He uses good language and is to all appearances fairly well educated. Asked to give an account of himself he said:

"I was born in Owensburg, Tenn., some time after freedom. I guess I am about 22 years of age. I have always done housework for my living and worked for awhile in Evansville, Ind. Then I came to St. Louis. That was about a year ago. I got a job at Mr. Campbell's and staid with him up to two months ago. Then I got married and had to quit as Mr. Campbell wanted a single man at his house. Since then I have been working at a hay press on Grand avenue."

"Where were you last night?"

"I worked all day at the press and went home about 6 o'clock. Me and my wife ate supper and then went to bed."

"What made you go to bed so early?"

"Well, you see we had no coal or kerosene in the house and did not want to sit up in the dark."

"How did your wife cook supper in the dark if you had no coal or kerosene?"

Russell was visibly confused. After a moment's hesitation he coughed and said:

"I guess we had a little left. Sometimes my wife cooks on the the neighbor's stove."

"Was that your hat which Detective O'Connell found in the trunk?"

"I guess it was."

"When did you wear it last?"

"I had it on at the hay press yesterday?"

"How did it get into the trunk?"

Well—ah—I can't say. I was pretty tired when I went home and I threw the hat on top of the trunk. Perhaps my wife put it inside when she cleaned up the room after I had gone this morning."

"How did that rent come in the rim?"

"That's been there some time."

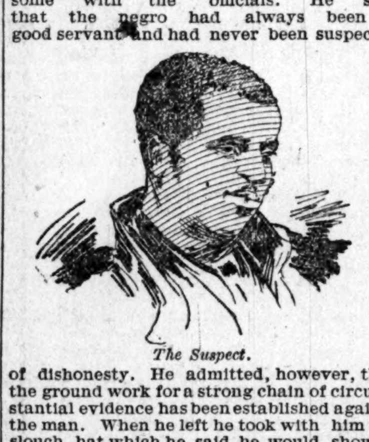
"Were you in the house, all night?"

"Every minute. I did not get out of bed until I heard the officer knock this morning. I guess it was a little after 7 o'clock when I retired."

"Why didn't you ask the officer the nature of the charge against you?"

"I supposed it was on account of some blankets which were missed from Mr. Campbell's while I worked there."

Several times during the day Chief of Detectives Desmond and Detective O'Connell closely questioned Russell, but with little success. The negro stuck to the story which he at first told and insisted that he knew nothing of the robbery. Detective O'Connell also made another visit to his house and talked with Mrs. Russell. The woman told a story which agreed with the prisoner's in every important detail. About 4 o'clock Mr. Campbell appeared at the Four Courts and was shown to the office of Chief Harrigan. Chief of Detectives Desmond, Detective O'Connell, Secretaries Paschall and Lucas and Officer McGuire were also present when Russell was brought up. The negro's teeth chattered in the most noticeable manner, but he insisted that he was chilled by the cold. He was again put through a system of shrewd questioning, yet answered in monosyllables and was shrewd enough to avoid all the traps which were set. He admitted that the hat was his property, identified the patent-leather shoes and striped trousers and confessed to a knowledge of every part of the Campbell mansion from top to bottom. Every answer was a denial of his guilt. In less than fifteen minutes he was returned to his cell. Mr. Campbell then talked for some with the officials. He said that the negro had always been a good servant and had never been suspected



The Suspect.

of dishonesty. He admitted, however, that the ground work for a strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been established against the man. When he left he took with him the slouch hat which he said he would show to his wife in order, if possible, to obtain a positive identification.

ANOTHER ARRESE.

Another promising clew was worked to fruitless conclusion last night. Since early yesterday morning Detectives Lawler and McGrath had been in search of a negro named Luther Johnston, who was strongly suspected of complicity in the robbery. The detectives were hot on the trail, when about 9 o'clock last night Johnston walked into the office of Capt. Campbell at the Fifth District Station and gave himself up. He told Capt. Campbell that he understood he was wanted in the Campbell case and readily consented to answer any questions which might be put to him in regard to the matter. Capt. Campbell took the negro fo the Four Courts, where he easily proved to the entire satisfaction of all the officers present that he was in no way concerned in the outrage. He admitted that he had worked for Mr. Campbell almost a year ago, but insisted that he had not been in the house for more than nine months. He also established a good alibi and proved that he had no acquaintance whatever with the negro, Alex Russell. He was accordingly released from custody. Johnston bears a good reputation in police circles.

WHAT THE BURGLARS SECURED.

In discussing the burglary of last night after Mrs. Campbell's confirmation of the POST-DISPATCH account, Mr. Campbell stated that besides the $255 taken from the pocket book only one other article was missing. This was a little Catholic medal belonging to Mrs. Campbell. It was made of a $2.50 gold piece, and bore upon one side a Catholic religious emblem and upon the other the name, "Mrs. James Campbell." It had been given to Mrs. Campbell by the sisters of a local charity which she had assisted. This has not been recovered.

Mr. Campbell states that there are three mysterious coincidences connected with the attack upon his wife and the burglary of his house. The first is that the night selected was the only one upon which he has been away from the house for a month. The second is that the north side door should have chanced to be unlocked on that particular night, and the third is that the dressing-room door should also strangely have been unlocked for the first time in months. He does not attempt to explain these strange features attending the case.

VERY IMPROBABLE STORY.

Late last night Luther Johnston, the negro arrested in connection with the Campbell case, told at the Four Courts in the presence of several detectives and the representatives of the various newspapers, a most remarkable story. The tale should be taken with a liberal allowance of salt, yet it has nonplussed the police, and in several instances caused a change in belief. Johnson was for nine months in Mr. Campbell's employ. He intimates that Mrs. Campbell is at times subject to attacks of insanity. On the day he began service at the Campbell mansion Mrs. Campbell charged John Jones with stealing $40 and had the boy searched. At another time she claimed to have lost a valuable diamond ring. Johnston insists that Mary O'Neil, another servant, informed him that later Mrs. Campbell had to her admitted that she had lost neither money nor ring. Detectives Lawler and McGrath then stated that they did not believe Mrs. Campbell had been robbed. In case a robbery had been committed they felt sure the thief was an inmate of the house.

At 10 o'clock this morning the negro's story was told to Mr. James Campbell at his residence. He denied the tale in toto and said: "I see no reason why credence should be given the story of a negro under arrest for complicity in a crime. Mrs. Campbell is not insane and never has been. She did lose $40 and it has never been recovered. She did lose a diamond ring, and it is still gone. Mary O'Neil never told Johnson any such story as he has given. I can account in some measure for the negro's tale, but can see no reason why Detectives Lawler and McGrath should put any credence in it."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

J. B. Pfeffer's Most Exciting Fight With a Housebreaker.

A sensational attempt at wholesale robbery of the saloon of J. B. Pfeffer, 1200 High street, of which a very meagre and inaccurate account reached police headquarters, was developed yesterday, and contains a story of desperate resistance made by a reckless burglar, which only stopped short of murder by the merest chance.

Some days ago an attempt was made to rob on the highway J. B. Pfeffer, Sr., father of the saloon man, but the gentleman grabbed from the robbers his possessions and escaped. Since that time mysterious characters have been prowling around in the neighborhood, spying in windows and acting very suspicious. This aroused the suspicions of Mr. Pfeffer, and he Friday night determined he would watch for the marauders, and should they come, determine to give them a warm reception. During the evening several suspicious characters came in and purchased drinks and then went out directly. Mr. Pfeffer is an intelligent German and has become well acquainted by sight with the criminal classes that infest the neighborhood. While counting over the day's receipts and depositing them in the safe Mrs. Pfeffer came running into the saloon and told her husband that a man was trying to get in their rooms upstairs. Closing the safe door quickly and seeing that it was safely locked the agile young man bounded up the back steps.

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

The back porch was dark, but guided by the noise the housebreaker was making, Mr. Pfeffer made a powerful lunge forward, landing with full force upon the burglar. Then began a desperate struggle for supremacy. The men swayed back and forth across the narrow porch, first one and then the other having the advantage. Once the burglar, who was a most powerful man, lifted Mr. Pfeffer from the floor, and came near pitching him into the court beneath, a distance of some fifteen feet. The saloonkeeper, however, got his antagonist by the ears and dragged him down, kicking him very effectually as he did so.

By a superhuman effort the burglar again raised Mr. Pfeffer in the air, preparatory to throwing him over the balustrade, when John King, a neighbor, rushed to his assistance. With an oath the desperate housebreaker attempted to make a last and successful effort to dispose of his antagonist, but was this time frustrated by young King, who caught Pfeffer's arm with one hand and dealt the burglar a powerful blow in the face, felling him to the floor. Quick as a flash, though, the burglar was up and made a dash for liberty down the back steps, only to be caught in the arms of Edward Faherty, another neighbor, who was coming to the rescue in answer to Pfeffer's loud calls for help. Notwithstanding the great odds against him, the burglar fought on with desperate resistance, yelling all the time: "Why don't you blokes come and help a feller!" It seemed to the large crowd that had congregated that the housebreaker was being robbed, as his lungs were stronger than any of the remainder. Accordingly a great, large, muscular man bounded to the bottom of the steps, where the fight was now raging, and quickly bore Pfeffer to the ground. The mistake was soon discovered and Pfeffer released.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY PLANNED.

While this scene was taking place in the rear two men were making an effort to gain an entrance at the front of the saloon. They were prying the front door and had a delivery wagon hitched only a few doors away in which to carry their plunder. Hearing the loud and incessant cries in the rear, these fellows quietly took their departure, leaving behind the wagon and horse.

This shows very conclusively that it had been planned to make a wholesale robbery, on a very extensive scale. They evidently became frightened and left their partner to the fates that awaited him. But should they have succeeded there is little doubt that large amounts of liquor would have been missing yesterday morning. The men had made every preparation for their escape with the plunder, and were intending, evidently, to imitate the Chicago bank robbers in the flight from the police should it become necessary. They knew there would not be an officer in the neighborhood for some minutes, and that by quick work they would get beyond capture before their arrival. But owing to the vigilance of the saloon-keeper their plans failed, and they went away empty-handed.

SAID HE WAS DRUNK.

As soon as the burglar who was operating in the rear was got under control by a long series of well directed blows, he began to assert that he was drunk, and didn't know where he was. This caused the crowd to laugh immoderately.

"One would think you were drunk from the way you fought," sarcastically remarked the saloon-keeper.

The three men who captured the desperate man took him to the nearest call box, called the patrol and sent him to the Fifth District Police Station. While on the way thither the man made a desperate attempt to repay Pfeffer for the pummeling he had received. In this he failed, as he quieted down when the officers threatened to use their clubs. Arriving at the police station the man gave the name of Henry Tony, and claimed again that he was drunk. The police were well acquainted with the gentleman and accordingly locked him up. Tony is incidentally a peddler but has a rather shady reputation. The wagon was taken in charge by the police.

Mr. Pfeffer says that he knows the gang implicated, and that if they come fooling around his place again they will receive a very warm reception.

"I was lenient with this fellow," said he, "but the next time I will shoot to kill. This gang is composed of a lot of worthless peddlers who infest the neighborhood. Their semi-claim to respectability makes them very dangerous, as well as undesirable citizens. They evidently intended to carry the greater part of my saloon away, but it happens to all be here as yet, no thanks to them."

The Broadway Cable.

The cable in the Broadway line is being dropped into place this morning, and the promise is made that the road will soon be running. This will be gladsome news to the patrons of this line, who have long since been disgusted with the slow moving horse cars.

Betting in Dempsey's Favor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The betting on the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight is 5 to 4 in favor of Dempsey. Jim Corbett thinks Fitzsimmons will try to down Dempsey too quick, to waste his strength, and thus lose the fight.

MUNICIPAL RED TAPE.

THE COMPLICATED SYSTEM UNDER WHICH CITY AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED.

What Is Required to Open a Street—Amusing Incidents of the System's Working—Difficulty of Getting a Most Trivial Article.

In the course of years petty dishonesty on the one hand and excessive precaution on the other has built up for St. Louis a red tape system which to the novice in municipal government affairs looks like a Chinese puzzle. Those accustomed to the systems and methods do not realize the extent of the formalities with which they are surrounded and go through the motions in a methodical manner. Some of the safeguards are necessary, some are not, but they all have to be maintained so as to be available when needed. The commonest kind of business about the City Hall is buying supplies. It would seem a simple matter for a city official to get a box of pens or a bunch of lead pencils or any of the materials for the discharge of his office business. It is easy when you get used to it but getting the run of the thing is a little difficult. A case can easily be recited. A member of the Board of Public Improvements finds that he wants a box of pen points. He calls his clerk and they make out what is known as a requisition. This is made out in duplicate and signed by the Commissioner. Then a clerk takes the requisition up to the President of the Board, who signs it and turns it over to one of his clerks. This clerk then takes it the office of the Commissioner of Supplies. There the papers are recorded, dated and stamped, and the never absent stationery agent notified by the purchasing agent of the office that a box of pens is needed. If it happens that the make of pen is not specified, the Commissioner is hunted up and consulted. In due time, however, the pens reach the Commissioner of Supplies, and are sent by him to the person asking for them. Then the stationer sends in his bill. This is fastened to a couple of blank forms, one red and one of some other color. The slips have a lot of writing on them and are quite elaborate. These with the bill are sent to the President of the board, who sends them to the Commissioner who ordered the stuff. Then the Commissioner looks the thing up and if the bill is all right he signs the slips or vouchers. Then they go back to the President of the board, who signs them also and returns them to the Commissioner of Supplies. The supplies office then certifies the slips and they are sent to the Comptroller, where they are again signed and recorded, and sent to the Auditor, where a warrent for the amount of the bill is drawn. There the warrant is held until the stationer who sold the goods turns up, when he is given the paper, which he takes to the Treasury and gets his money. Then the whole transaction is checked back to the Comptroller's office. In a transaction of this kind, which is an every day occurrence in the City Hall and which excites no comment whatever, it takes from fifteen to twenty persons to make a 20-cent purchase without violating the law, and so mechanical has the process become that one-half the time at least two or three of the officials who sign the paper do not know what they are signing for.

AN AMUSING CASE.

A rather amusing case of how the red tape works turned up a day or two ago. The Street Department has been making an inspection of the West End sidewalks and wanted a list of the residents. Secretary Murphy was in charge and discovered that in the blue book there was a list giving first the streets, then the numbers and then the names. This was exactly what he wanted. So a requisition was made for two blue books. The books were delivered and turned over to the inspectors and the next day vouchers came back with the information that the Comptroller had refused to approve the vouchers. Secretary Murphy is somewhat of a dresser and had already earned the disapproval of Comptroller Stevenson because of his attire. He went over to find out why the vouchers were not approved and was told that the Comptroller did not want any of this "swallow-tail" business and that if the city employes wanted to put on any society airs they could do it at their own expense and not at the city's. The story was then explained and the vouchers signed. And one case, which developed in a rather peculiar manner, was that of the Forest Park & Laclede Railway Co. When this company was given a change of motive power a section was put in the ordinance providing that $25,000 be deposited in the City Treasury to cover the cost of building a depot in Forest Park. When the ordinance was accepted by the company the money was deposited. Some time later the plans were made and contracts let for the work, when the company discovered that they could not get at the money unless another ordinance was passed to get it out of the treasury. So the contracts had to be annulled and the work commenced over again and the proper ordinance introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

The two branches of work in the Street Department that require the greatest care are those relating to street improvements and street openings. Commissioner Murphy is making efforts to simplify the work of the board and of his department, and if possible to do away with some of the red tape surrounding the details heretofore followed.

The routes taken by the two complicated processes are for opening streets and improving streets. The formalities to be gone through are in brief as follows:

PETITION FOR OPENING OF A STREET OR ALLEY.

1. Signed by property-owners.
2. Presented to the Board of Public Improvements.
3. Referred by the board to the Street Commissioner.
4. Street Commissioner asks the board to designate a day, by public notice, on which it will consider the petition.
5. The board authorizes the President to advertise "public notice," and the date of hearing is fixed.

This advertisement must appear daily for two weeks in the official paper of the city prior to day of hearing.

6. The Street Commissioner has plats and necessary surveys made thereunder, and on the date fixed by said "public notice" submits to the board his written report, citing the petition and making his recommendations in each instance.
7. At this meeting of the board the property owners are given a hearing in the matters in which they are interested and the board, by vote, takes action in each case as it sees fit.

When referred to the Committee on Street Department the necessary instructions accompany such reference.

8. The Street Commissioner, as Chairman of the Committee on Street Department, has the ordinances drafted in all cases where the instructions are to "prepare and submit an ordinance."

In cases where the instructions call for "prepare and submit an ordinance if in sixty days the property owners agree to pay the legal expenses" no ordinance is drafted until the property owners have filed their written declaration of their willingness to pay the legal expenses within twenty days after the ordinance is approved by the Mayor.

In case of failure to file this declaration within the specified sixty days, the matter is indefinitely postponed, and proceedings must be had de novo.

9. If all instructions are complied with, as above related, the ordinances are submitted by the committee to the Board of Public Improvements for adoption.
10. These ordinances are forwarded in turn by the President Board of Public Improvements to the Assembly, through the House of Delegates, in which branch they go through two readings and then referred to its Committee on Public Improvements for consideration and report.

This committee reports them for passage, when they are read the third time and placed on their passage. They are then forwarded to the Council, where they must pass through like channels. When finally passed by that body, they are returned to the House of Delegates and the Speaker affixes his signature thereto in open session, next back to the Council, where the President does likewise. They are again returned to the House of Delegates and the clerk thereof submits them to His Honor the Mayor, for his approval. When approved they are filed with the City Register, and it takes ten days from the date of approval before the ordinance becomes a law.

11. Then the City Counselor takes up the matter and applies to the Circuit Court for the appointments of Commissioners to assess the damages and benefits.

These Commissioners visit the ground and have a meeting at the City Counselor's office for the hearing of the interested parties. They then submit their report to the court for approval. The City Counselor submits this report to the Assembly for approval, after which the special tax bills are issued against the property. When the damages are all paid for the property taken the City Counselor directs the Marshal to have the street or alley cleared of all obstructions. The street or alley then becomes a public highway.

Nearly all public affairs are bound up in complications and restrictions to such an extent that very often several weeks are lost because of the omission of one detail which inalidates everything previously done and necessitates a renewal of the whole proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather.

The following observations are taken at 8:00 p. m., 75th meridian time, and 6:59 p. m., local time, at all stations:

SIGNAL SERVICE, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.

Stations.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer	Wind—Direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	34	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.16	34	SW	....	Cloudless
Q'Appelle, N. W. T.	30.16	20	SW	....	Pt. Cldy.
Philadelphia	30.24	38	SW	....	Cloudy.
Washington City	30.24	36	S	....	Cloudy.
P. A. Landing	29.92	24	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Calgarry, N. W. T.	30.26	36	N	....	Cloudy.
Minnedosa, N. W. T.	30.10	16	N	....	Cloudy.
Yuma, Ariz	30.18	52	N	....	Cloudless
San Diego, Cal.	30.12	56	N	....	Cloudless
Fort Sully, N. D.	30.12	26	NW	....	Cloudless
Oklahoma, O. T.	30.08	26	N	.52	Snow.
Wichita, Kan.	30.14	26	N	.06	Snow.
Vicksburg	29.78	46	NE	.70	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.70	56	SE	.16	Rain.
Shreveport	29.86	42	NW	.40	Rain.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.94	34	NE	.18	Rain.
Little Rock	29.92	38	N	.06	Rain.
Galveston	29.94	50	NW	.66	Cloudy.
San Antonio	30.12	38	N	....	Cloudless
Concordia, Kan.	30.18	24	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Chattanooga	29.98	44	NE	.01	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.94	40	N	.02	Rain.
Nashville	29.96	44	NE	.02	Rain.
Louisville	30.02	40	NE	.01	Rain.
Indianapolis	30.08	36	E	.02	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.10	40	N	T.	Cloudy.
Parkersburg, W. Va	30.14	44	E	T.	Rain.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.12	44	Calm	T.	Foggy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	30	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	20	SE	....	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	30.12	36	S	.01	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.12	32	S	T.	Snow.
Manistee, Mich.	30.08	32	S	....	Cloudless
Sault de Ste. Marie.	30.04	22	SE	T.	Cloudless
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.08	32	S	T.	Cloudless
Marquette, Mich.	30.34	30	Calm	....	Cloudless
Chicago	30.08	32	E	.01	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.08	34	W	....	Cloudless
Duluth, Minn.	30.04	24	SW	....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.08	22	SW	....	Cloudless
LaCrosse, Wis.	30.12	24	Calm	....	Cloudless
Davenport	30.12	32	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Des Moines	30.10	34	N	....	Cloudless
Dubuque, Io.	30.12	32	NW	....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.14	32	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	38	N	T.	Rain.
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	32	Calm	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	32	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	30.10	30	NE	T.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.16	28	N	....	Cloudy.
Huron, S. D.	30.10	26	SW	....	Cloudless
Sioux City	30.12	30	Calm	....	Cloudless
Moorhead	30.04	22	SW	....	Cloudless
St. Vincent	30.14	22	N	....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.16	24	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Buford	30.24	22	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Assinaboine	30.32	32	S	....	Pt. Cldy.
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.36	28	W	....	Cloudy.
Helena, Mont.	30.56	8	W	....	Cloudless
Fort Washakie, Wyo	30.40	8	SW	....	Cloudless
Cheyenne	30.22	18	N	....	Pt. Cldy.
North Platte	30.22	[illegible]	N	....	Cloudless
Denver	30.32	24	SW	....	Cloudy.
Montrose, Col.	30.32	12	SE	....	Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan.	30.18	20	N	.12	Snow.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.22	8	NE	....	Cloudless
Fort Sill, I. T.	30.24	26	W	.16	Snow.
Pueblo, Colo.	30.38	18	NW	....	Cloudy.
El Paso, Tex.	30.18	26	NW	....	Cloudless
Salt Lake City	30.34	28	NW	....	Cloudless
Abilene, Tex.	30.12	26	NW	.01	Cloudy.
Baker City, Ore.	30.54	18	SW	T.	Cloudy.
Valentine, Neb.	30.22	24	W	....	Cloudless

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation.

W. H. HAMMON, Observer.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10, 1891.

Local Time.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
6:59 a. m.	30.22	32	30	NW	5	Cloudy.
1:59 p. m.	......	...	...	...	...	......
6:59 p. m.	30.08	34	30	NE	10	Cloudy.
Means	30.15	33	30			

Maximum temperature for day, 35.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 31.0.
River, 5.0.

W. S. HAMMON, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

A Deserving Institution.

A very laudable and praiseworthy plan has been decided upon by a number of the leading Jews of St. Louis for the establishment of a Jewish hospital in this city. They have made arrangements to hold a meeting on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m. at Addington's Hall, northwest corner of Seventeenth and Olive streets, for the purpose of discussing the plan.

The reasons for undertaking this plan are very well expressed in the letter of the committee, which says:

We have our Jewish relief societies, orphan asyiums, homes and hospitals all over the land. In our city we have our relief and the "Home," both excellent institutions, deserving our warmest support; in the same spirit which led you to aid in rearing these monuments of love, we now ask you to lend your assistance in the attempt to found a Jewish Hospital, in which the sick and suffering may find relief and surcease of sorrow.

If the poor who are in good health are regarded as wards of charity, worthy of our especial care by the relief and the old and infirm are looked upon as deserving and needing our special ministration in a "home," what reason can be urged against caring for the Jewish sick and suffering in a Jewish Hospital? Surely the fact that they are stricken with disease in addition to their poverty should not remove them further from our loving care and sympathy, and if there be a reason or justification for a separate Jewish charity of any kind it can be urged most strongly in favor of a Jewish hospital.

Pension Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Pensions has adopted Mr. Dockery's amendment to reduce the fee of pension attorneys in increase cases from $10 to $2. No change was made from the amendment as it passed the House, except that a provision prescribing that this should apply in States where the pensioner resided should be stricken out. This makes the fee uniform and allows attorneys anywhere in the United States to charge $2, and only that amount, in increase cases. The Senate Committee has also adopted an amendment reducing the fee from $10 to $5 or just half in cases under the disability pension act of June last. This will mean a saving of several million dollars to pensioners throughout the country in the next few years. Another important amendment adopted by the Pension Committe of the Senate provides that payments to pensioners shall hereafter be made each month instead of quarterly. There is little doubt that all these amendments will pass the Senate without material change, and it is pretty certain that they will be adopted by the House.

Sold to an English Syndicate.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 10.—A gentleman connected with the flouring firm of Ogilvies states there is no doubt that company has sold out to a big English syndicate, for orders to straighten out the business in this country and get it into condition to be transferred have been received from headquarters in Montreal. It is learned that the syndicate is paying $2,000,000 for the Ogilvie business. W. G. Ogilvie retains a third interest in the business and will become general manager for three years. The Keewatins Co. has refused to sell.

Riches and Death in a Week.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 10.—William Caran was killed at Montrose to-day by being thrown from a sleigh. His father died a week ago leaving him an estate of $100,000.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUGS!

J. KENNARD & SONS

Will Offer TO-MORROW MORNING and UNTIL SOLD,

At About Half Price,

FIVE THOUSAND RUGS!

NEW, BRIGHT AND CHOICE COLORINGS.

Prices Range From 50 Cents to $7.00 Each.

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED PATTERNS OF INGRAIN, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

AND

1500 Pair Lace and Portiere Curtains,

Last Season's Styles,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have already received and have open for inspection many of the patterns designed and manufactured for the approaching spring season, and intend to close out during this month, AT BARGAIN PRICES, all of last season's CARPETINGS, CURTAINS and RUGS which we cannot duplicate.

Bargains in Carpetings,
Bargains in Curtains,
Bargains in Rugs.

J. KENNARD & SONS

Broadway and St. Charles St.

IN LINE OF BATTLE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

struggles that went on along the borders of the country claimed by the Sioux, but for ten years no effort was made to penetrate their favorite home in the Northwest.

SITTING BULL'S RISE.

Reservations were established, and gradually the war simmered down, Red Cloud becoming an advocate of peace. But there were those who never came in to the reservations, and never made a treaty, and at the head of this discontented element, a medicine chief of the Uncapapas, Sitting Bull, placed himself. He established himself in the Black Hills, a short distance northwest of the Pine Ridge Agency, and to him flocked all the discontented warriors from other tribes. Being in rebellion against the authority of their chiefs they were called renegades. It was these renegades that formed the nucleus of the hostiles who crushed Custer, and these same renegades are now the inciting spirits in the hostile camp, men who refuse to obey their tribal chiefs and fight for their own land. When the war of 1876 broke out, Red Cloud endeavored to hold his tribe on its reservation, but this proved a deathblow to his influence. The young warriors returned North to join Sitting Bull, and an Ogallalla, Crazy Horse, the ablest Indian tactician the West has produced, was placed in command of the combined forces.

A PREGNANT PROPHECY.

The history of that campaign, the defeat inflicted upon Crook, and the crushing blow delivered against Custer are too well known to need repetition, but in the events previous to the battles are to be found the key to Sitting Bull's strange influence. Eleven days before the fight the Indians held a "sun dance," and Sitting Bull had a trance. He saw a vision, solemnly assuring his followers that within a few days they would be attacked by a vast force of soldiers, but that the Indians would gain a great victory. The fulfillment of this prophecy gave Sitting Bull a hold upon his people, which even the cowardice displayed by him in the Little Big Horn fight was insufficient to entirely destroy, and when he prophesied the destruction of the whites he found many followers. The move to the camp in the Bad Lands might have been prevented if chiefs of influence had existed among the Sioux, but none were to be found. The great Ogallalla, Red Cloud, has just escaped with his life and little else, and while there are a number of sub-chiefs of repute none can control the young men, who believe that they will if killed come to life in the spring and are prepared to fight to the death. With such opponents, assisted by such a spirit, and so advantageously posted, even the famous Indian fighters assembled around the Sioux stronghold will have their hands full.

The Ponapi Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Secretary Blaine has opened up a correspondence with the Spanish Goverment, through the Minister Resident here, in regard to the alleged indignities offered American Missionaries on the island of Ponapi, Caroline group, by Spanish soldiers. The basis upon which the correspondence is now going on is a demand by the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church for reparation for indignities heaped upon their missionaries and for property destroyed. Capt. Taylor of the Alliance, who has recently returned from the Caroline Islands, in an official report to Secretary Tracy, confirms in all important details the treatment alleged to have been imposed upon the missionaries. This report is now in the hands of Secretary Blaine, together with that of the missionaries, and armed with these he will see that the treaty stipulations between Spain and the United States in regard to the Caroline Islands, which now seem to have been violated by Spanish soldiers, are observed in the future, and reparation made for the violation of the treaty if, after explanation by the Spanish Government, it is decided that it has been violated. The matter causes some feeling in both State and Navy Department circles.

Scalded to Death.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Jan. 10.—Reuben Lamasters, who was injured in yesterday's railroad wreck, died this morning at 2 o'clock in great agony. He was so badly scalded that both his eyes were out and the flesh on his entire body literally boiled. On the 24th of this month he was to have been married to a young lady in this city. His remains were taken to Greensburg, where his father and mother reside.

Mrs. President Harrison's Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Harrison gave her first informal reception this aternoon, receiving in a gown of black silk over a petticoat of rose color. Beside her stood Mrs. Fuller, the wife of the Chief Justice, in a trained gown of dove gray moire with diamond ornaments. Next in line was Mrs. Brown, the wife of the new Justice of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Brown's gown was a rose-colored faille. She wore pearls. Mrs. Russell Harrison's gown was of lavender velour. Mrs. McKee's gown was a pretty afternoon costume of blood-red China silk and black lace. Mrs. Dimmick appeared in a pretty Greek dress of white china silk. Among the young ladies who were invited by Mrs. Harrison to preside in the Blue Room were Miss Courtray Walthall, dressed in white lace with trimmings of ostrich feathers; Miss Corinne Blackburn, in mauve and black; Miss Cullom, in white silk; Miss Dingley, a tall and beautiful brunette, in a lovely costume of rose-colored tulle, with pearl ornaments; Miss Hattie Blaine, in a costume of black silk net, heavily beaded in jet.

The line of visitors extended from the gateway to the door of the reception-room, and the visitors came steadily until the big doors were closed at 5 o'clock, and many went away disappointed at not being able to gain admission.

Rochester's Base Ball Club Sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—President A. W. Thurman of the American Base Ball Association arrived here this morning and in the afternoon he had a conference with Gen. Brinker at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in reference to the purchase of the Rochester franchise, which the General owns. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Thurman said that the talk had been a satisfactory one. Gen. Brinker made his proposition of sale and Mr. Thurman has taken the matter under consideration. President Thurman subsequently stated that the terms would probably be accepted and the franchise disposed of. He was not, however, prepared to state the terms upon which an agreement was so nearly reached. A number of base ball magnates are expected to arrive here within the next few days. President T. C. Krauthoff of the Western Association, is in New York to look after the interests of the West. It is not believed that there will be any show for any Northwestern city in the Association.

Lost Her Jewelry.

Mrs. F. J. Weigreffe of Litchfield, Ill., while in the laveratory in the ladies' restaurant at Tony Faust's yesterday afternoon, left lying on a slab a diamond solitaire ring and a pearl circle set ring. The former is a plain band, while the pearl contains a circle of six gems, a large one being in the center. Mrs. Weigreffe walked for several blocks before she missed her jewelry. The police have been notified, and a request is made that the jewelry be returned to Miss Ella Lynch, operator, at the Laclede Hotel.

He Was Blind

"I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my boy, aged 7. A year ago he was covered with scrofula sores. The humor got into his eyes, for six weeks he could not see, and we feared he would be permanently blind. We had to tie his hands in stockings at night to keep him from scatching. Mr. Ruby, whose boy was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it, and I did so. We soon saw a big improvement, and after taking two bottles, he is well, lively, skin smooth and fair. We regard it a wonderful cure." E. B. SMITH, cor. Perry and 2d sts., Columbia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Petitioned to Unseat Fre[d] Dubois of Idaho.

A LIVELY TILT IN THE HOUSE OVER T[HE] FORCE BILL.

Eulogies on the Late James P. Walk[er]—Strained Relations Between the Pr[esi]dent and Senator Cameron—Yes[ter]day's Proceedings in Congress—[The] Nicaragua Canal—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The V[ice] President laid before the Senate to-day [a] protest of twenty-three members of the [Leg]islature of Idaho against the seating of [Fred] T. Dubois as Senator from that State. [The] protest says:

We, the undersigned members of the [first] session of the Legislature of [the] State of Idaho, respectfully [pro]test against the admission of the Hon. F[red] Dubois to a seat in the Senate of the U[nited] States as Senator from the State of Idaho [for] the term beginning on March 4, 1891, o[n the] ground that he has not been legally ele[cted] such Senator, and in support thereof we [re]spectfully show:

First, that the first session of the Leg[isla]ture of the State of Idaho was convene[d at] the capitol of the State at 12 o'clock on [Mon]day, the 8th day of December, 1890, by pr[ocla]mation of the Governor of the State.

Second, that the Senate did not organi[ze on] Monday, Dec. 8, 1890, and was not orga[nized] until Tuesday, the 9th day of December, [and] on which day for the first time it orga[nized] by the election of all its officers, except [the] presiding officer, who is designated b[y the] Constitution, and on that day sent noti[fica]tion of the fact of its organization to the [other] branch of the Legislature and to the ex[ecu]tive.

Third, that thereafter, on the 13th da[y of] December, 1890, a concurrent resolution [was] passed by the Senate to the effect that [the] respective houses of the Legislature w[ould] proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of De[cem]ber, to elect United States Senators, w[hich] resolution was concurred in by the Hou[se of] Representatives.

Fourth, that on Tuesday, Dec. 16, bein[g the] first Tuesday after the organization o[f the] Legislature, as above stated, each Hou[se of] the Legislature voted for the election o[f a] United States Senator and adjourned t[o the] next day. Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, the [two] Houses met in joint assembly, and the [jour]nals of each House being read, it was s[hown] that no person had received a major[ity of] the votes cast in either House and the [Joint] Assembly then proceeded to vote for [a] Senator, and no person receiving a ma[jority] of the votes cast the Joint Assembly [ad]journed to meet the next day.

Fifth, that the two houses of the L[egis]lature met for the second time in joi[nt as]sembly on Thursday, the 18th day of De[cem]ber, 1890, and by resolution proceeded to [elect] two Senators to fill the existing vacanci[es for] the State of Idaho, after which the join[t as]sembly immediately proceeded, against [the] protest of members present, who obj[ected] thereto, because the joint assembly ha[d no] legal right so to do until the second Tu[esday] after the organization of the Legislatu[re, to] elect a Senator for the term commenci[ng] the 4th day of March, 1891, and the Hon. [Fred] T. Dubois was declared elected, and [the] protestants respectfully show that said [pre]tended election was held before the se[cond] Tuesday after the organization of the Se[nate], to-wit, the 23d day of December, 1890.

Sixth, that neither house of the Legisl[ature] had voted for or named any person as Se[nator] for said term, as required by chapter 1 o[f title] 2 of the Revised Statutes of the United St[ates], and the election of a Senator for said [term] beginning March 4, 1891, had never [been] agreed to or considered favorably by e[ither] house of the Legislature, but was first [re]solved upon in joint assembly convene[d for] the election of Senators to fill the exis[ting] vacancy, and was proceeded with against [the] protest and objection of members of the [joint] assembly on the ground that such electi[on at] that time was not authorized by law. [The] protestants therefore pray that the [Hon.] Fred T. Dubois be not admitted to a se[at in] the Senate of the United States as a Sen[ator] for the State of Idaho.

Strained Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The stra[ined] relations between Senator Cameron and [Pres]ident Harrison are not improving. The [Pres]ident has cherished a deep resentmen[t to]ward the Senator from the cynical rem[arks] attributed to the latter at the time o[f] Harrison's nomination and even after [his] election. Nor has Mr. Blaine any partic[ular] reason to love Senator Cameron. The co[nse]quence is that the Administration is [ex]tremely desirous to see Senator Camero[n de]feated for re-election, and anything [that] could safely be done in that direction w[ould] be gladly undertaken. The experience [of a] numerous and respectable delegation, [which] came down here to-day to boom Hollingsw[orth] for United States Circuit Judge, furn[ishes] the latest proof of these facts. They [were] guided, or guided themselves to Sen[ator] Cameron, supposing with the usual but [inno]cent loyalty of Pennsylvanians to the Cam[eron] dynasty, that the senior Senator was o[f all] men the one to propitiate the executive f[avor]. They found the Senator at his house, but [when] he learned their errand he was sadly pu[zzled] to know what to do with them. He knew [that] his appearance with them alone would i[nvite] presidential snubbing for both them and [him]. He assured them, however, that [he] would be happy to see [them] through, but considering the importan[ce of] their mission it was only right and p[roper] that the Postmaster-General should [join] their party. Entertaining them the wh[ile as] best he could, he hastily sent a messe[nger] with his carriage for the Postmaster-Gen[eral], telling the latter that he desired to see [him] at his house, where a Philadelphia deleg[ation] awaited him. To this message the [Post]master-General made the uncivil and [sug]gestive answer, "tell Senator Came[ron I] have no time to go to his house. If he w[ants] to see me he will find me [here] until 1 o'clock." The Senator's p[light] was now worse than ever. He then said [he] would proceed to the White House, but [he] would take the Attorney-General in on[e] way. This latter gentleman, whose lear[ning] is popularly supposed to be confined [to a] pretty clear knowledge of what Harr[ison] likes and dislikes, received the Senator c[ordially] and after some ado agreed to accompany [the] delegation to the President. When they [ar]rived there they were kept waiting a sig[nifi]cant period, although the Senator's [card] had been duly sent in. When the [door] was opened to them Gov. Beaver [and] Congressman Stone emerged. They [had] been with the President, pushing the [ap]pointment of Kirkpatrick, while the Holl[ings]worth delegation, with Senator Camer[on in] charge, had been cooling their heels in [the] ante-room. The President appeared [to be] disturbed by the unusual visit of Se[nator] Cameron. He greeted him very haug[htily], saying only:

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

He heard the delegation perfunctorily [and] the gentlemen withdrew in no happy f[rame] of mind.

They learned before they left the city [by the] afternoon train that they had fallen [into] wrong hands and that the Hollingsw[orth] boom was probably dead, as a natural [con]sequence of their mistake. Some of them [saw] Mr. Wanamaker later and learned some [news] from him. Others sought explanation [from] that gentleman on the train where [they] found him when they started home.

It is an open secret that the Administr[ation] ardently desires the defeat of Senator C[ame]ron. There has been serious talk of brin[ging]

GS! ... SONS ... G and ... ce, ... RUGS! ... RINGS. ... 7.00 Each. ... ELVET CARPETINGS, ... Curtains, ... es. ... for inspec- ... anufactured ... end to close ... CES, all of ... and RUGS ... D & SONS ... St. Charles St.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Petitioned to Unseat Fred T. Dubois of Idaho.

A LIVELY TILT IN THE HOUSE OVER THE FORCE BILL.

Eulogies on the Late James P. Walker—Strained Relations Between the President and Senator Cameron—Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress—The Nicaragua Canal—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day the protest of twenty-three members of the Legislature of Idaho against the seating of Fred T. Dubois as Senator from that State. The protest says:

We, the undersigned members of the first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully protest against the admission of the Hon. F. T. Dubois to a seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from the State of Idaho for the term beginning on March 4, 1891, on the ground that he has not been legally elected such Senator, and in support thereof we respectfully show:

First, that the first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho was convened at the capitol of the State at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, by proclamation of the Governor of the State.

Second, that the Senate did not organize on Monday, Dec. 8, 1890, and was not organized until Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1890, on which day for the first time it organized by the election of all its officers, except the presiding officer, who is designated by the Constitution, and on that day sent notification of the fact of its organization to the other branch of the Legislature and to the executive.

Third, that thereafter, on the 13th day of December, 1890, a concurrent resolution was passed by the Senate to the effect that the respective houses of the Legislature would proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, to elect United States Senators, which resolution was concurred in by the House of Representatives.

Fourth, that on Tuesday, Dec. 16, being the first Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, as above stated, each House of the Legislature voted for the election of one United States Senator and adjourned to the next day. Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, the two Houses met in joint assembly, and the journals of each House being read, it was shown that no person had received a majority of the votes cast in either House and the Joint Assembly then proceeded to vote for one Senator, and no person receiving a majority of the votes cast the Joint Assembly adjourned to meet the next day.

Fifth, that the two houses of the Legislature met for the second time in joint assembly on Thursday, the 18th day of December, 1890, and by resolution proceeded to elect two Senators to fill the existing vacancies for the State of Idaho, after which the joint assembly immediately proceeded, against the protest of members present, who objected thereto, because the joint assembly had no legal right so to do until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, to elect a Senator for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1891, and the Hon. Fred T. Dubois was declared elected, and your protestants respectfully show that said pretended election was held before the second Tuesday after the organization of the Senate, to-wit, the 23d day of December, 1890.

Sixth, that neither house of the Legislature had voted for or named any person as Senator for said term, as required by chapter 1 of title 2 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the election of a Senator for said term beginning March 4, 1891, had never been agreed to or considered favorably by either house of the Legislature, but was first resolved upon in joint assembly convened for the election of Senators to fill the existing vacancy, and was proceeded with against the protest and objection of members of the joint assembly on the ground that such election at that time was not authorized by law. Your protestants therefore pray that the Hon. Fred T. Dubois be not admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator for the State of Idaho.

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It is an open secret that the Administration ardently desires the defeat of Senator Cameron. There has been serious talk of bringing out Postmaster-General Wanamaker as a candidate. Quay also is in disgrace with the Administration. It is not, however, on account of his own sins, but on account of his fidelity to Cameron. If he would agree to drop Cameron and to pass the word for his defeat the executive countenance would turn upon him again with all the smiles it wore two years ago, but if he continues to support his colleague they will both be effectually barred out and their friends will share a common fate.

The Walker Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the House this afternoon the greater portion of the time was consumed by those announced to deliver memorial tributes on the death of the late Congressman Walker of Missouri. A number of his former colleagues from Missouri were upon the list, including Congressmen Kinsey, Frank, Niedringhaus, Bland, Hatch, Dockery and Wilson. Congressman Kinsey made two or three points to show the elements of the true character of the deceased, the most important of which was that Mr. Walker's disposition in political life was to concede to his political adversaries all control of political matters after they had won the victory. Representing a district contiguous to that of Mr. Walker, the speaker had left to him by the former the choice of persons for favors from the Government, only at times making suggestions for the good of the service. Unlike others who differ with the speaker politically, Mr. Walker never made an effort to secure patronage for weak representatives of the opposite party. During the period that the speaker enjoyed Mr. Walker's acquaintance partisanship ran high in the Fourteenth Congressional District, and if there had been anything said or done by man, woman or child to reflect upon his character he had never heard it. Mr. Kinsley then alluded to the deceased as a devout man, full of kindly impulses, whose life had always been a pure one.

MR. NIEDRINGHAUS SAID:

Mr. Walker, our worthy and honored colleague, is no more. He died at his post pursuing his course of duty as a public servant. It was not his choice to follow a public career, but there was some unseen power and influence that bid him follow the call and choice of his people, who selected him from among the many as worthy to bear their message and voice their will in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Walker was a most noble character, unassuming, honest and candid and affectionate character. I happen to know something about this, as he was one of the first to greet me as a new member on this floor, and quite an intimate relationship sprung up between us although of different political creeds. But while excitement on this floor may run high, the discussion and debate become heated, the differences in opinion clash in apparent bitter antagonism, way down deep in the hearts of the representatives there is unity of aim and purpose, and we reach forth and grasp our hands in new friendship and brotherly love. This, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, is the redeeming feature of American politics, hardly shared by any other people. Democrat and Republican can sit down together intrusting or disclosing to one another for mutual consolation their trouble which they encounter as public servants. Thank the Lord for this scope of affection so human and yet divine.

Mr. Walker had the welfare of his people at heart. I remember how he represented their wants before the River and Harbor Committee and how he pleaded for their rights. Mr. Walker was not one of the strongest of men physically, and the strain upon a man in public life is very great. It is not only the antagonism of the opposing party, but discontent, rivalry and opposition in his own ranks that tax the nervous system to the fullest extent, and under this strain Mr. Walker finally succumbed. Before his work in his district was done he returned to his home in the modest town of Dexter, a sick and careworn man. No doubt everything possible was done for him, but in spite of all efforts, surrounded by his family and friends, under the devoted care of a loving wife and friends, who had held on to the spark of life, slowly, surely the candle of life burnt to its very edge and the spirit of husband and friend took its eternal flight.

Rest, Bro. Walker, until the end of time, until the resurrection morn, when God shall create all things anew, and when we too shall reappear in the multitude to join the shout of joy and praise to him who created and to him who redeemed us, and crown him "Lord of all."

Defending Missouri's Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—There was considerable excitement in the House to-day when Congressman Grosvenor asserted that, owing to Southern hostility, no Union men there succeeded to high official position. Congressman Kerr of Iowa was promptly on his feet and repeated the allegation, and referred to the State of Missouri as one of the Southern States where this state of affairs had existed. This aggravated Congressman Tarsney, who came to the rescue of the State. Mr. Tarsney thought it too late to enlist again twenty-five years after the war of the rebellion was over. He regretted that the thought of the war and its memories should be revived, but when Mr. Grosvenor said that because of hostility in the South no Union ex-soldier had been elected to high official position and Mr. Kerr followed up that the same was true of Missouri, he asserted that which was without foundation; that such was the case was contradicted by the history of the State. It was not true that there was hostility against the ex-Union soldiers; it was not true that Union men cannot be elected to high official position. The history of the State since the war, since the Democrats came into power in that State, showed that all the Governors, with one exception, were ex-Union soldiers. In 1872 when the Liberals joined the Democrats and the people were all restored to their liberty, Woodson, a loyal man during the war, was elected Governor, his competitor at the time being the speaker's honored colleague, Mr. Hatch, an ex-Confederate officer, then two years later Harden was made Governor, defeating the present Senator Cockrell, in 1876 Phelps, a Brigadier-General during the war and for eighteen years a member of the House, defeated the colleague of Senator Cockrell, G. G. Vest, by a change in the State Constitution; before Gov. Phelps' time the Governor's tenure of official term was changed to four years, and in 1880 Col. Crittenden, an ex-Union soldier, defeated Gen. Marmaduke, an ex-Confederate, who, in 1884, was elected Governor and died about the time half of his term had expired. He was succeeded by Morehouse, a captain in the Union Army, and then followed Gov. Francis, who was a lad during the war. Thus it is shown that since the war with one exception the Governors of Missouri were Union men, which clearly shows that no hostility exists against the Union soldier who served in the war. The records of the House show more ex-Union soldiers have been elected by Democrats than ex-Confederate, and does the gentleman mean that a membership in the House is not a high official position?

Mr. Tarsney continued, closing by announcing that people in Missouri were not hugging thoughts of the war. They were loyal and peaceful and will remain so."

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The advance summary statement of exports and imports of the United States for the month of November, and the eleventh month preceding 1890, has just been furnished the Secretary of the Treasury by the Bureau of Statistics. Those who are interested in the balance of trade find these statistics quite valuable, and in some instances discover so decided a condition of affairs against this country that they are induced to become students of the tariff question. Take the important item of iron and steel manufactures from the same which include iron ore, pig iron, scrap and bar iron, railway bars, sheet plate, tin plate, fire arms, anvils, needles and such goods, and during the month there was imported under duty to the value of $3,277,817, while during the same period in 1889 the values were but $2,863,480. While this great stock came into the United States the exports of the merchandise were valued at $2,379,760 for the month and at $2,082,667 for the same time in 1889, not including iron ore. The number of animals imported was, cattle, 291; horses, 1,306, during November, while this country shipped abroad cattle to the number of 30,998; hogs, 4,991; horses, 405; mules, 284, and sheep, 3,163. An item which caused some discussion is tin plate, 59,053,486 pounds having been imported in the month of November alone, while on the other hand is found no export of the article except 30,485 pounds of foreign make. The imports of glassware and plate were valued at $556,161, against a shipment of home-made material valued at $73,486. The status of the flax-hemp and jute production and manufacture when compared for the month displays quite a discrepancy in figures. The unmanufactured imports of flax, hemp, jute and sisal gross was 442 tons; the value of the bags, burlaps, cables, twine and yarns, $1,436,936, while there was, of course, no exports of raw material and but $139,948 worth of twine bags. No cotton was received from our foreign friends, but goods of cotton manufacture to the value of $1,835,883 were purchased by us. To make the goods the United States sent to Europe 447,309,388 pounds of cotton during November, valued at $44,740,558, besides goods made from the same material valued at $814,235. Strange as it may appear there were breadstuffs imported to the value of $302,987, while the exports reached $8,072,552 for the month of November. The total value of exports was $88,047,715; for the same month in 1889 the value was $92,685,496; for eleven months preceding Nov. 30, 1890, $74,577,714, and for the corresponding time in 1889, $718,863,400, an increase of about $30,000,000. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during November was 40,643, while in November, 1889, they numbered but 29,097. Comparing eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1890, with the same months in 1889, the number of immigrants coming into the United States was 468,309 and 407,237, respectively.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Nicaragua Canal bill, presented by Mr. Sherman this morning, maintains that the proceeding of Great Britain, at Belize, on the Mosquito coast, discharged the United States from its engagement with Great Britain in 1850 to refrain from exercising control of any part of Central America. The report says that the total cost of the project will be but one-third more than the Welland Canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at $100,000,000. The committee believes that it would be the part of economy, aside from the considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of $100,000,000, so that they may be sold at par, with the result of reducing, first, the actual expenditures of the company, and, second, the tolls which would otherwise amount to $12,500,000 annually. In its present form the bill meets the objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1884, as it does not commit the United States to the defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American States.

Pneumatic Mail Routes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—One of the matters of practical importance which has engaged the attention of Mr. Wanamaker since he has been at the head of the Post-office Department is that of adding to the offices of the postal system by the use of pneumatic tubes in the transmission of mail matter to different points in large cities. He favors the use of this system of rapid transmission between the different executive departments and the Capitol in this city. At his request Jerome Carty has been engaged preparing a report on this subject, which has just been laid before the Postmaster-General. The report contains a detailed and lengthy account of the pneumatic tube systems now in operation in London, Paris and Vienna. According to his investigations Mr. Carty thinks that the system most worthy of consideration is the eltro-pneumo system. He adds that while this system is not at present in operation in Europe sufficient strides have been made to show that it is both feasible and practicable.

Investors Hunting a Franchise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have sent an urgent recommendation to Congress for the incorporation of a street railroad several miles long to connect East and West Washington, the motive power to be either cable or electricity. The incorporators of this big scheme expect to secure their capital largely in New York and St. Louis. Several of the incorporators have large interests in one important suburb of Washington at the terminus of the railroad on the other side of what is known as the Eastern branch of the Potomac. Among those who have large holdings in this section are Senator Hearst of California, ex-Representative Bliss of New York and other men of ample means. A comprehensive plan has already been formulated for the establishment of a popular summer resort in this suburb, including the erection of a handsome Casino in which light opera and entertainments of a like character will be given. Congress has appropriated $10,000 for the grading and improvement of a driving road 100 feet wide and three miles long traversing this subdivision. The route of the road has already been inspected by number of millionaire horse owners, who declare it will be one of the finest in the country on which to speed fast trotting horses. The total capital involved in these combined plans is estimated at $10,000,000.

World's Fair Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the World's Fair Committee of the House, that went to Chicago to inquire into the financial condition of the World's Fair met to-day to consider the report on the result of the inquiry. Chairman Candler submitted a draft of the report to the sub-committee, and after a discussion he was directed to make certain changes. When these are made the sub-committee will adopt the report and submit it to the full committee. Mr. Candler was directed to state that several matters coming under the inquiry and with which the sub-committee had found fault, had been corrected by the Fair commission since the inquiry was made. The report will recommend that fewer and smaller salaries be paid, and it will also urge that legislation be adopted giving the control of affairs to the local commission and curtailing the power of the National Commission.

Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Noble sent to the House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending an appropriation of $80,000 for the use and benefit of the Sissetona and Wappetan bands of Sioux Indians of Devil's Rake Reservation, N. D., for 64,000 acres of land to which they are justly entitled, but which was omitted in the reduction of their reservation by an erroneous survey.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported favorably to-day with an amendment, the House bill appropriating $400,000 for a building at Pueblo, Colo.

Erastus Wiman of New York appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee to-day and made argument in favor of the bill authorizing the construction of a tunnel under New York Bay.

Chicago's Modest Request.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Representatives Taylor, Lawler and Adams appeared before the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads to-day and urged favorable action on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Taylor, appropriating $4,000,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago. The bill provides for tearing down the old post-office and erecting in its place a commodious fire proof building for the use of the Government offices. The committee ordered favorable reports on the bills appropriating $50,000 each for buildings at Joplin, Mo., and Toledo, O., and the bill increasing $2,000,000 the appropriation for the San Francisco (Cal.) public building.

Spain's Tribute to Columbus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Spanish Government has decided, instead of erecting a monument to commemorate the discovery of America, as was first proposed, to rebuild the port of Palos, from which Columbus sailed, and erect wharves at La Rabida, near the convent in which the great discoverer took refuge. Near the convent a pyramid of a single column will be erected as a monument to Columbus and be dedicated on the 14th of October, 1892. The ninth congress of Americanists, which has met annually in Europe for the last eight years, is to be held at the Convent of La Rabida on the same day.

Capital Cullings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the horses attached to Secretary Noble's carriage became unmanageable and tore up the streets. The horses were slightly hurt and the carriage and harness were damaged to the extent of $100. Thomas Collins, the driver, escaped unhurt.

The New York Beta Theta Pi's were to dine Secretary of the Interior Noble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York on the 23d inst., but the banquet has been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Henry C. Noble of Columbus, O. The deceased was also a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

War Department Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—James R. McCoach of Pennsylvania, Seth Peck of Iowa, Thomas M. Weaver of Iowa, Orlando M. McPherson of Kansas, appointed clerks at $1,000 in the record and pension division; John M. Campbell of Ohio, John R. Wise of Wisconsin and Samuel Cottrell, Jr., of Pennsylvania, appointed copyists at $900 in the Record and Pension Division; John T. Elker of Pennsylvania, promoted from a $1,200 clerk to a $1,400 clerkship in engineer's office; S. Willard Knevals of New York, Class 1, Commissary-General's office, resigned.

Gun Factories Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Fortifications this afternoon inspected the naval ordnance shops in the Washington Navy Yard, where similar work is being done to that required in making guns for the army. Owing to the impossibility of getting private firms to undertake the manufacture of guns for the army at a reasonable rate it is probable the Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., will be developed into a gun factory as complete as the one in this city.

Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The President has appointed Francis Campbell of Wisconsin, a commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in regard to taking lands in severalty; also L. R. Smith of Alabama, now a law clerk in the Interior Department, a commissioner to appraise certain lands and improvements in the Round Valley Indian reservation in California.

Looking Into an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Anderson of Kansas will introduce in the House a resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report to Congress any information it may be able to secure with reference to the Western railroad agreement which is now formulating in New York City.

The Barracks Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Congressman Kinsey said to-night he was closely watching the Jefferson Barracks appropriation and he feels sanguine it will get through the House next week. There may be some antagonism to the appropriation going into the bill as it does, by Mr. Cannon, on technical grounds, but this will surely be overcome.

Corea Invests in Real Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The King of Corea, through the Charge d' Affairs, Mr. Ye Cha Yun, has purchased the residence now occupied by the Corean Legation in this city as a permanent home for the representatives of that Government to the United States.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill authorizing the issuing of bonds guaranteed by the United States for the building of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. The bill is accompanied by a long report. It was placed on the calendar.

A bill was passed amending railroad land forfeiture bill so as to make the period of six months for the assertion of the rights of settiers begin to run from the date of the restoration of such lands.

Mr. Morgan resumed his argument on the Financial bill. He referred with an encomium to a speech made by the late Senator Beck in support of a bill introduced by him on March 13, 1888, the second section of which provided that in all future issues of treasury certificates "corn certificates" should be substituted for "gold certificates" and for "silver certificates." He (Mr. Morgan) considered that proposition a perfect solvent of the difficulty of keeping gold and silver coin in perfect balance in the United States, and had always desired very much to see the day when it would be adopted by Congress, and he expected to offer a like amendment to the pending bill.

Having read copiously from Mr. Beck's speech, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor temporarily, and Mr. Dawes presented a conference report on the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the act to divide the Sioux Indian reservation, and in response to a question by Mr. Edmunds made an explanation. He said the bill as it stood carried out to the letter the agreement made by the Sioux commission.

The conference report was agreed to, and Mr. Morgan resumed the floor on the financial bill, continuing to read from Mr. Beck's speech principally of the demonetization of silver.

At the suggestion af Mr. Cullom the speech of Mr. Beck was ordered printed in full as part of Mr. Morgan's remarks, which were soon thereafter concluded.

The bill was then laid atide and a message from the President was read forwarding a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oklahoma for an appropriation for the relief of the destitute people of that territory. Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

House bills appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Rockford, Ill., and $400,000 for one in Pueblo, Colo., were passed with amendmends and conferences were asked.

The Senate at 4:30 adjourned until Monday at noon.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—After the reading of the journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. The bill carries $24,639,000 or $400,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. This increase is attributed to the increase in the pay of the army, the transfer of the Signal Crops and the increase made in the transportation of the army.

Mr. Lanham of Texas said the bill was an unpartisan and economical one. He then proceeded to give thanks that the sections which had recently been involved in a bloody war were now reunited. He spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the bravery and sense of duty of the Union soldiers, and said their influence would sweep away the last vestige of obstacle to fraternalism. The South knew no other flaw than that which hung over the Speaker's head, and they served no other country than this great country. The people of the South were sincere in every profession of loyalty, and they would ever be ready to testify to their affection and to their acceptance of the result of the late fearful strife. He denied the right of any men to love their country more or serve it with greater loyalty than did the men of the South. He wished he could incite the old soldiers throughout the land to the victories of peace, to wage uncompromising hostility against every unjust proscription of their fellow men, break down sectionalism, to tear down the battlements of monopoly, to crush out the evils of class legislation, to break the manacles of commercial subjugation and to fully enlarge all the elements that logically combined to make this the greatest government on the face of the earth.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa said that the gentleman implied that the desire of the people to have fair elections was an appeal to sectionalism.

Mr. Lanham replied that he had made no allusion to the force bill, except to quote the utterances of Senators Walcott and Cameron.

Mr. Kerr thought that Congress should pass some measure for the protection of the rights of citizens. Referring to a remark made by Mr. Lanham that such statesmen as Senators Vest, Butler and Morgan could not be mentioned as candidates for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, merely because they were Southern men, Mr. Kerr commended that remark to gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio inquired whether it was not a fact that the record of service in the Union army did not effectually bar every man living in States lately in rebellion from being elected to any office of profit or trust.

Mr. Kerr replied that he did not know whether that were true or not, but it was an unfortunate fact that in the list of members elected from the Southern States there did not appear a man who had served in the Union army.

Several Democrats were immediately upon their feet with a refutation of the statement.

Mr. Kerr said he referred to the present House, and particularly to the State of Missouri, as refusing to honor Union men.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri said that his State had sent more soldiers to the Union army than had the State of Iowa.

Debate was suspended. The House rose and eulogies in memory of the late James P. Walker of Missouri were delivered by Messrs. Baker of New York, McMillin of Tennessee, Buchannan of New Jersey, Wilson of West Virginia, Stockbridge of Maryland and Whitelaw, Frank, Wade, Stone, Kinzey, Heard, Niedringhaus, Mansur, Wilson and Dockery of Missouri.

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

Personal Mention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Lewis Knoutneff of Kansas City is here as attorney for a number of cattle men, who have a case on appeal in the Supreme Court, growing out of an alleged violation of contract by them as charged by an English syndicate.

Frank Schwartz, manager of the Anheuser-Busch business here, left with a party of friends for St. Louis this evening.

H. E. Hatch of Kansas City is a late arrival.

Ex-State Senator Sheldon is here as candidate for Postmaster at Appleton City, Mo.

Lieut. Webber of the Signal Corps, is still in the city, endeavoring to secure promotion before his retirement, which has been recommended for physical disability. Lieut. Webber has been in the service seventeen years, and he feels somewhat chagrined that others who have done less service should be promoted over him. This he construes as not in accordance with the law, which provides that length of service and merit shall be the rule for the reward.

The commission of Capt. Lester as Postmaster at Brunswick, has been held up.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Noble and the Misses Halsted will receive on Wednesday from 4 to 6, and will be assisted by their guests, Mrs. and Miss Pierce of St. Louis, Mrs. John Moore, Miss Breckenridge and Miss Bigelow.

Miss Snell of Bloomington, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Frank Farnsworth, No. 1608 Sixteenth street, northwest.

Among the President's callers to-day were the Attorney-General, Senators Sherman and Allison, Representatives Lacey, Connell, McKenna, Brookshire, Pickler, Taylor and Benton and Col. J. W. Avery.

To Fight a Combine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—The Farmers and Growers' Tobacco Warehouse Associ[ation] have leased two of the largest stora[ge] houses in the city and are ready for busine[ss]. They have floor room for selling 500 [...] heads per day. Ex-United States [...] Williams is President. They will f[...] warehouse combine.

THE TREMENDOUS CRISIS!

Which threatened the Entire Financial World a few weeks ago caused quite a panic among the holders of Dry Goods.

Penny and Gentles

Purchases during that time will make our Great New Year Sales for 1891

A GRAND EVENT FOR ST. LOUIS.

Bargains for All Dwellers of the Great West.

Tons Upon Tons, Wagon Loads Upon Wagon Loads

Of NEW, FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Purchased during the great scare will be sold at a Terrible Sacrifice.

OUR STORE CLOSED SATURDAY AFTERNOON

To Mark and Arrange the Goods for this Great Sale.

WINTER GOODS ALL SACRIFICED. COST NOT CONSIDERED. GOODS MUST GO.

500 pieces Striped and Plaid Seersucker, 10c quality at 5c
35 pieces All-Wool French Flannels, 75c quality at 29c
150 pieces Striped and Plaid All-Wool Dress Goods, 65c quality at 39c
200 dozen 4-Button Undressed Kid Gloves, $1 quality at 68c

Kid Gloves.

200 dozen Jouvin and other makes of Genuine French Kid Gloves, slightly damaged in fitting on, gloves that have accumulated during the season..........At 29c and 39c
Regular $1.25 and $1.75 quality

SILKS.

Grand purchase of Silks at 60c on the dollar during the late financial crisis in the Eastern market. Look out for bargains!

7 pieces Black China Silk, 32 inches wide, importer's price 65c; All go at 49c
10 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, importer's price 75c; All go at 59c
6 pieces Black Armure Dress Silks, importer's price 85c; All go at 69c
10 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, "guaranteed," importer's price 90c; All go at 79c
5 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, fine dress quality, importer's price $1.07½..........All go at 98c

Black Dress Goods

Bought during the late financial crisis from importers at 60c on the dollar.

39c, worth 55c—1 case All-Wool 40-inch Blue Black French Henrietta Cloth, importer's price 48c; All go at 39c per yard
45c, worth 75c—21 pieces 40-inch Fine Mohair Brilliantine, rich lustrous black, importer's price 62½c........All go at 45c per yard
50c, worth 89c—9 pieces 40-inch Black Checked Melrose Cloth, all wool French fabric, importer's price 67½c..........All go at 50c

HOSIERY.

HALF PRICE.

Bought during the late financial crisis at about 50c on the $1;

25 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
100 doz. Ladies' fine natural all-wool Hose, importer's price 50c; All Go at 25c

19 CENTS, WORTH 25 CENTS.
200 doz. Ladies' Oxford gray seamless all-wool Hose, manufacturer's price 25c; All Go at 19c

15 CENTS, WORTH 20 CENTS.
150 doz. Ladies' mixed wool and cotton Hose, grays and browns, manufacturer's price 20c; All Go at 15c

29 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
SPECIAL.—50 doz. Children's imported English cashmere Hose, Derby rib, sizes 6 to 8½c, importer's price 50c; All Go at 29c

CHILDREN'S SCARLET ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR.

VESTS AND PANTS.

Size 16, worth 25c........at 10c
Size 18, worth 35c........at 18c
Size 20, worth 40c........at 23c
Size 22, worth 45c........at 28c
Size 24, worth 50c........at 33c
Size 26, worth 60c........at 38c
Size 28, worth 70c........at 43c
Size 30, worth 75c........at 48c
Size 32, worth 80c........at 53c
Size 34, worth 85c........at 58c

GENTS' WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.
AT 50 CENTS—Men's all-wool scarlet medicated Drawers, sizes 28 and 30, worth $1.25, At 50c Each
AT 98 CENTS—Men's all-wool ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.50, At 98c Each

TRIMMINGS.

AT 50 CENTS YARD—Black mohair Vandyke point Trimming, 12 inches deep; Reduced from $1 and $1.50 to 50c Yard
AT 35 CENTS YARD—Black mohair Gimp, 3 to 4½ inches wide; Reduced from 75c and $1.25 to 35c
AT 25 CENTS EACH—Children's plush Muffs; Reduced from $1.25 to 25c
AT 48 CENTS EACH—Black fur Muff; Reduced from 75c and 95c to 48c
AT 10 CENTS—Black fur loop Ornaments (cloaks); Reduced from 35c and 50c to 10c

BUTTONS.

AT 19 CENTS DOZ.—Large fancy metal Buttons; Reduced from 50c and 75c to 19c Dozen
AT 10 CENTS—Steel Slides, 4½ to 6 inches long; Reduced from 25c and 35c to 10c
AT 5 CENTS DOZ.—500 gross white pearl Buttons; Cut to 5c Doenz

EMBROIDERIES.

We shall place on our counters to-morrow one of the largest importations of Embroideries and Flouncings ever shown by us. These goods were landed under the old tariff by an importer and bought by us during the recent crisis in New York at about 50c on the dollar. Nothing like these goods has ever been shown by us at such very low prices.

At 5c per yard.
3,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 7½c, at 5c per yard.
2,300 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 10c, at 7½c per yard.
7,600 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 15c, at 10c per yard.
4,500 yards Hamburg Embroideries, worth 25c, at 15c per yard.

Swiss Skirtings.

At 25c.
45-inch Hemstitched Skirting, worth 40c, at 25c per yard.
45-inch Hemstitched Embroidered Skirting, worth 85c, at 50c per yard.

Torchon Laces.

At 2c per yard.
1,000 yards real Linen Torchon Lace, worth 5c, at 2c per yard.
2,300 yards real Linen Torchon Lace, worth 8c, at 5c per yard.
2,750 yards real Linen Torchon and Medici Lace, worth 15c, at 10c per yard.

MILLINERY.

ABOUT GIVEN AWAY.
300 doz. Nelly Bly, Plush and Cloth Caps for Children,
5c. 10c. 15c.
Prices have been 50c to $2.

At 5c.
25 dozen Boys' and Girls' Cloth Caps; Clearing Sale Price, 5c; worth 50c.
At 15c.
30 dozen Boys' and Girls' Cloth and Plush Nelly Bly and Tam O'Shanter; Clearing Sale, 15c; worth 95c.
At 15c.
Another lot best wool, felt shapes, black and colors; Clearing, 15c; worth 79c.
At 5c.
Another lot fine fancy Feathers, for Monday only; Clearing Sale, 5c; worth 50c and 75c.
At 29c.
15 doz. BLACK real Ostrich Tips, 3 in each bunch; Clearing Sale, 29c; worth 75c.

Notion 1c Counter.

Best steel-point Hair Pins, Fine Combs, Steel Thimbles, Rubber-Tip Lead Pencils, Bone and Steel Crochet Hooks, Paper Safety Pins, Vest Pocket-books, bunch fine Black Soutache Braid, one piece narrow Black Velvet Ribbon, pair Children's Garters, 4-inch Rubber Hair Pins, Nickel Watch Chain, Nickel Penholder, Blue Rick Rack Braid, Key Ring with ivory tablets, set Bustle Springs, cake Pansy Blossom Soap, Carpenter's Pencil, best quality Black Silk Twist, Paper Standard Needles, Roll Stay, Binding Tape Measures, Hat Pins, Card Hooks and Eyes, Steel Hair Pins.

SPECIAL AT 5c—5,000 pieces Novelty Braid, cut from 15c, 20c and 25c to 5c per piece.

PENNY & GENTLES, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1891.

BLUE *Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Rain or snow; northerly winds; slight changes in temperature.*

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PAGE 24—SPORTING NEWS—The Coming Battle Between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons—Base Ball—The Wheel—Foot-Ball—Bowling—Western ...ng Club—General Athletics.

THE Kansas Alliance, to use a slang phrase, is "on to" Senator INGALLS.

THE Nebraska politicians are trying to turn their State into a model South American Republic.

THE afternoon POST-DISPATCH is a great "scoop" newspaper and the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is like unto it.

THE collapse of the proposed agricultural implement combine shows that the farmers' movement and recent attempts at trust legislation have accomplished something in opposition to monopolistic tendencies.

ANOTHER candidate for a vacancy in Czardom is ex-Gov. THAYER of Nebraska, who has decided that his successor elected by the people is not eligible for the Governorship and is holding the office by virtue of his own decision.

THE passage of the St. Louis & Suburban ordinance will secure to St. Louis another improvement in her magnificent system of local passenger transportation which has done so much for her growth. Let us hope that we shall soon see the end of mule power as a method of urban transit.

CANADA has discovered that her whale fisheries in Hudson Bay are in a condition similar to our seal fisheries, owing to the depredations of American whalers. The opportunity is thus presented to BLAINE and SALISBURY to square the old Behring Sea accounts and begin over again.

WHILE we do not approve of Senator STANFORD's plan of loaning Government money at 2 per cent on cultivated land, we are free to admit that such a loan is much safer than loaning $150,000 of trust money on the security of a non-negotiable Associated Press franchise, a few old presses and a remnant of circulation.

SENATOR STONE's bill to provide for the placing of electric wires underground is one of the most important measures before the State Legislature in which the people of St. Louis are deeply interested. The adoption of the bill will afford a means of relief from an increasing danger to the city.

THE declaration of the Quebec *Telegram* that the Annexation party of the Dominion will be with the United States in case of a row with Great Britain will have a cooling effect on John Bull's martial ardor in the seal fisheries dispute. The ties that bind Canada to England are not strong enough to risk the strain of a war with her big friendly neighbor.

THE Emperor of Germany is said to be in much trepidation over the offer to Prince BISMARCK of the Presidency of the Ducal Council by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Emperor is too jealous of BISMARCK to have him active in his affairs, but he is too much afraid of his ability to have him active in the affairs of a rival of the House of Hohenzollern.

THE unblushing mendicancy of the Columbian Exposition is already nauseating and it has only begun. Following the appeal to the State legislatures for money by the General Committee comes a notice that the female department of the show proposes to strike the legislatures for an appropriation, and now Director-General DAVIS proposes to borrow an idea from the mendicant friars of the middle ages and send out "a thorough and systematic organization of traveling men as World's Fair advertisers." In the meanwhile there is no evidence that any citizen of Chicago proposes to contribute a dollar towards this purely local grab.

THE city of Paris has solved the overhead wire and rapid transit problems by adopting the plans for a system of underground ways which are to accommodate not only car tracks, but all the pipes, wires, cables and conduits, except sewers, that are needed or likely to be needed for the relief and convenience of a modern city. The cost of construction will be immense, but the cost of continually tearing up pavements to put things under them will be saved. The higher city buildings rise above ground towards the clouds, the more the streets are gorged with people and traffic, and the more necessary it becomes to banish from them everything that can be better accommodated in underground ways.

IN every case where President HARRISON's power as a political boss has been defied by members of his party in the Senate, the defiance has been enthusiastically indorsed by the Senator's constituents. The President's urgent support of the force bill and his announced intention to veto free silver coinage made him a declared opponent of Senator CAMERON, but CAMERON was unanimously nominated for re-election and his election was practically secured by a largely increased vote, while the Philadelphia paper controlled by HARRISON's office-holders was demanding in his name the defeat of CAMERON. Senator TELLER of Colorado also gets a unanimous nomination for re-election for his vote against the force bill. The members of the House who obeyed the President were downed by scores in the November election, and even Senator FARWELL might have secured a second term if he had opposed administration measures instead of falling out with the President about appointments.

ACCORDING to the Governor's message the fees paid to the Insurance Commissioner yield a net revenue to the State of more than $33,000. But we find in the message no reference to the net revenue which the State ought to realize from the fees paid to Coal Oil Inspectors after allowing them ample compensation. If the Alliance men in the Legislature do not wipe out this remnant of the old fee system of stealing they should disband the Alliance.

OUR FARMER LEGISLATURE.

The POST-DISPATCH is not to be classed among the papers that anticipate a bad outcome from the present State Legislature because it will be controlled by farmers. On the contrary, that fact leads us to expect better work and fewer bad breaks from the present General Assembly of Missouri than from any of its recent predecessors.

However it may be in States further West, where most of the farmers may be new-comers and strangers to their neighbors, unsettled in their homes and often in desperate circumstances, the Missouri farmers as a class are natives of the State or old settlers, prosperous, intelligent and progressive. When a Missouri farmer is sent to the Legislature it may be taken for granted that he has long been a man of mark in his county, as well known and highly respected as any man in it for capacity, public spirit and character. He is often a better educated and better informed man than the average politician, and instead of leaning to startling experiments in legislation he is more apt to lean the other way and to be a little too conservative and cautious about new and radical measures.

From such a body of men there is no reason to apprehend any dangerous ventures or anything but honest efforts to eradicate evils, reform abuses and promote the general welfare by dealing in a just and friendly spirit with all interests. By addressing themselves vigorously and successfully to such tasks; carrying on the work of electoral reform; elevating the standard of public service; providing proper and practical relief from the frictions that not only chafe the farmer but breed social discontent in all the industrial classes, and still keeping always on the safe side, they will do just what their constituents demand of them.

In doing this they will render their State the best possible service, reflect particular credit upon its farmers and disabuse the Eastern mind of the idea that Western farmers are a dangerous class, led by demagogues unmindful of other people's rights and unfit to be trusted with legislation affecting capital in banks, railroads, bonds and general commerce.

A TWO-DAY "SCOOP" RECORD.

When the POST-DISPATCH published the first news of the fight between the troops and the Indians at Wounded Knee it merely gave its readers the benefit of its superior advantage in point of time for printing the news of the day in advance of the morning papers.

This time advantage is one of the elements which renders a daily afternoon newspaper more desirable to the public than a daily morning newspaper, but the chief test of the superiority of one newspaper over others is found in its facilities for news getting and the energy and enterprise it expends to gather and publish news in advance of its competitors. It is upon this highest basis of journalistic comparison that we invite attention to the record of the POST-DISPATCH for the past two days.

On Friday the POST-DISPATCH published for the first time the location of the depot and the plans for depot facilities of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co., a piece of news of the utmost importance to the citizens of St. Louis, which the morning papers might have had if enterprise had not been wanting on their part. In the same issue appeared for the first time the news of the smashing of the proposed Harvester Trust; of the scenes of violence in the Nebraska Legislature, and the official announcement of the policy of the Alliance members of the Illinois Legislature.

Yesterday the POST-DISPATCH had the first exclusive account of the burglarizing of the residence of JAMES CAMPBELL and the binding and gagging of Mrs. CAMPBELL at an early hour on the preceding evening. It contained the first accurate information of Gen. MILES' plans and a full description of the Indian situation in the Northwest. It also published the action of the Kansas Alliance with regard to the Turner scandal and the first definite and full report of the arrangements for the Dempsey-Fitzimmons fight.

Such a two-day record of "scoops" legitimately gained by superior enterprise and news facilities is almost unparalleled in journalism, although the POST-DISPATCH has frequently approached it before.

THE eight Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats deceive themselves if they think they deserve the credit of shelving the force bill. It is due to J. N., the philosopher. J. N. is a gaunt, long-haired man, known in every newspaper office in the Mississippi Valley and having passes on nearly every railroad on the strength of his self-constituted apostleship of reconciliation between North and South. He applies to the problem the fine bit of philosophy that both sides were right from their respective standpoints. J. N. was in St. Louis on Tuesday, and in the afternoon registered a solemn oath that he would sacrifice his left arm before he would permit the force bill to pass. A few minutes after that vow was made the Senate in Washington set aside the measure. J. N. killed it.

THE members of the Senate doubtless feel deeply the slur cast upon their body by Congressman TURNER's offer to buy the Kansas senatorship. The idea of offering only $5,000 on time payments must fill them with disgust. On those terms even a poor statesman might slip into a seat.

THE costumes of a comic opera company were stolen in a Texas town the other day and the members of the company are wondering how the thief could get them away without detection. He probably carried them in his vest pocket.

THE rumor that the electric wire companies contemplate having a bill passed by the State Legislature having the city placed underground in order to make room for the overhead electric wires has not been confirmed.

THE local highwayman who waltzed with his victim has been matched by the local burglar who left a note of thanks for the proprietor of a house he had robbed. St. Louis criminals never forget to be gentlemen.

IT is thought that the teachers may permit the School Board to pass a resolution or two with regard to the public schools, if there is no interference with their salaries or dignities.

THERE may not be any tin factories established in this country under the new tariff law, but plenty of "tin" will be made just the same.

THE Indians may console themselves with the reflection that the Government is bound to let them occupy some land if it is only 6x2 feet.

UNLESS the Nebraska Legislature mends its ways the only bills the members will bother about for some time to come will be doctors' bills.

GOV. THAYER of Nebraska is not the only governor who sleeps in his office.

IT is surprising to observe the great interest manifested and the large purchases made by our best people at the annual reduction sale of potteries, cut glass, clocks and music boxes now in progress at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOLDER.—There is no premium on a dime of 1831.

CONSTANT READER.—Jan. 10, 1867, fell on Thursday.

SUBSCRIBER.—A half dollar of 1828 is valued at 55 cents.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—There is no premium on a dime of 1817.

SUBSCRIBER.—A straight in poker beats three of a kind.

SUBSCRIBER.—A silver half dollar of 1823 is valued at 55 cents.

J. F.—Write to Health Commissioner Geo. F. Dudley, City Hall.

CUSTARD.—There is no premium on a United States copper cent of 1867.

J. H. G.—Luther M. Kennett was first elected Mayor of St. Louis in 1850.

H. G.—President Garfield was shot in the depot at Washington when at the ticket office.

SUBSCRIBER.—It would be impossible to rank the numerous phrenologists now in America.

IGNORAMUS.—Legal holidays are Christmas, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and New Year's Day.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Mercury is used in a great variety of medical prescriptions and for many different purposes.

GEORGE W. SWALES.—1. There is no premium on a dime of 1842. 2. A 3-cent currency note of 1863 is not at a premium.

RAYMOND.—Half dollars of 1809 and 1819 are valued at 60 and 55 cents respectively. Those of 1830-31-34 have no premium attached to them.

SEVERAL THEATER GOERS.—1. Both Maggie Mitchell and Joseph Murphy have dates at Pope's Theater. 2. There is no standard book published containing the matter you refer to.

A CRANK.—1. There is a six-day race scheduled at Minneapolis, but not at Indianapolis, and it is to take place the latter part of this month. 2. All important six-day races are mentioned in this paper.

B. B.—You are wrong in supposing that Anglicized words are those derived from the Anglo-Saxon. A word in a foreign language is said to be Anglicized when it is so commonly used as to form a part of the English language.

W. A. S.—It would be impossible to give the names of the two best child singers in this city. There are hundreds of candidates for the position, each with strong domestic support, but none have as yet achieved national reputation.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.—1. Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, was at Brotherhood Park last summer. 2. Dempsey has a slender arm for a fighter. 3. That was Peter Jackson who exhibited at Brotherhood Park last summer with Jack Ashton, under Parson Davies' management.

GUSTAVE ROTHSCHILD.

The Report of His Recent Attempt at Suicide Confirmed.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The report of the attempted suicide of Gustave Rothschild recently, has been confirmed. He had made the most careful arrangements to end his life. His family was provided for and a letter was partly finished explained that he no longer cared to face the world. He made known that he had lost £5,000,000 by speculation in London and in Col. North's schemes, which had produced the usual embarrassment and which also would probably bring upon him the well-known ostracisement of the Rothschilds, meted out to any members of their family whose actions tended to lower their credit or injure their social standing. He wished to avoid the humiliation. His valet wrested his pistol from him just as he was about to blow his brains out.

A BOLD EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Thieves Clean Out a Car of a Michigan Central Train.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—On the arrival of No. 16, one of the heaviest express trains on the Michigan Central Railroad at 6:20 this morning, it was discovered that one of the American Express company's through cars from Chicago to New York had been broken open and everything of value that could be carried off taken. The thieves entered the car by smashing in the rear door with a sledge hammer. Every box in the car was broken open, and boxes that had evidently contained valuables were emptied. It will be impossible to tell the amount and value of the goods taken until the car arrives in New York and its contents are checked off. Local Supt. Higginbotham says he did not believe that the robbery amounted to much, as there were only a few small boxes in the car and he did not think any boxes were carried away.

H. Rider Haggard in America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Among the passengers by the Etruria, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, were H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, and his wife. This is the first visit of Mr. Haggard to this country. He will remain a few days in this city and then make an extended trip through Mexico and the West Indies.

Padelewski Arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A telegram from Madrid says Padelewski was arrested to-night at Olot. The Spanish authorities will surrender him to the French police agents.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

THE Eighth Ward Democratic Club held a meeting Thursday night at their club rooms, 1408 North Eighth street, to celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Hon. John J. O'Neil addressed the club on the principles of true Democracy.

DISASTERS OF A DAY.

A PITTSBURG ELECTRIC CAR JUMPS FROM A FIFTEEN-FOOT TRESTLE.

All the Passengers Badly Bruised and Cut—Mangled by a Bursting Emery Wheel—An Aged Negress' Fiery Death—Two Weeks in a Well.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—An electric car, crowded with passengers, on the Second Avenue Street Railroad, jumped the track at the corner of Tenth street and Second avenue at 10:30 to-night, and fell over a trestle about fifteen feet high. Maggie Delehanty was badly bruised and received internal injuries. Thomas McClelland had his leg broken, and nearly all the other passengers were badly bruised or cut.

As the car was crossing the trestle at a rapid rate of speed it suddenly jumped the track, struck a piece of timber and rolled off the trestle into the old metal yard, one end of the cars being in the metal yard and the other end on the trestle. As the car fell over it split in two lengthwise. The passengers were thrown on top of one another and into the metal yard. Some of them were picked up unconscious but shortly after revived. It seems almost miraculous that no one was killed, but excepting the two persons mentioned, the others seem to have all escaped with slight cuts and bruises.

Accidentally Killed.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—News has been received from Webster County to the effect that Gabe Buchanan was accidentally shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Davis Ramsey, while the two were out bird hunting together. They had discovered a covey of birds and had fired and killed several, when as they stooped to take the dead birds up, Ramsey's gun was accidently discharged, the ball taking effect in Buchanan's breast, inflicting a wound from which he died soon afterwards. In his dying statement he exonerated Ramsey from all blame.

Hog Cholera in Kansas.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—Hog cholera in a peculiarly malignant form is sweeping off the hogs in McPherson and Cloud Counties. This section was visited three years ago by the scourge, from which the farmers have only just recovered. Secretary Mohler and Secretary Rusk, at Washington, have been written to by farmers' institutes asking for advice in order to stop the ravages, but thus far without success in securing a panacea. Thousands of hogs are dying.

A Destructive Storm at Waco.

WACO, Tex., Jan. 10.—A severe rain and thunder storm visited the city night before last, doing considerable damage to property in all parts of the city and county. Several small cottages were blown from their foundations, numerous chimneys were demolished and window panes broken. In some portions of the county, fences for miles were destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

Thrown From His Horse and Killed.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—News reached here last night that George McLemore, while driving some cattle yesterday in the western part of Parker County, was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. He was running his horse over some very rough ground, which was very slippery, when his horse fell and rolled over on him.

Two Weeks in a Well.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 10.—The body of Anthony Wempress, the Roane farmer, who has been missing nearly two weeks, was found yesterday at the bottom of an old unused well of a vacant tenant house on his farm. It is believed Wempress accidentally fell into the well during the terrible storm of the day he was missing.

He was Last Seen Skating.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Luther Champion, a 10-year-old boy, living with his parents in this city, has been missing from his home since Thursday. The last seen of him he was skating on the reservoir and it is believed that the boy is drowned.

An Aged Negress' Fiery Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Last night the servants' quarters on the premises of Mrs. O. M. Spofford at Pulaski were destroyed by fire. Old Aunt Fanny Martin, colored, aged 110 years, and who had been with the family for nearly a century, was burned to death before assistance could reach her.

Texas Cattlemen Uneasy.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—The heaviest snowstorm which has visited this section for years began this morning and prevailed the entire day. Snow is falling to-night and bids fair to continue throughout the entire night. Great loss of cattle is anticipated by stockmen in this city.

A Smallpox Scare.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 10.—An alleged case of smallpox has been discovered at Wellington and quite a commotion has resulted. The patient is Miss Mattie Clark.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Conference of Presidents—A Fast Train to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The meeting of the full advisory board of the railroad presidents' conference continued in session all the afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. At 5 o'clock the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday. Chairman Miller then announced that the advisory board had decided upon an agreement for the association and also had elected officers for one year as follows:

President, Roswell Miller.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Hughitt, Gould, Cable, Oakes and Manvel.

Mr. Miller said that at Mondays meeting the five commissioners who will come the arbitration board will be selected. Everything done at the meeting was unanimous and many of the Presidents at the close expressed their satisfaction with the way business had been put through.

The agreement adopted by the Western Traffic Association and which is final, is the same as that published in yesterday's dispatches.

Want Rates on Flour.

SALINA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The flour dealers of Central Kansas are preparing a long address to the Interstate Commerce Commission asking lower rates on Kansas flour to the seacoast both at the Gulf and the Atlantic. The address will be signed by all the dealers and millers of this section of the State and presented early next week if completed. The demand is based upon an alleged failure on the part of the railroads to give a rate on flour corresponding to that on wheat, hence necessitating an unjust discrimination in favor of Eastern millers and especially those of the eastern part of the State. Over one hundred cars of flour ready for export are ready in the various warehouses waiting for a reduced rate, the present rate not giving a sufficient profit to pay for the grinding of the wheat. A Gulf rate is particularly desired, as from the Gulf low rates can be secured to Liverpool.

Fast Train to Chicago.

The Vandalia and Illinois Central have placed a new train in the service between here and Chicago, which will materially reduce the running time between the two cities. The new train leaves here at 8:10 a. m. and arrives at Chicago at 4:50 p. m., making the run in nearly three hours less time than formerly and over an hour faster than any scheduled time between St. Louis and Chicago. It will be a daily train, too, Sunday included, and will be the first day train ever run on Sunday between this city and the village of wind. The train is pulled out by the Vandalia to Effingham, where it makes connection with the New Orleans and Chicago fast train of the Illinois Central, and is hauled by it to Chicago. As the equipments will be of the very best, this train promises to become extremely popular.

A Canard Denied.

A statement was recently published in an Indianapolis paper to the effect that the Pennsylvania Co. intended to add another passenger train to its service between that city and New York. Mr. J. M. Chesbrough, assistant general passenger agent of the Vandalia Line, wrote to General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pan Handle explaining that the people of St. Louis were put out because Indianapolis was to get another train and the service was not to be extended to St. Louis. Mr. Ford yesterday telegraphed the following reply, and the Indianapolis paper which published the item referred to has since corrected it:

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10, 1891.

J. M. Chesbrough, A. G. P. A., St. Louis:

Your note of 7th inst. You can say to all parties interested that the Pennsylvania lines have no intention of placing in service another passenger train between Indianapolis and New York. St. Louis people need not be uneasy, because, when the proper time comes for putting on another train, the city of St. Louis, which is the great gateway for Southwestern business, will not be overlooked nor discriminated against in any way whatever.

[Signed.] E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

An Important Railroad Move.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—An important railroad move is being projected through Brown and other counties. Eight years ago a line of railroad was chartered as the Topeka, Hiawatha & Northwestern Railroad. Among the directors was Mayor Metzger of Topeka, Congressman Morrill and Capt. Schilling. The Rock Island gobbled up the route from Topeka to Horton, and there is now on hand a project to revive the old charter. Hiawatha will be the starting point of a new line northwest by way of White Cloud and Rulo, there to connect with the "Q" system. The scheme has a number of leading Kansas financiers as backers and it is intended to build the line with Kansas capital, afterward selling out to the Rock Island or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

A Passenger Rate Reduced.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Chairman Finlay has authorized the Atchison to reduce the passenger rate to $6.50 Chicago to St. Louis, the present rate being $7.50. It will be remembered that several weeks ago Chairman Finlay authorized a reduction in the rate from St. Louis to Chicago to $5.50 on account of cut rates by the Jacksonville Southeastern, the St. Louis connection of the Atchison. This afternoon the Atchison charged the Wabash & Alton with manipulating rates to St. Louis, and Chairman Finlay authorized the reduction in the rate, holding the proof to be conclusive against the Wabash. The Atchison also brought charges of excessive commission paying against the Rock Island and will push the case next week.

A Perfect Coupler.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. to-day tested here a new car coupler patented by Adrian Testard of Gonzales, Tex. The coupler worked perfectly. The object of the invention is to make a coupler in which the link shall cause the pin to drop within it, which can be operated from the side or top of cars without danger to brakemen, and is provided with means of lifting the links of cars with lower drawheads. The Southern Pacific will adopt the coupler on all their cars.

Election of Directors.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 10.—The stockholders of the Paris & Great Northern Railway held a meeting in the company's office in this city to-day and elected the following directors: Allen Manvell, H. L. Morrill, E. D. Kenna, A. Douglass, S. J. Wright, John Martin, J. C. Gibbons, B. J. Baldwin and Wm. Alexander. The directors then elected the following officers: Allen Manvell, President; S. J. Wright, Vice-President; W. C. Smith, Secretary.

Another Trunk Line for Galveston.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—The surveyors who have been locating a line for the Rock Island road from Mexico, I. T., to Dallas, Tex., have completed their work as far as Courtney, I. T., and will resume work again on the 15th of this month. The proposed extension passes through this city and the people here are elated over the prospect of another trunk line.

A Prospective Bridge Purchase.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—President S. M. Felton, Jr., and Vice-President Henry Fink of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway have been here looking at the K. & I. bridge property. It is believed they think of purchasing or leasing it.

Sold on a Foreclosed Mortgage.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 10.—The narrow-gauge road known as the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railway was sold by Sheriff Smith this afternoon on foreclosure of mortgage. Geo. C. Smith of the Missouri Pacific Railway and L. G. McNair were the purchasers at $500,000.

Notes and Personals.

Genial C. W. Boardman, Traveling Passenger Agent for the C., B. & Q. at Peoria, was in the city the past week.

The Vandalia and Chicago & Alton have both taken possession of their new ticket offices on Broadway.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Exposition Election.

The newly elected Board of Directors of the Exposition held a meeting last evening and elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: S. M. Kennard, President; E. O. Stanard, First Vice-President; D. M. Houser, Second Vice-President; R. M. Scruggs, Treasurer; Clarence H. Turner, Secretary. The profits of the Exposition for the past year amounted to $45,200, as was shown by the Treasurer's report. It was decided to open the next Exposition on Sept. 2 and close it Oct. 17.

FANS and Lorgnettes. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

His Abdomen Torn Open.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 10.—John Moselle, employed at Kresser's plow factory, met with a horrible accident Thursday. He was engaged in polishing a plow share on an emory wheel, when the wheel burst, a piece striking Moselle in the abdomen, knocking him fully ten feet. His abdomen was frightfully torn, the entrails protruding. He lingered in great agony for nearly twenty-four hours, when death released him. The unfortunate man was married Christmas.

WEDDING invitations, the finest executed, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust, *at the lowest prices.* Fine stationery.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

COAL MINE TROUBLES.

A SMALL FORCE OF NEW HANDS SET TO WORK YESTERDAY.

The Miners' Story as to the Weight of the Boxes—No Overt Act Committed—The Coal Combine Has Troubles of Its Own on Hand.

J. O. Evans, Jr., Superintendent of the Ruby Coal Mines, three miles from Caseyville, Ill., succeeded in getting to the pit yesterday morning the five miners who went up from here. With these men and six others whom he had there he started work in the pit. They merely "made coal"—that is, loosened it from the walls of the mine, and no attempt was made to hoist it. In fact, there was no surface indication that any work was going on in the pit. The coal will be hoisted to-morrow morning, however, and yesterday the Consumers' Coal Co. instructed the Ohio & Mississippi road, on which the mine is located, to send five empty coal cars there early to-morrow morning. The company expect to load this and think that once it is seen that they have got to work plenty of men will be willing to accept employment at the pit. Should they have any difficulty, however, they will probably adopt the policy of closing the mine and buying coal from other mines, believing that when the miners see that they will be thrown out of work for the winter they will be ready to come to terms. Deputy Sheriff Ragland was on hand yesterday to protect the new workmen, but the strikers attempted no violence.

THE MINERS' SIDE.

Some sympathizers of the miners who live at Caseyville state that when Supt. Evans and Deputy Sheriff Ragland were taking the men to the mines Friday the miners who are out requested the new-comers to stop and hear their story. This the new men did, and then they related to them their side of the story, and Supt. Evans gave the company's version, and endeavored to get the men to go with him. They all deserted him, however, and joined the strikers. These same parties state that the old hands submitted the following proposition to Supt. Evans:

> We the miners of Ruby have come to the conclusion to compromise with you. We will work for 38c per box providing every man gets his place back.

The answer they received was as follows:

> To the miners and laborers of the Ruby Mines: We are not going to work by the box any more at said mines. We will pay $2.25 for shooters and $1.75 for loaders, and want the privilege of hiring whom we choose.

He also requested the miners to remove their tools.

"It seems to the miners," remarks the miners' friends, "that Mr. Evans would like to get all of the strikers out and put in a lot of men who know nothing about a mine. There were no coal-miners among the new men he had brought to work. Mr. Evans claims his boxes run seventeen bushel thirteen pounds for the past month. Here is the size of box given by the men who manufacture them. They are 5 feet 4 inches long, 3 feet 10 inches wide and 18 inches deep. The miners are supposed to put from one foot to eighteen inches of coal above the top of the box. We are of the opinion that any person who can use figures will agree that these are the largest seventeen bushels thirteen pound boxes ever manufactured. Some time ago the boxes were smaller and the men got from nineteen to twenty-one bushels per box by railroad weight."

The Consumers Co. deny this assertion as to the weight of the boxes and say that they will show by their books what the boxes average. They were made for 20-lb boxes, they assert, but are somewhat short in weight, as they claim coal boxes generally are.

COAL COMBINE IN TROUBLE.

One of the results of the strike may be the breaking-up of the coal combine. All the members of it had agreed to close down their mines one day a week, and Saturday was selected as the day of the week in which the mines should remain idle. The object of this was to decrease the coal output and by so doing advance prices. Yesterday the agreement went into effect. All the operators closed their mines except the Consumers' Coal Co. They said their Ruby mines had been closed all the week on account of the strike, and they refused to close their mines at O'Fallon. Their argument is that by having one mine idle all week they did more to reduce the coal output than they would have done by running both their mines all week, except Saturday, and keeping both closed on that day. The other operators refused to accept this excuse, however, it is said, and wanted them to shut down their O'Fallon mine anyhow as the pool would be broken, as the other operators would not be willing to close while one company insisted on mining. The Consumers' company were obdurate in their refusal, however, and the dissolution of the combine now seems very probable.

HAVE you seen the new and dainty necklaces, scarf and bonnet pins, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB-HOUSE.

Opening of the Magnificent New Headquarters in New York Last Night.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Democracy was in high feather to-night, the opening of the new club house of the Democratic Club being on the cards. The new house is located at No. 65 Fifth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. It is a mansion of unusually large dimensions and cost the club $300,000. It was formerly the home of Christopher Meyer, the rubber king of this city. For two months past painters and decorators have been at work on the interior, and when the house was opened to-night it was unquestionably the finnest club-house owned by any city political club in this country.

The building is four stories in height. There is a large basement, in which are located a billiard-room, kitchen and refrigerators. Two large parlors, a reception-room, the office and the dining-room occupy the first floor, and above this are reading rooms, a library, card rooms and private dining-rooms. There are a great many sleeping apartments, and on the upper floor is a meeting-room, 25x40 feet.

Some idea of what to-night's gathering was may be imagined from the fact that over 2,000 invitations had been circulated. The various Democratic Governors had been invited, as well as all the Democratic Congressmen and Senators, the Democratic members of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey and the heads of the departments of the cities, ex-President Cleveland and many other distinguished Democrats. The meeting partook largely of the character of an ovation to ex-President Cleveland.

SILVERWARE, cut glass and clocks for bridal gifts, the *most beautiful* collection at the *lowest prices.* Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Wrestled to a Draw.

Ed Barth and Al Neist, amateur lightweights, wrestled at the Missouri Gymnasium last night for a gold watch. Neist won the first fall in 4m. 14s. Then the two men wrestled for 1h. 55m. longer without gaining a fall and they were finally induced to declare the match a draw for the present and finish it at some other time. Both men appeared to be afraid of each other toward the close and wrestled very cautiously.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE is connected with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

THE REBATE ON TOBACC...

HOW IT WAS LOST BY SOME LARGE MAN... FACTURERS.

TROUBLES.

SIDE.

IN TROUBLE.

CLUB-HOUSE.

THE REBATE ON TOBACCO.

HOW IT WAS LOST BY SOME LARGE MANUFACTURERS.

A Blunder on the Part of Washington Officials Which Had Most Serious Consequences—The St. Louis Collector's Demand and What Was Thought of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Internal Revenue Department has got itself into a very pretty mess. An over hasty clerk in Congress—anxious to meet his best girl—or, it may have been, to get home to his wife and babies—omitted a paragraph from the McKinley tariff bill in engrossing it. Speaker Reed, Vice-President Morton and President Harrison, anxious to make the bill a law, and relying upon their subordinates, did not notice the omission, and affixed their signatures.

In consequence, though the tax upon manufactured tobacco was reduced from 8 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound, the bill contained no provision for rebating to manufacturers and dealers the 2 cents per pound charged on tobacco stamped before the law went into effect and which might remain in their stocks after that date. This was in effect reducing the value of all stocks of tobacco on hand Jan. 1, 2 cents per pound. Dealers and manufacturers, when the defect in the bill was discovered, raised a howl. Congress was then in recess, giving the politicians an opportunity of airing their lungs. When it reassembled in December a bill was shoved through both Houses and signed by the President providing for the payment of the rebate on manufactured tobacco. Old clerks in the refunding division of the Internal Revenue Department who had experience in the rebate business when in 1883 Congress reduced the tax on manufactured tobacco from 16 cents to 8 cents per pound, were set to work, when it was known the rebate act would pass, and prepared a set of forms and rules for invoices, rebate claims, affidavits, etc., to systematize the immense amount of work the bill would entail on the department. Owing to unforeseen delays in the printing department the forms were not prepared until a late date. The forms for rebate claims of dealers were sent out only ten days prior to Jan. 1, on which day it was required that all dealers should take account of their stock of manufactured tobacco for the purpose of making their rebate claims. These blanks reached some of the most remote offices barely in time for the 1st, and in several instances the Collectors of Internal Revenue did not receive the forms for distribution among their dealers.

But that is not the worst part of the trouble, though to anyone familiar with the red tape of the departmental business the extra work this entails upon the clerks will be appreciated. Rebates were due Jan. 1 not only on all stamp manufactured tobacco makers or dealers had on hand on that day, but upon all such stock in transit on that day. For the purpose of claiming rebate on all stock in transit on Jan. 1 the department required the consignors to fill out form 198 with the weight and number of packages, the serial numbers of all stamps upon them and information as to the date of shipment, route, etc., and required that this form should be attached to form 195, which is the form upon which the ordinary claim for rebate is made.

NOT ANTICIPATED.

This requirement was not anticipated by the manufacturers, and they were not informed of it until the collectors at the various internal revenue offices throughout the country received the pamphlet of instructions and form 198. This was from five days to one day before Jan. 1. Not anticipating or knowing nothing of this requirement manufacturers—especially in the West, where the form and instructions were not received until a late day—did not keep account of the serial numbers on the stamps of packages shipped by them and which were in transit on Jan. 1. Not only that, but the Internal Revenue Commissioner's subordinates sent out wholly inadequate supplies of form 198 to the offices. The rules required that each shipment should be entered upon a separate form, but only fifty copies of form 198 were sent to St. Louis—from which most of the kicking with regard to the matter has come.

The heads of division here expected a repetition of the experience of 1883, when shipments of goods were held ready, but unstamped in the factories until the minute the reduction went into effect. Then stamps were secured, packages stamped and shipped on trains going forward on special time, under arrangements made by the manufacturers. A number of factories throughout the country led by the big St. Louis house, early in December, by reducing the price of their goods 2 cents per pound "guaranteed the rebate to dealers purchasing of them," and so sold great quantities of goods. They did not hold back shipments but continued to send out goods up to the close of shipping hours on Dec. 31, without regard to the approaching reduction in the tax. In consequence they had, on Jan. 1, upon the railroads and in depots scattered all over the country thousands of packages which they were required to make the rebate claim on, as consignors, and yet they could not tell the serial number of a single stamp on any one of these packages.

As stated only fifty copies of form 198 were sent to St. Louis, though that city is the largest tobacco manufacturing district in the country, its annual product being almost twice that of the next district in the country. The Collector at St. Louis telegraphed for 5,000 copies of form 198, and the telegram was shown about the Commissioner's office on the busy day before the New Year as a sample of what a rattled official could do in the way of asininity. Possibly the supply sent him was inadequate, but 5,000—oh, my! After some laughter an order was given to forward 500 copies of form 198 to the St. Louis office, and a letter was written to the wild Collector. When he replied to the letter the officials in the department opened their eyes. They began to think that may be Congressman Niedringhaus' protege was not so crack-brained after all. He inclosed a circular letter which was being sent out by the largest St. Louis factory to its customers to whom goods were in transit on Jan. 1. In this circular the manufacturers informed their customers of the facts that have been detailed regarding their lack of information about claims for rebate on the goods in transit prior to Dec. 31 and their inability to supply the serial numbers of stamps on packages. The consignees were requested to supply the information on the accompanying copy of form 198, attach the circular thereto and forward it with their own claims for rebate on goods in stock to the department.

PRINTED FORMS AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

The Collector also informed the department that this particular manufacturer, being unable to secure a sufficient number of copies of form 198 for his business, had 10,000 printed in St. Louis at his own expense, and it was these that he was distributing among his consignees. "Thus you will see," remarked the Collector, "that my requisition for 5,000 copies of the form was not excessive."

The humor of his comment is not being appreciated, as every mail is adding numerous underscores and exclamation points to it. The forms of consignor's rebate claims on goods in transit, which were printed in St. Louis, are coming in with every mail, and each has attached to it the circular letter explaining the consignor's failure to inform the department on the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages.

No provision worth speaking of was made to care for this branch of the rebate claims, as it was not expected to be large. In consequence the consignors' claims have accumulated and are accumulating in a vast heap, which cannot receive attention for some time. Every effort is being made to organize this branch of the work and supply an effective force, but as every military and business man well knows reforming a command after a surprise and under fire is an exceedingly difficult maneuver.

JOCKEY HAMILTON'S MARRIAGE.

The Celebrated Colored Jockey to Wed a St. Louis Girl This Month.

A fashionable wedding in local colored society circles will be consummated on Thursday, the 22d inst. The bride will be Miss Anna L. Messley, step-daughter of Frank Estell, janitor of the Laclede building, at Fourth and Olive streets, and the groom Anthony Hamilton, the celebrated colored jockey of New York. Hamilton is one of the "Big Four" jockeys of America, taking rank with Isaac Murphy, "Snapper" Garrison and Jimmy McLaughlin. Last year he was the leading jockey of the late August Belmont, and as is well known, the winnings of this stable far exceeded those of any other American owner. The millionaire banker paid Hamilton $10,000 for first call on his services during the season and in addition paid him the regular fee of $25 for every winning and $10 for every losing mount. When Mr. Belmont had no horse in a race, Hamilton had the privilege of riding for other owners. The jockey also received several handsome presents for landing some of the big races for his employer. His total earnings for the season, including presents, must have exceeded $15,000, and were probably not far short of $20,000. Owing to the death of his late employer, Hamilton has been thrown out of an engagement for the coming season, but he will not have the least difficulty in signing with one of the leading stables for at least as much money as he received last season. Hamilton is very dark in color, but has a bright, intelligent face and is very dressy. The young woman he is to marry is of a light yellow color, is quite comely and of very modest demeanor. The jockey is a native of Charleston, S. C., but was raised in New York. He met his bride for the first time at the spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club in 1887, when he was here riding for J. B. Haggin, the wealthy Californian, who owns Salvator, Firenzi and other cracks. Hamilton met his future wife at the track, and was so much pleased with her that at the end of the racing season he came here and spent the entire winter in St. Louis, and he has spent three months here every winter since. He has been here for some time this winter. Invitations to the number of 100 are now out for the wedding, which will take place on the date stated at 7:30 p. m. on the top, or eighth, floor of the Laclede building. It will take place in a large room occupied by a shorthand school, the place being cleared for the purpose and turned into a reception hall. It will be banked with flowers, and the ceremony will be performed under a huge floral piece which will alone cost $75. A swell local caterer will supply the supper, and some of the groom's friends in New York are expected out to attend the marriage. The reception lasts from 8 to 11 p. m. Rev. J. W. Hill of the Elliott Avenue Colored M. E. Church will perform the ceremony and Isaac Lewis, the jockey, will come from Lexington, Ky., to serve as best man, and Miss Nellie Wilkinson of 1313 Lucas avenue, this city, will be the bride's only attendant. Hamilton spent about $1,000 at one jewelry house here, purchasing presents for his bride. The night after the wedding the young couple will leave for Lexington, Ky., where they will visit the celebrated colored jockey, Isaac Murphy, and his wife, with whom they will spend the honeymoon. Murphy promises them "an old-time Southern jollification" the night after their arrival.

LITIGATIONS.

A Peculiar Damage Suit—Other Matters in Court.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court a suit was begun last September by Andrew Swanson against Charles Larson for $10,150 damages for injuries received while working for the defendant as blacksmith in Davenport, Wash. The defendant answered by showing that the plaintiff was at work on Sunday when not required to and that the injuries received were due to Swanson's own carelessness. Yesterday afternoon Swanson filed a reply setting forth that there was no statute in Washington at the time preventing work on Sunday, and that the work he did for the defendant was a work of necessity and he was specially instructed to do the work on Sunday, and was threatened with discharge if he did not so work.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Merchants' Protective Association of Reading received a severe setback to-day when Judge Ementrout held their Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur J. Hoff, on $500 bail on each of two charges of libel for publishing the names of Henry J. Echel and Robert McClatchie as bad pay. A large number of persons were in court to hear the decision. Hoff waived a hearing in another case. Immediately after the habeas corpus proceedings the directors of the association held a meeting and decided to fight the case to the bitter end.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Mary Gaither, colored, of Caldwell County has brought suit for $10,000 against the town of Kuttawa for the death of her son, John, a worthless fellow who was burnt to death in the Kuttawa calaboose one night during the holidays. He was locked up for drunkenness and tried to burn his way out of the calaboose, when he accidentally set fire to himself and so perished.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The lottery mandamus case was concluded to-day before Judge Buckoe at Baton Rouge and submitted without argument. A decision is promised early next week when, whichever way it may be decided, an appeal to the Supreme Court will be had. The impression is that the lottery will be sustained in both courts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the petition of Mrs. Hattie R. Green for rehearing of her bill to redeem section 2 of Cicero, recently annexed to Chicago. This seriously impairs any remaining chance she may have to get back the valuable and long litigated property.

A PEDAGOGIC DESPOT.

The West Bay City Superintendent of Schools in a Queer Dilemma.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 10.—Supt. Lemon of the West Bay City schools is in a bad plight, owing to the dislike of the teachers of the fact that cudgels have been taken up for them by one of the best known citizens of the town, George Allen. It is chaged that Lemon is guility of petty trickery and tyranny and makes it so unpleasant for the teachers he does not like that they resign.

Lemon has been Superintendent of the schools seventeen years, and has, say his enemies, decided that he owns the schools and teachers. The lady teachers are particularly against him, and claim that he is very rude and ungentlemanly, and does everything in his power to make them quit. His favorites have stood by him, but the committee have ordered an investigation that may result in his dismissal.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

H. C. Stuart, Des Moines; B. F. Hodgin, New York; D. W. Dow, Boston; J. J. Kenny, Toronto, and M. Hyman, New York, are at the Southern.

C. S. Hook, Memphis, Tenn.; O. H. Billings, Chicago; S. A. Lefferts, New York, and L. T. Smith, Chicago, are at the Lindell.

A. A. Green, Ft. Worth; R. E. Sprigg, Chester, Ill.; B. F. Marshall, Burlington, and E. L. Ryan, Davenport, Io., are at the Laclede.

H. S. Sharp, Chicago; Wm. Stictewrither, Natchez, Miss.; W. F. Stedman, Sedan, Kan.; S. Morris, Janesville, Wis., and J. M. Wilson, Piedmont, Mo., are at Hurst's.

A VIGOROUS RESISTANCE.

How Kansas Farmers Are Preventing the Sale of Mortgaged Land.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 10.—That the report that the Farmers' Alliance proposes to resist by force all attempts of the officers to deprive them of their farms until a stay law shall have been passed by the Alliance Legislature, was again proven to-day by the personal violence offered Sheriff Dobson of Harper County. Dobson, accompanied by James Lawrence, attorney for the Johnson Loan & Trust Co., went into the west part of the county to sell some lands against which stood judgments in the neighborhood of $80,000. Hardly had the Sheriff made known his business when he was surrounded by a score of angry Alliance men, pulled off the box on which he stood and by threats of dire consequences deterred from further proceeding with the sale. The officer was wholly unprepared for such an attack, but he proposes to punish the perpetrators.

There is no doubt the Alliance throughout the State is a unit in the determination to resist all orders of sale of their lands, and, as the State body is guided by men who receive their instructions from the national headquarters, the whole body probably concurs in the new order of things.

Leslie's Coughine, a safe and speedy remedy for coughs and colds. Price, 25c.

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY MEETING.

Dr. T. G. Comstock Discusses the Koch Lymph.

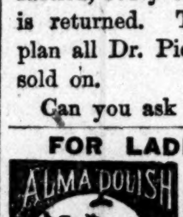
A meeting of the St. Louis Homeopathic Society was held last night in parlor 22 of the Lindell Hotel, and the attendance was unusually large. After the regular routine business was transacted Dr. T. G. Comstock read a paper on the treatment of consumption by means of lymph as practiced by Dr. Koch. Dr. Comstock discussed the matter from a homeopathic standpoint, maintaining that the treatment was in accord with homeopathic principle. Others joined in the discussion, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour in the evening. Another meeting will be held on Saturday next.

"Well! Well!"

That's the way you feel after one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headache, dizziness and indigestion are gone. It's done mildly and easily, too. You don't have to feel worse before you feel better. That is the trouble with the huge, old-fashioned pill. These are small, sugar-coated, easiest to take. One little Pellet's a laxative, three to four are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly, but thoroughly. They're the *cheapest* pill, sold by druggists, because you only pay for *the good* you get. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, every time, or your money is returned. That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

Can you ask more?

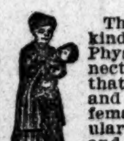
FOR LADIES' SHOES



ALMA POLISH

Try one bottle and you will use no other polish for your shoes. Only shoe dressing ever awarded a silver medal.

COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY AND LYING-IN INSTITUTE.



This is the only Institution of the kind in the West in which regular Physicians lecture, and which is connected with a Lying-In Institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular terms will commence in March and September of each year. Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND,
1205 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo.

THE spring course at Newland's College of Midwifery will commence Monday, March 2. Ladies wishing to attend lectures this term will please matriculate at the office, 1205 Chouteau avenue. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m.

MARRIAGES.

CONNOR-TARBELL—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1891, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tarbell, Brookline, Chicago, Ill., Miss D. J. TARBELL to Mr. HARRY CONNOR of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

CURRAN—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m., WILLIAM CURRAN, beloved husband of Catherine Curran, and our dear father.

The funeral will take place Sunday, 11th inst., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 1000 Cass avenue, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Waterloo (Ill.) and Denver (Colo.) papers please copy.

LEDERLE—Dr. OTTO LEDERLE, after short painful illness, 10:15 a. m., age 63 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 11, 1891, from residence, 4904 North Broadway, 4 p. m.

McKENNA—On Saturday, Jan. 10, at 6 p. m., MERRITT, beloved son of Merritt and Rose McKenna, aged 29 years and 4 months, after a lingering illness.

Funeral from the family residence, 2604 Papin street, Tuesday morning at 9 a. m. to the Church of the Holy Angels, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

O'BRIEN—Saturday, Jan. 10, ELLEN, beloved daughter of Officer Thos. O'Brien, aged 5 years 4 months.

Funeral from family residence, 2623 Hickory street, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FAMOUS Bostonians

Tom Karl. Marie Stone. W. H. MacDonald. Juliette Corden. H. C. Barnabee. Jessie Bartlett-Davis. Edwin Hoff. Flora Finlayson. Eugene Cowles. Grace Reals. Ferdinand Schutz. Josephine Bartlett. George Frothingham. Peter Lang. Fred. Dixon.

A GRAND CHORUS OF 40. THEIR OWN ORCHESTRA—20.

BOSTONIANS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WEEK OF JANUARY 12th.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, ROBIN HOOD (NEW).

Wednesday, Special Family Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the House, SUZETTE

Friday Evening, CARMEN

Saturday Evening, FATINITZA

MR. SAMUEL STUDLEY, MUSICAL DIRECTOR. Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2.

NEXT WEEK—AUNT JACK.

OLYMPIC---Last Seven Performances.

Only Matinee Saturday.

JEFFERSON-FLORENCE COMEDY CO.

Monday Evening and during the week (excepting Friday Night), HEIR-AT-LAW. | Friday, only time, THE RIVALS.

Reserved Seats in Dress Circle and Parquet, $1, $1.50, $2, according to location. Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1. Gallery, 25c.

STANDARD THEATER.

One Week, Commencing SUNDAY MATINEE, JAN. 11, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

EXTRA. Grand Reproduction of the Startling MODEL SCENE From the Great Dramatic Success, THE Clemenceau Case.

THE FAMOUS RENTZ-SANTLEY Novelty and Burlesque Company, The Largest and Greatest Burlesque Organization in the World, Presenting Their Latest Spectacular Extravaganza, "A Sensation in Paradise."

Next Week—Ada Ray's Great Spectacular Burlesque Co.

HAVLIN'S MATINEE and NIGHT TO-DAY

"Prodigious!" Exclaim the Multitudes. Bigger, Better, More Brilliant, Varied, Novel and Excellent than ever.

M. B. LEAVITT'S Magnificent Spectacular Pantomimic Production,

--SPIDER AND FLY!--

The Fountain of Fun. Rewritten, reconstructed, and now the most complete and costly organization in America. New and Elaborate Scenery, Original transformations, Resplendent Armor, Grand Martial Evolutions. Glittering Classic Groupings, Enchanting Music, Marvellous Tricks, Superb Ballet. The entire production presented on a scale of matchless magnificence.

Telephone 854. Sunday, Jan. 18—Lights and Shadows.

POPE'S MATINEE and NIGHT TO-DAY

WALTER SANFORD'S Superb Production of the Romantic Play,

MY JACK.

Interpreted by a Distinguished Company of Selected Players, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH

12 MATT MOROAN'S SCENIC MASTERPIECES. 12

Telephone 1,470. Sunday, Jan. 18—George Thatcher's Unrivalled Minstrels.

AUNT JACK

A. M. Palmer's Traveling Company, presenting the success of two continents, "Aunt Jack," with a record of 200 nights at the Strand Theater, London, and 200 nights at the Madison Square Theater, New York, comes to the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE following the Bostonians.

THE WINTER GARDEN CONCERT CAFE!
16 S. BROADWAY.
BECKMAN BROS., PROPRIETORS.
Grand instrumental and vocal concert by first-class artists in a repertoire of the latest and best of operatic and musical productions.
Admission free.

VLADIMIR de PACHMANN,
THE RENOWNED "CHOPIN" PIANIST,
ENTERTAINMENT HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
Tickets for reserved seats..........$1
For sale now at Jesse French Piano & Organ Co., S. e. cor. 10th and Olive sts.

CLASSES ALWAYS OPEN FOR NEW PUPILS.
MR. JACOB MAHLER'S DANCING SCHOOL,
3545 OLIVE STREET. Circulars mailed.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
PROF. EDWARD S. MORSE
Of Salem, Mass., the well-known Naturalist, will deliver four lectures in Memorial Hall upon
INSECT LIFE,
Illustrated with blackboard drawings, upon the following dates:
1. THURSDAY, Jan. 15;
2. FRIDAY, Jan. 16;
3. MONDAY, Jan. 19;
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 22.
ADMISSION, 25 Cents; COURSE TICKETS, $1.00.
N. B.—Lectures begin at 8 p. m.

Billingsley & Green,
517 OLIVE ST.
Call and See Us.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,
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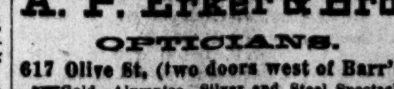


A. P. Erker & Bro.
OPTICIANS.
617 Olive St, (two doors west of Barr's)
Gold, Alumnico, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.

STODDART'S PEERLESS LIQUID, the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for the toilet." Fanny Davenport writes "I have never found anything to equal your Peerless Liquid." Removes sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Insist upon having Stoddart's; don't take inferior substitute. Druggists, 50 cents.

QUICK MEAL GAS STOVES.
RINGEN STOVE CO.
508 N. Fourth St.

CROW'S

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS,

Continued for the Coming Week.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

Men's American Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, Reduced from $1.25 to 85c each
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Reduced from $1.60 to $1.25 each
Men's Imported Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers Reduced from $1.65 to $1.25 each
Men's Heavy French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Reduced from $1.65 to $1.35 each
Men's Medium Weight Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, Reduced from $1.60 to $1.25 each
Men's White Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Reduced from $1.60 to $1.25 each
Men's Unbleached Canton Flannel Drawers, Reduced from 50c to 40c pair
Men's Extra Fine Canton Flannel Drawers, Reduced from 65c to 50c pair
Men's New York Mills Unlaundered Shirts..........Reduced to 44c each
Men's Camel Hair and Cashmere Half Hose..........Reduced to 30c pair
Men's Heavy Unbleached British Half Hose..........Reduced to 20c pair
Men's Well-known Shaw Knit Cotton Half Hose, Reduced to 12 1-2c pair
Boys' Flannel Shirt Waists, all sizes and colors, Reduced from $1 to 75c each
Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, well made, all sizes..........At 50c each

Clearing Prices on Silk Underwear, Muslin Underwear, Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Kid and Cloth Gloves, Kid, Silk and Wool Mitts, Irish and German Table Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings. Clearing Prices on all Goods and in all Departments of the Old and Reliable Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. WM. F. CROW & CO.

LIQUID BREAD

Is a most delightful tonic for all disorders of the stomach and a sure cure for indigestion. It is a valuable helper in the treatment of all nervous troubles and other ailments of the system.

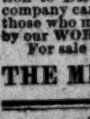
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

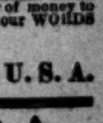
DAVID NICHOLSON Proprietor.

COUGHS LESLIE'S COUGHINE COLDS

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CROUP.

25c Per Bottle. By All Druggists. 25c Per Bottle.





THE MEAD REMEDY CO.
Proprietors of
Mead's Catarrh Cure and Mead's Blood Remedy,

Are obliged to use the same methods as others to introduce their preparations, though it is NOT their intention to DECEIVE THE PUBLIC. A trial of our preparations will satisfy the MOST SKEPTICAL that a company can advertise and tell THE TRUTH AT THE SAME TIME. We make no foolish offer of money to those who may not be cured TO WIN CONFIDENCE, but will speak the plain truth and prove our WORDS by our WORKS.

For sale by druggists. The Catarrh Cure sent by mail on receipt of price, 75c.

THE MEAD REMEDY CO., Olive and 12th Sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

MUSICAL MELANGE.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS ABOUT LOCAL SINGERS AND PLAYERS.

The Amateur Opera Company to Repeat the Performance of "The Mikado"—New Choir of the West End Christian Church—Personals.

Mr. Will Rising, who was here recently with Lotta, was leading tenor in the "Pinafore" company which played at Kensington Gardens a few years ago. He has a great many friends among the musicians who called on him during his stay here.

* * *

A song which is but seldom heard here, but is a great favorite in the East, is "Sometimes Think of Me," by Harry Standish, quite a prominent actor. It was first sung on the stage a number of years ago by Robt. Nelson, the tenor.

* * *

The new choir under the direction of Mme. Lucy, soprano, will officiate at the West End Christian Church on Lindell and Vandeventer avenues this morning for the first time. The other members will be Mrs. Bryant, formerly of St. Paul's M. E. Church, contralto; Mr. Buckley, tenor; Linn Payne, basso, and Mr. Battenz, organist.

* * *

Miss Brook Haldeman of the Pilgrim Church departs soon for Cincinnati, where she will spend a year, to study at the Conservatory of Music.

* * *

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the B. of T. E., gave a very pleasant entertainment at Euterpe Hall, corner Walnut street and Jefferson avenue, on Thursday evening.

* * *

Mr. Chas. Brainard, formerly tenor at the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, has been engaged to sing at the Third Congregational for the ensuing year, vice Mr. Bradburn, who has taken the position at the Central Presbyterian.

* * *

The entire choir of the First Congregational Church, Delmar avenue, near Grand, which consists of Mrs. Douglas A. Phillips, soprano; Miss Alcy Ober, alto; Mr. A. K. Alexander, tenor; Theo Herzog, basso, and Edward M. Real, organist and musical director, has been re-engaged for the present year.

* * *

On Tuesday evening next the thirteenth anniversary of the St. Louis Zither Club will be celebrated with a very nice musical entertainment at the Aschenbroedel Club rooms on Market, near Sixth street. The club consists of twelve instruments and is under the direction of Prof. Koch. Mr. Benjamin F. Sellers and Prof. Koch will play a duet arranged for guitar and zither during the evening.

* * *

The amateur company which gave the opera "Mikado" on Dec. 5, in Carondelet, will at the request of many, again present it at Turner Hall, corner Robert and Michigan avenues, on next Friday evening.

The cast will be as follows:

Nanki Poo	Henry La Barge
Yum Yum	Miss Freda Stone
Pitti Sing	Miss Madge Terry
Peep Boo	Miss Eunice Chase
Katisha	Miss Teresa Finn
Mikado	Mr. M. F. Duggan
Ko-Ko	Mr. H. N. Poepping
Pooh Bah	Mr. A. Wegman
Pish Tush	Dr. H. C. Harkins

There will also be a strong and well-drilled chorus and no doubt the opera will be viewed by as many as can obtain seats or standing room. Saturday evening the same company will present the opera at DeSoto, Mo. for the benefit of the disabled fireman.

* * *

Several very pretty musical selections were given at the Unity Club meeting in Alton last Tuesday evening at the Unitarian Church.

* * *

The rehearsals of the Mendelssohn Choral Society of South St. Louis, were resumed after a two weeks' vaction, last Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Wondell.

* * *

On last Friday evening a very nice musical programme was given at the installation of the newly elected officers of Paragon Lodge, K. of H., at Leiderkranz Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue.

* * *

Mr. Maurice P. Haynes, formerly of the Bostonians and Arnold Concert-Opera Co. and who is at present in St. Louis studying with Mr. Nelson, will sing next Sunday at Shaar-Emeth, corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets.

* * *

Next Tuesday evening a concert will be given at the Cabanne Arcade by the Ladies' Guild for the benefit of the Church of the Ascension. Mrs. Douglas A. Phillips, soprano, will sing "Cuckoo Song" and "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod, with original accompaniment arranged for violin, piano and organ. Miss Alcy Ober, alto, will sing Gounod's "O, That We Two Were Made" and "My Heart is Like the Silent Night," by Lasseu. Miss Carrie Shelp, the popular young elocutionist, will give a recitation, which she will select and recite with her usual good taste, and the Hoffmann Bros.' trio will give the following selections: Trio for violin, cello and piano, "Barcarolle," Pache; piano solos, "Etude Mignonne," Schytte, and "Bianca," Hoffmann, Mr. Aug. W. Hoffmann; cello solo, "Tarantette," Popper, Ludwid W. Hoffmann; violin solo, "Bird in the Tree," Houser, F. V. Hoffmann, and trio "Serenade," Pache.

* * *

The voice of Mr. Alex Joel was heard to advantage at the College Church last Sunday.

* * *

Mr. R. J. T. White, formerly of the Pilgrim Church Choir, has been engaged as tenor at the Grand Avenue Presbyterian, and Mr. Louis Peacock, formerly of the latter church, started in last Sunday to fill the position at the Pilgrim.

* * *

Lovers of music will be sorry if they fail to hear the second concert of the Symphonie series of the Choral Symphonie Society, which will be given on next Thursday evening at the Entertainment Hall. Miss Maud Powell, violinist, has been engaged as soloist for the occasion, for which a fine programme has been promised.

The pupils of Mme. Ysidora Clarke complimented her on last Friday evening with a most enjoyable musicale. Since her accident last summer, when she broke her ankle, they have tried to make life more pleasant for her by giving these little entertainments from time to time, and they now have become so popular that they will probably be continued after her recovery, which the doctors think will now be quite speedy.

Among those who took part in the programme were Misses Urilla McDearmon, Laura Cowen, Lillian Merrihew, Pearl Peck and Miss Krausse, the talented young pianist.

Mr. Waldner played violin solos and Messrs. Marcus and Abe I. Epstein were heard in duos together. During the progress of the entertainment Mme. Clarke was surprised by a serenade by a mixed quartette, under the direction of Mr. A. I. Epstein, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rood, Mrs. Minerva Carr, Misses Davis, Epstein and Boyce, and Messrs. Chas. H. Peck, Jr., J. L. Blair Boyce, Robt. Carr, R. P. Tansey, Jos. Brown, Scarritt and James Cowen, and Rev. Dr. Robert, Drs. Mudd and Dr. Bowman and others.

* * *

Mr. Paul Borovik, late baritone secondo of the Emma Abbott Opera Co., and a member of the Mound City Lodge, No. 276, I. O. O. F., has returned to the city and will probably be heard in the near future at some of the Odd Fellow concerts.

* * *

Those who attended the installation meeting of the Chevalier lodge of the Knights of Pythias last Thursday evening enjoyed a very good musical and literary programme, after which a dance was given, which lasted until the small hours of the night.

* * *

St. Louis as a musical center is fast being recognized and besides there are at present two concert opera companies and one concert company made up principally of local talent, which will soon tour through the neighboring States.

* * *

Belleville can now boast a zither club, Messrs. Mike Oexner of that place and Carl F. Weiner of Chicago having lately organized one which had its first rehearsal on last Friday evening.

* * *

Mr. A. G. Robyn, the organist, is feeling quite badly over the death of his friend, Miss Emma Abbott. He says that only himself and Ferranti, who is about 70 years old, are the only members of the old concert company with which he traveled in 1877. The following were the members: Miss Emma Abbott, and Stanley, the tenor Arbuckle, Terrante and A. G. Robyn. He says that Miss Abbott was a thorough lady and a first-class artiste. It is only about three or four weeks, Mr. Robyn says, since he received a letter from her asking him to take the position of musical director of her company in their proposed European tour.

* * *

The Philharmonic concert given in Belleville last Friday evening was a grand success, every seat in the Liederkranz Hall being taken. Mr. P. G. Anton, Jr., of this city, played a cello solo, "Guaracha," by his father, P. G. Anton, Sr., which was specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Bernard Dierkes 'vocal solo was also one of the most successful numbers.

* * *

On Wednesday next a very entertaining musical programme has been arranged for the meeting of the Royal Arcanum at Vandeventer Hall by Prof. Roscoe Warren Lucy. Miss Marguerite Rines and Mr. Benj. J. Payver have been engaged as vocalists for the occasion.

* * *

Mr. Ernest Rivarz, violinist and orchestra director, has lately come to this city with the idea of permanently settling here. He has been musical director of several opera and concert companies.

* * *

Next Thursday the Knights of Father Matthew will give a grand concert in the Music Hall. They have also engaged the Sculpture Hall of the Exposition, where they will give a hop after the close of the musical portion of the programme.

* * *

Among the most interesting features of Balmer & Weber's musical, promised for next Tuesday evening, are duos by Mrs. Mayo Rhodes and Mr. Chas. Humphries and a duet from "Il Trovatore" by Mrs. Peebles and Mr. Ed Dierkes. Each of these will also sing a solo.

* * *

Maddern's military band gave its first public rehearsal last Friday afternoon at the St. Louis Aschenbroedel Club rooms on Market street, to quite a large and distinguished audience. The programme comprised the following numbers, Fantasia, "A Summer Day in Norway," Wilmers; overture, "Rienzi." Wagner; cornet solo, "My Greeting," Dr. Voerster; performance by Mr. Charles Streeper. Episode Militair, "Cavalry Charge." Each number was well rendered and enthusiastically received.

A DISCOMFITED COMMITTEEMAN.

His Boodle Talk at a Secret Conference Published Next Day.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—At the recent secret Republican conference in Indianapolis a reporter was present and gave away the confidential speeches made there. W. T. Brush, the Committeeman from this district, was reported to have claimed that boodle elected Harrison and that it was the only instrument that could defeat the new election law. His speech created great indignation in many quarters.

To-day he was asked for an explanation, and, although he denied having used the word boodle or mentioning Harrison's name, yet his explanation is not satisfactory. His exact language, he says, was this: "The Democrats attribute their late victory to the existence of the Australian election law and perhaps they are right about that, but I can't tell whether it made more Democrats or lessened the number of Republicans. If it did either we want to work some plan to circumvent the system, because we want more voters on our side, and we will have to have them or get left, in spite of cheap newspapers, more harmony and everthing else. The plans used in 1880 and 1888 put us through in fine style and the Eighth District submits them for your consideration if you can recollect what they were."

He said further to your correspondent: "The speech was made not in a serious vein, but to be laughed at, and it was taken in that way by all present, all the districts before the Eighth had been represented by long-winded speakers who did nothing but whine over the past. I wanted to get them out of that rut and put a little life into things. What seemed to be the complaint? Well, it was principally against the Administration. The fact of the matter is, the meeting was composed principally of men who wanted office or their friends, the very men who did the hustling and carried Indiana for Harrison. Naturally when Harrison tries to run his administration on a high moral plane and at the same time placate the Gresham element by a little patronage these fellows kick and I don't blame them."

DETERMINED ELOPERS.

After Much Disappointment and Disaster They Are Finally United.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—An eloping couple at Covington last night barely escaped being killed by a runaway team. Butler Barnes and Sarah Barnes started from their home near Mount Sterling before day yesterday morning to be married in Cincinnati. There they found that, being cousins, they could not get a license. They hired a carriage and returned to Covington. While the driver was in the Clerk's office there the team was frightened by the electric cars and dashed wildly down the street. The young lady screamed and her lover shouted for help, but the horses could not be stopped. The carriage was dashed against a lamp-post and smashed. Miss Barnes' arm was broken and she received several bruises. Mr. Barnes was but slightly hurt.

In spite of the mishap, they went to the Clerk's office, and after Miss Barnes' arm had been set, procured a license and were married.

A Misanthrope's Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Nicholas Broke, or Brokowitch, a Russian exile, ex-member of the Russian Army and an anarchist and Nihilist, suicided here this morning by shooting himself. He was about 60 years of age and had been in this country about six years. He lived alone in squalid quarters and has been engaged in various pursuits, lately as a cobbler. He was an admirer of Count Tolstoi and the Anarchist "martyrs," who were hanged on account of the Haymarket riot in Chicago. He lived a secluded life, and not much could be learned of him.

Orange Blossoms.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—Mr. Emil Griesbaum and Miss Louisa Zinck of New Baden, Clinton County, were married at that place yesterday afternoon. A reception was held at a public hall during the evening and it was largely attended by the friends of the young people.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 10.—Henry Altepeter and Miss Anna Schroeder were united in marriage at St. Brenden's Church at noon today and left on the afternoon train for St. Louis on a bridal tour.

MODERN STAGE REALISM.

EVERYTHING IS GENUINE NOW EXCEPT MOONLIGHT AND SNOWSTORMS.

How the Most Marvellous Effects Behind the Footlights Are Produced—The Snow Bag, the Moon Box and the Thunder Box—Stage Lightning.

There never was a time in the history of the stage when that inside view of its workings that is afforded by the much prized but seldom enjoyed "peep behind the scenes" yielded so much of wonderment and interest and pleasure as it does in the present epoch, when what is called stage realism has seemingly reached the pinnacle of ingenious perfection. Things are no longer cleverly counterfeited on the stage. Popular taste demands that they must be real, and enough money is often spent to secure reality in a single scene of a spectacular play that would have bankrupted hopelessly many a manager twenty years ago. A snow storm and moonshine are apparently the only two things that theater goers consent to have imitated, says the New York *Sun*. Managers laughingly assert that they would have these real, too, only the moon is a little too far away to get at with a binding contract for a season's engagement, and snow is hard to get, too, and slips away when you do get it swifter than some prima donnas.

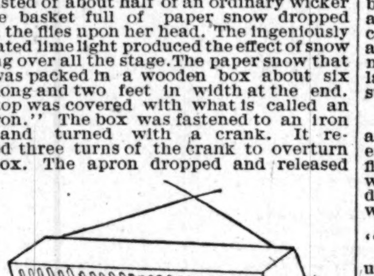
Managers give a great many real things, though, for the theater-goers' money. If a rainstorm is to be represented the theater-goers want water to pelt on the stage in unmistakable splashes. Waterfalls and rivers must be made of actual water, rnd horse races don't go any longer unless the horses are real and the race is contested with the same dash and spirit that marks equine performances on the

Snow Bag.

racing course. Locomotives are practical locomotives worked by steam when put on the theater boards, blacksmith forges and other furnaces burn with real fire, and the stage saws of the period saw wood with a whiz and a buzz that leave no doubt that they saw for business purposes and get there every time.

It is when a snowstorm is going on that the layman who gets the precious "peep behind the scenes" enjoys a novel view of stage mechanism that is wonderfully simple considering the effectiveness of the illusion. A stage snowstorm looks more realistic in the illusory glare of the indispensable lime light. It is probably the least expensive of all the stage effects for a manager whose playhouse is fully equipped with stage mechanism.

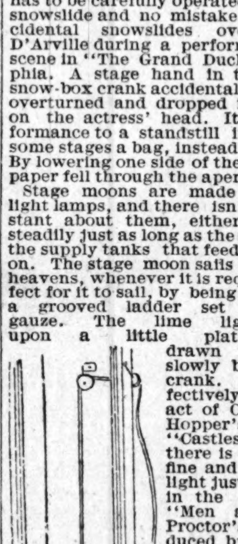
When Lillian Russell in her picturesque military garb started her soldiers off to the war in a driving snowstorm in "The Grand Duchess" at the Casino the driving snowstorm consisted of about half of an ordinary wicker waste basket full of paper snow dropped from the flies upon her head. The ingeniously operated lime light produced the effect of snow falling over all the stage. The paper snow that fell was packed in a wooden box about six feet long and two feet in width at the end. The top was covered with what is called an "apron." The box was fastened to an iron bar and turned with a crank. It required three turns of the crank to overturn the box. The apron dropped and released



Snow Box.

a small quantity of the paper and the box righted on the next turn of the crank. The paper was very light and floated in the air like feathery flakes of snow, being increased at each third turn of the crank. Stage snow costs in this city $13 a barrel, and a barrel lasted throughout a run of 100 nights. The snow is made in a big job printing establishment in Fulton street, and it has to be cut by hand with shears. Children make most of it. Machine-cut snow does not work for some mysterious reason, and the hand-made article has to be carefully operated or else there is a snowslide and no mistake. One of these accidental snowslides overwhelmed Mme. D'Arville during a performance of the camp scene in "The Grand Duchess" at Philadelphia. A stage hand in the flies struck the snow-box crank accidentally and the box was overturned and dropped its entire contents on the actress' head. It brought the performance to a standstill in an instant. On some stages a bag, instead of a box, is used. By lowering one side of the bag the pieces of paper fell through the apertures.

Stage moons are made nowadays of lime light lamps, and there isn't anything inconstant about them, either. They shine on steadily just as long as the man who operates the supply tanks that feed the light turns it on. The stage moon sails up on the painted heavens, whenever it is requisite for stage effect for it to sail, by being drawn upward on a grooved ladder set just behind the gauze. The lime light lamp rests upon a little platform, and is drawn up the ladder slowly by the turning of a crank. The device is effectively shown in the last act of Comedian De Wolf Hopper's comic opera, "Castles in the Air," and there is also some mighty fine and picturesque sunlight just at the right time in the suicide scene in "Men and Women" at Proctor's Theater, produced by the same device, with the aid of colored glass passed in front of the lime light. The mechanism is called a "moon box."



Moon Box.

Lightning is produced with blinding effectiveness by burning powdered magnesia just as photographers do in making flash-light photographs. A man ignites the powder behind the scene. The flash illuminating a jagged slash in the painted scene behind which he stands produces the startling forked lightning used in sea-storm scenes. Thunder is still produced by the ancient device of shaking a great sheet of sheet iron which dangles from the flies, or by dropping in a box an iron ball that strikes on a sheet of iron and rolls down an incline that has projecting pieces for producing the rumbling. The patter of unseen rain is simulated by turning upon a bar a big wooden drum, over which the finest silk is drawn. The rain seems

Thunder Box.

to fall softly or fiercely, according as the drum is turned slowly or swiftly. The striking thunderbolt that darts upon the stage and strikes is nowadays a veritable ball of fire—firework fire—shot along a wire stretched from the flies to the lower part of the wings.

INFANTS WITHOUT CLOTHES.

The Sun Bath the Latest Fad for Young Children.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—This toddling and trotting of well-born babies in pink and white nakedness has a strong claim as the first accredited fad of 1891. The little victims are not allowed as yet outside their own apartments. It is supposed to be a peculiarly invigorating and strengthening process, making the babies, like the Indian who is credited with the famous reply in the story, "all face," and giving an enviable roundness and shapeliness of limb. Its efficacy in this respect depends particularly on the abjuration of shoes and stockings. There is a system of sun baths connected with it and which, indeed, may be regarded as its foundation.

Shake Hands.

That infants are being brought up in puris naturalibus is being made known to the public through the medium of "breakfasts" and lunches. A whim that cannot in some way be aired does not fulfill the first condition of a whim, and so it chances that cards are beginning to go fluttering about in certain circles which bear, or bore in one instance, in the corner where one would naturally expect, "To meet Mrs. So and So," the mysterious inscription, "To be present at the sun bath of Monsieurs les Bebes."

The breakfast to which allusion is made was probably the most elaborate that has been given.

Just as the fruit was served the door opened, and there appeared on the threshold twin lads probably under 3, who wore short black velvet skirts and bits of round velvet jackets with great puffs of filmy white lawn seeming to bridge the gap between. The urchins had brown and peculiarly bright brown eyes and as they circled about the table they paused a minute with grave shyness by each guest in turn to lisp quaint and broken phases—not without evidences of previous discipline—of baby greeting. When this odd little German ceremony, giving nowadays the last touch of smartness, was finished, Monsieurs les Bebes disappeared, and curiosity rose in a crescendo until the hostess left her seat and calmly, yet as one on the brink of a great coup, invited the little procession to follow her to the nursery.

The big sunny room papered in pink and white with scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" had for occupants a crackling fire and two puffy pink cushions lying in front of the great bay window. To these there entered after a minute's pause, during which one observed the stage setting of toy furniture—ribboned baby chairs and low round pink-enameled tables and white fur rugs and water-color sketches of rosy faces framed in pink and gold—two white-capped and aproned nurses who advanced with even pace and laid upon the cushions in the full flood of sunshine—Monsieurs les Bebes.

READY FOR THE BATH.

Pinker against the pink background kicked and wriggled two little human balls, unclad except for tissue paper caps that covered the flossy heads and shielded the eyes. There was a gasp and gurgle from every mother's daughter as four fat fists and four heels wildly waved.

"Nannette and Marie," said the hostess, "you may go on."

Nannette and Marie knelt by the pink urchins and rubbed them and rolled them and pinched them and made them scarlet with laughter and massage.

"Nannette and Marie, are they warm?"

"Yes, Madame."

"Archie and Reggie, up with you!"

The twins struggled to their feet and stood, tubby, toddling youths, obedient, blinking.

"Nannette and Marie, start the ball!"

The two nurses produced a small black rubber foot-ball and threw it to the two urchins who understood the programme, for presently they sent it bobbing against the ceiling. They kicked it and tossed it and tumbled over it, all the time preserving the most comical gravity of demeanor. Since Nannette and Marie had taken hands off them they had not smiled.

"Nannette and Marie, the measures; Archie and Reggie, how well can you stand?"

The nurses brought out two oak and silver sticks and the twins solemnly walked up to them, touching to the improvised perpendiculars their noses, their chests and the tips of their toes. Their round stomachs they drew resolutely in. Then, in soldierlike attitudes, heads erect, they marched to and fro in the sunshine.

"Archie and Reggie breathe!"

The twins stood where the sun was strongest and drew air into their lungs. They still held their stomachs determinedly hollowed, but swelled out their chests, mirthless but mirth-provoking. They lay down again on their cushions, and slowly and with absorbed countenances lifted their dimpled legs to form wavering right angles with their bodies. Then Nannette and Marie held their feet and lifted their heads and shoulders till, after repeated tumblings back, they were in sitting positions. Algernon, the pug, took a paw in the romp and the guests blessed him. He gave them a chance to laugh hysterically.

WITH THE BEAN-BAGS.

"Marie and Nannette, the bean-bags!" The twins threw them at a board with holes in it, taking the poses of chubby Cupids. The nurses fetched and carried the ammunition.

"Archie and Reggie are really distressed," explained the radiant hostess, "when they have to be dressed for their run on the avenue.—That is sufficient, Nannette and

Rough-and-Tumble Fun.

Marie—Don't you know how the Greek youths and maidens got their figures by work without clothing in the gymnasia? Archie and Reggie practice several hours a day."

It is a part of the newly fashionable theory that garments impede the circulation of the blood, and they are blamed for keeping off the sunshine. Children are to play in the daylight with unfettered limbs and, moreover, on as few occasions as possible are they to wear shoes. For going about the house soft moccasins are to be substituted to keep the feet undeformed. Sometimes, when the nursery hasn't a big window, the sun-bath is arranged in the conservatory. It makes a romantic, some might think a rheumatic combination, the child amid the flowers. A young architect in the city has a commission to arrange the top floor of a new and somewhat pretentious house with special sunbath facilities. Two rooms are given to the children, and one of these has a sky-light like a photographer's, set in the roof, and is to be fitted as a nursery gymnasium.

The Lucas Ship.

Sr. Bolet Perazo, the Minister of Venezuela at Washington, and one of the prominent members of the Pan-American Congress, has written to John F. Cahill that the Lucas Steamship Co. has been included in the plan of navigation between the West and the Gulf and the Caribbean seaports of the South Atlantic. The tonnage, or subsidy bill, now before Congress includes the Lucas Ship Enterprise, which is regarded by the South American Delegates as a solvution of the great question now at issue, of the commercial supremacy of the United States in its relations with Spanish America.

THE REDUCTION SALE OF

Table, Banquet and Piano Lamps, Brass and Onyx-Top Card Tables, Real and French Bronze Statuary, Artistic Pottery and Imported Plaques, Music Boxes and Plush Toilet Cases, and other goods of a bulky character, by the

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

Will Continue Until February 1.

The reductions made from the prices of these goods are marked in plain figures and range from 25 to 50 per cent from regular values. It is a rare chance to get such good and useful articles at such low prices.

Olive and Sixth Sts.

SHE SETS THE FASHIONS.

WORLD WIDE ONES THAT SARAH BERNHARDT HAS STARTED.

The Long Loose Glove, the Large Feather Fan and Many Others Originated by Her for Her Parts—Her Unpaid Bills—Her Street Dress.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—One of the curious details about the recent impersonation of "Cleopatra" by Mrs. Langtry in London is, that she ordered some of her costumes in Paris. She has copied, it is said, the dresses of Sarah Bernhardt, probably with a difference. For the perfectly moulded form of the English actress differs widely from the lithe, sinuous figure of the great French tragedienne. Sarah can array herself in a sort of glorified bolster case and look well in it, which is a fact that very few women can achieve. One thing is certain; the English beauty will be becomingly dressed no matter how her costumes are fashioned.

It has only been of later years that Mme. Bernhardt has taken to arraying herself in goods that fluctuate between sumptuous tea gowns and the bolster-cases aforesaid. When she first came to the Comedie Francaise she dressed like everybody else, but with a touch of wierd poesy about some of her gowns which showed the originality of her nature. Such was the dress in which she appeared as Bertha in "Le Sphinx," one toilette in faded-rose silk, with showers of fallen rose petals dotting the lace overskirt. No one since that date has ever looked the part of Mrs. Clarkson in "L' Etrangere," much less acted it, as did she. Her first entrance in her strange dress of vivid yellow relieved with black, and with a single black cock's feather set slantwise in her fluffy fair hair, created a marked sensation. She looked (as doubtless she intended to do) like a blonde female Mephistopheles.

When she first appeared in the role of Margaret Gautier, "La Dame aux Camelias," there was a great deal of talk about a certain dress in which she was to appear in the ballroom scene of the fourth act. The public was called upon to expect a marvel, but the toilette in question, though made by Felix and really very handsome, was not effective

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

It was a creation of Sarah's own, and was composed of gold-yellow tulle, embroidered all over with clusters of wheat ears in gold thread. It was too finely executed and of too delicate a material to look well or last well on the stage. It soon got crushed and lost the aerial freshness which is the most attractive point about a tulle dress. A few months later all Paris was amazed by the announcement that the dressmaker had brought suit against the actress to recover the price of the yellow gown, which was set down at the modest sum of $600! It came to cost that startling amount in the following way. Sarah would go to try on the dress, nervous and wrought up to the last pitch of exasperation by something that had gone wrong at rehearsals. Then, when the corsage was fitted on, always a trying process with the dressmaker since the lady never wears corsets, she would get wildly excited over the most trifling defect, and would literally proceed to snatch the dress waist bald, tearing the costly embroidered tulle from it in handsfuls and strewing the fragrants about the room. Naturally the dressmaker charged her for the many yards of costly stuff that she had spoiled, as well as for what was used in the dress itself. I do not know how the lawsuit ever turned out. Sarah has an invincible antipathy to paying bills, and so she is not adored as a customer in the great establishments of Paris. At the time that she invented and started the fashion of wearing very wide quilted ruffs she owed to one shop alone $75 for ruchings and quilted laces only.

SETS THE FASHION.

She has set the fashion for any quantity of the now universally adopted details in feminine attire. The immensely long loose glove in undressed tan-colored kid was one of the first articles which, introduced by her, were taken up by all womankind throughout the civilized world. It did immense good to the attire of the English ladies, doing away as it did with the two-button gloves which they delighted to put on when wearing short-sleeved ball dresses. Fortunately for them Sarah Bernhardt adopted the long glove at the moment of her first visit to London, when the craze respecting her first found origin and rose to such a ridiculous and inexplicable height. Her next invention was the immense fan in ostrich feathers, which she was the first to bring into play upon the stage, carrying a huge white one in "La Dame aux Camelias," and an equally vast yellow one in "Fedora." At the revival of the last-named drama a few years ago she introduced the long paletot shape for evening wraps. When we first saw her untie the waist ribbon of the long graceful cloak of that form in which she made her first entrance, and which she at once cast aside, we all felt assured that a new era for such garments had arrived, nor was that conclusion an erroneous one. "Theodora" gave to the world of fashion the long jeweled hairpin which formed a favorite ornament for the coiffure during several seasons. The embroidered jersey which she wore as Lady Macbeth was too eccentric an article of dress to gain universal acceptance, but it was a good deal worn in certain circles nevertheless. "La Tosca" brought into vogue the Empire dresses that have been the rage for some time past. It is owing to the "divine Sarah" that loopings and puffings and plaitings and drapings have all disappeared from the skirts of ladies' dresses, and that we are all wearing garbs of severe simplicity so far as that portion of our attire is concerned. There was not much scope for the exercise of this influence in the fashions in the present dress and the suit of armor of "Jeanne d'Arc," but her white surcoat spotted with fleurs de lis gave rise to the production of various materials adorned with a similar device. And the long white robe in which the saintly martyr appeared in the last act, has called into being a series ot severely plain demi-toilettes in white serge or white cloth which are much affected by Parisian damsels.

AS THE EGYPTIAN QUEEN.

It is as yet too early to note the effect produced by "Cleopatra" upon feminine attire, though I doubt if there are many society ladies who could adopt or would care to do if they could, the long, straight narrow robes laden with gold embroidery, which Sarah wears as the Egyptian Queen. So far the only articles of every day attire that have taken their stamp from this remarkable impersonation are the tiny bonnets for evening wear with an ibis head in front and the sides composed of the wings of the same bird, a very effective and thoroughly characteristic head-dress. Also there is a threat of the introduction of innumerable strings of Egyptian beads copied in fac simile from those found in mummy cases, and to be worn on the throat and arms, in imitation of those which Sarah wears in the third act (the scene with the messenger) when she snatches off her necklaces and bracelets and showers them on the newly arrived servitor on his first announcement that "Antony" is well.

As a rule and as I have said before, Sarah Bernhardt is not adored as a customer by the great dressmakers of Paris. Her peculiar gowns are hard to make, since she never wears a corset, yet insists upon the perfect fit of her half loose dresses. Then she always has a fixed idea concerning the way in which things ought to look and she compels her unwilling dressmaker and her modiste as well (that last word means milliner) to follow out her fancies instead of consulting their own. She is exceedingly troublesome, having things altered and rearranged a dozen times before she can get them to please her. But, worst of all, are her little peculiarities about settling her bills, a process which is singularly repugnant to her artistic nature. When she returned

LADEN WITH DOLLARS,

from her first American tour, one would have thought that her first proceeding would have been to pay off the creditors that had been making her life a burden to her for years past. Not a bit of it. She forthwith leased two theaters as if one were not enough to consume her new fortune, and she god rid of her money rather faster than she had made it. I believe there is now some arrangement made by which her manager supplies her stage dresses. She would, I think, else find it difficult to get any at all.

Off the stage Sarah dresses with great taste and elegance, but also with extreme simplicity. Her favorite color for street wear is silver gray. She has a great liking for lace hats trimmed with a forest of ostrich plumes, the wide brim shading the fascinating countenance, on which time is at last beginning to trace pitiless lines. For Sarah is no longer young, and though the slender form keeps the grace and slimness of youth, the features begin to tell the tale of well nigh half a century of existence. Twenty-eight years have passed since she made her debut at the Comedie Francaise. She has never been forgiven by the committee and managers of that theater for her precipitate flight from its boards. Her portrait, painted in her golden prime by Parrot, and representing her in a black silk dress relieved with knots of rose-colored ribbon, and with a tragic mask resting against the folds of her train, was presented to the Theater Francais by the artist. It has not been admitted to figure amongst the likenesses of other great performers which adorn the foyer. Somewhere in the garrets it has been stored away, to be brought out, doubtless, and dusted and carefully hung upon the walls when once the great actress has made the last skit of all, and the world that no longer possesses Rachel will be bereft of Sarah Bernhardt.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

OBITUARY.

Death of Maj. Charles N. Noyes—The Mortuary Record.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—Maj. Charles S. Noyes, who has resided in this city since the close of the war and has been extensively engaged in business, died at his home here yesterday of pneumonia. Maj. Noyes was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of southwest Texas and had a wide circle of friends all over the country.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—J. P. Atlum, aged 45 years, a prominent physician of this county, dropped dead yesterday in his barnyard, ten miles east of Gainesville. Death is supposed to have been caused by rheumatism of the heart. He was well up to the moment he fell.

MOBERLY, Mo., Jan. 10.—William Walters, one of the pioneers of Randolph County, aged 71, died at the home of his son-in-law, in Renick, yesterday.

Among the Venetians.

VENICE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Venice Legion, No. 68, S. K. of A., is considering the question of building a hall to be used for lodge and entertainment purposes. Propositions for a $3,000 structure are now before the committee appointed to consider the matter.

Burglars broke into the saloon of E. J. Byrnes Friday night and carried off a quantity of liquors, cigars and tobacco, an entrance being effected through a window. Money is supposed to have been their object, but the till was empty.

Wm. Foester, proprietor of the Union Hotel, on Thursday night entertained a few friends with an elegant supper. Rev. P. Kaenders, Rev. Joseph Foester, Frank McCambridge and Dr. W. H. Grayson were the guests.

The recent snow has provided excellent sleighing.

Employer and Employes Agree.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 10.—The managers of the Joliet branch of the Illinois Steel Co. had a conference with their men this forenoon for the purpose of settling the scale of wages for the coming year. Everything was satisfactory to both parties and the scale was adopted. Work will be resumed Feb. 1. This is good news to 1,500 men who have been out of employment for three montns.

An Accidental Self-Killing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Preston Perkins, a prominent young man of this city, killed himself to-night by the careless handling of a pistol. The ball entered the heart and death resulted in a few moments. Young Perkins was very popular and his death has cast gloom over a large number of friends of one of the oldest families in the State.

WAS ON A BIG DRUNK.

BEN NICHOLS' MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AS EXPLAINED BY HIMSELF.

Got on a Spree and Went to Chicago, But Protests His Innocence of the Charge of Running Away With Miss Neff—A Very Fishy Story.

Mr. J. Ben Nichols, the letter carrier in the North St. Louis district, and who is accused of having eloped on New Year's eve with Miss Bertha Neff, returned yesterday at noon from Chicago and was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter last night at his home, No. 4059 Kossuth avenue, surrounded by his wife and children in a comfortably furnished home. He protested his innocence in very strong language and claimed that he was a victim of circumstances. "The first intimation that I had of Miss Neff's disappearance was on New Year's morning, when I dropped into Neff's saloon to deliver his mail, when I was told of the state of affairs. Knowing the family as long as I had, and seeing the excited condition in which Mr. Neff was, I volunteered my services, and told him that I would do all that I could in the matter. I was furnished with a list of three places by Miss Neff's sister to call at, with a view to locating the girl.

FOUND THE GIRL.

"I called that day at Mr. Charles Gregory's residence, 2107 Walnut street, and was surprised to find Miss Neff there, as Mr. Gregory, who is a brother-in-law of Miss Neff, was not on good terms with Mr. Neff. After no little persuasion upon the part of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and myself, she consented to return with me to the Neff home. I had my buggy with me and took her in and started north on Twentieth street. When we reached Garnd avenue in the neighborhood of her home, she began to weep bitterly and became hysterical and declared that she would not return home. This was about 10 o'clock on New Year's night. I then asked her if she would go to my house, and she consented. Upon reaching my house Mrs. Nichols became very indignant and refused point blank to allow Miss Neff to enter the house. I then determined to take her to her own home despite her protest and turned back that way. At a saloon on Grand avenue near Kossuth avenue I halted to go in and get a drink, as I was cold and a heavy snow storm was in progress. When I came out of the saloon I found Miss Neff had got out of the buggy and gone. Yet, I knew that the neighborhood was rather a bad one for a lady on the street alone at that hour of the night, but I took it for granted she had gone home or started for home and didn't hunt for her. I drove to Louis Landvoght's stable, No. 3712 North Ninth street, and turned my buggy in there, and proceeded down town on a Broadway car, being very much under the influence of liquor. I stayed down-town all that night and the next morning, Friday, I called on Mr. Neff and asked him if he had heard from Miss Bertha and he said that he had not. After I had told him of my finding her at Mr. Gregory's, of the ride in the buggy and of her leaving me. I left and went to Post-office Station A. and asked Mr. Pimple, who had charge, to put a sub on my route until I got straight. No time being stated as to when I was to report for duty, I presumed that my furlough was good until I returned. After that I went down town and fell in with Emile Thomas, Albert Walblock and Robt. Price. I spent the day with the two latter and towards evening, at 4 o'clock, I asked Mr. Walblock to drive me out to Mr. Gregory's, No. 2107 Walnut street, after relating that my mission was to inquire for Miss Bertha.

FOUND HER AGAIN.

"At the Gregory residence I found the girl again and for the second time persuaded her to go home. We came down to Sixth street, and feeling hungry we both stepped into Milford's restaurant and took an oyster supper, where we were seen by a well-known citizen of North St. Louis. After leaving the restaurant we went to Broadway and Olive street. She said that it would not be necessary for me to go out home with her, and after seeing her get on a Broadway car going north, I left her. I was not what one would call drunk then, but was pretty heavily loaded. I then went to Martin's Cherokee saloon, southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, and staid there all that Friday night drinking heavily and continued it on Saturday, and on that day I was at Herman Bock's saloon, Fourth and Morgan street, until noon. The next thing I found myself in Chicago, but how I got there I do not know. That was on Monday morning. I have a faint recollection of getting on a train. When I got to Chicago I had sobered up somewhat and called at the office of Mr. L. C. Thatcher, a well-known business man of Chicago. He was surprised to see my stupid condition, and took charge of me. After I straightened up I hastened to take a train back to St. Louis, and am here to prove all that I have said."

BERTHA WENT TO CHICAGO, TOO.

Mr. Neff, the father of Miss Bertha, is very bitter in his condemnation of Nichols for his conduct. "He can tell any story he wishes to," Mr. Neff said, "but it does not change my conviction that he eloped with my daughter, and I will look to the courts to prosecute him."

"Did your daughter leave the city with Mr. Nichols?"

"My daughter stands ready to swear that she did. At Chicago the scoundrel probably became frightened, for he knew that I would follow him, and sent the girl back on a train herself. When Bertha came home she put her arms around my neck and cried like a child. She confessed she had done wrong in leaving home, and said she did it only after many months' entreaties from Mr. Nichols."

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with a QUART

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AS A

A VERY SPECIAL OFFE

EMBROIDERIES REDUCED.

KNIT WEAR.

HOSIERY REDUCTION.

CORSETS REDUCTION.

A COLOR SYNDICATE

HOW THE FASHIONABLE SHADES EACH SEASON ARE SELECTED.

A Combination in Paris That Controls Settles the Subject Annually and Rest of the World has No Choice bu Fall in Line.

STOCK IS TAKEN And Barrs find themselves

with a **QUARTER MILLION MORE** than they ought to have, and this surplus is what they now propose to let the public have at any price they can get.

AS ADDITIONAL CLEARANCE WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

A VERY SPECIAL OFFERING.

EMBROIDERIES REDUCED.

1 to 2-inch Hamburg embroidery at 5c per yard.
1½ to 2½-inch Hamburg embroidery at 7c per yard.
2 to 3-inch Hamburg embroidery at 10c per yard.
3½ to 5-inch Hamburg embroidery at 16c per yard.
4½ to 7-inch Hamburg embroidery at 20c per yard.

Special grand offerings of high novelties in embroidery department on Monday.

KNIT WEAR.

Another week of bargains in ladies' underwear.
Ladies' camel-hair and natural wool vests, drawers to match, extra quality; former price, $1.25; closing out price, 85c.
Ladies' scarlet wool vests and drawers reduced from 85c; closing price, 63c.
Ladies' white wool vests, ribbed skirts, and scarlet vests, drawers to match, former price, $1; closing out price, 73c.
Children's natural wool vests, only odd sizes, all reduced from 55c; closing price, 37c.
Boys' Norfolk and New Brunswick vests, full regular made, brown mixed shirts only; have all been marked down to 50c; former price, $1 and $1.25.

HOSIERY REDUCTION.

Another week of bargains in hosiery.
Ladies' black, natural and dark gray wool hose, extra good quality; regular price, 35c; closing out at 25c.
Ladies' black cashmere hose, extra long, double heels and toes, worth 65c; closing out price, 50c.
Ladies' English and French black ribbed cashmere hose, extra long, superior quality and very cheap at our regular retail price, 85c, $1, $1.10; now reduced to close, 69c.
Extra quality, extra length ladies' black cashmere hose, double heels and toes; regular price, $1.25; closing out price, 75c.
Children's English and French black ribbed cashmere hose, double heels and toes, very cheap at our former retail prices, now reduced to close:
in 7, was 54c; closing price, 41c
in 7½, was 60c; closing price, 47c
in 8, was 66c; closing price, 53c
in 8½, was 72c; closing price, 59c

CORSETS REDUCTION.

A good sewed corset, long waist, side steels and double busk, in cream, old gold and black, worth 85c, for 48 cents.
A splendid long-waist corset, filled with heavy bones, double side steels and double busk, in cream and drab, worth $1, go for 67 cents.
J. B. corsets (job lot), slightly damaged by water, sizes 18 to 28, big bargain, worth $1.50 and $2, go at 75 cents.

MEN'S WEAR.

Men's camel-hair shirts only, cut from $1.25 to 85c each.
Men's Jersey jackets cut from $4.50 to $3.75 each.
Men's fancy trimmed nightshirts, laundered, cut from $1.50 to $1 each.
Men's dress shirts, laundered, the Bell laundered, 75c each.
Men's unlaundered dress shirts, cut from 75 to 50c each.
Men's English merino half hose, full regular made, cut from 35c to 25c pair.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

A special sale in linen napkins.
177 dozen all-linen napkins, size 4-8, at 67c, 75c and $1 per dozen.
196 dozen all-linen napkins, size 5-8, at $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen.
285 dozen all-linen napkins, size 5-8, extra quality, $1.75 and $2 per dozen.
105 dozen our No. 4 napkins, size 5-4, $1.55 a dozen; would be cheap at $2.25.
120 dozen 3-4 size dinner napkins at $1.98; would be called cheap at $3.
200 dozen 3-4 size dinner napkins, double damask, at $3.50; a regular $5 napkin.
199 dozen 3-4 size dinner napkins, double damask, at $2.75; well worth $3.50.
11 pieces 10-4 white bleached damask table linen, $1.07 per yard; $1.75 goods.

DOMESTICS. MILL PRICES.

4 boxes 9-4 brown sheetings at 17½c; 25c goods; at 8⅓c for one of the best 4-4 sheetings; 10c per yard for Barr's X L cotton, yard wide; 6¼c for a good yard-wide brown cotton flannel. See our cotton flannels at 8⅓c, 10c, 12½c and 15c; none to compete with this line.

BLANKETS, QUILTS.

White blankets, 11-4 size, slightly soiled, $2.49 pair.
Silk Milan blankets, novelties, $2.45 each.
Horse blankets, superior quality, $3.25; reduced from $5.
Cheese cloth comforts, $2.50 each, worth $3.
Lace bed sets, with shams to match, $1.75, worth $2.50.
Extra heavy and large size spreads, $1.25 each.

ART EMBROIDERY.

All our figured China silks, 33 inches wide, worth $1.25, goes this week at 74c a yard.
Polished wood towel rings, 9c each.
Plush banner rods, in all shades; price, 10c each.
All commenced embroideries, such as table scarfs, sofa pillows, drapes, etc., at one-half the regular price.
A few more dozen of the $1 plush balls going this week for 25c per dozen.
All shades of crewel 10c per dozen.

Special Cut in all Dress Fabrics.

Wool Fabrics—Beautiful styles in the fine qualities of materials cut very low. Braided costumes for $8, former price $12.50. Camel's hair border costume, $12.50; former price $18.75. Camel's hair costume for $17.50; former price $25. The richest combination robes made for $19.50; former price $28.75.

The balance of all our short ends of rich all-wool and silk and wool dress goods—plain, stripe, figured and plaid—we are closing at about one-quarter off the former prices. Now is your chance for the little folks to give them all-wool frocks for the price of a calico. A spring assortment of 47-inch all-wool cashmere, in beautiful shades. We make the price of this lot of 50 pieces 95c yard. This lot, if we had to pay extra duty, would have to be sold for $1.25.

Silks, Velvets—Black faille francaise, all silk, good to wear, 16 yards for $13.60, cheap at $17; 16 yards for $20, cheap for $25; sublime black silk, 16 yards for $24, cheap at $30. This black silk is worthy of your attention.

27-inch real Shanghai printed China Silk, all good patterns and the best silk made. We have a good assortment to select from. The price is 75c per yard, $1.50 the real value. Rich brocade and stripe Velvets, in beautiful shades, at $2.75 per yard; $7.50 to $11 was the former price. Black brocade Satin, good quality and new patterns, at 85c yard. This lot is a bargain.

Polka-dot China Silk, a few shades left, closing at 35c per yard.

Black Goods—32-inch black and white Saxony Suitings, very stylish and a new material, 25 cents.
40-inch black brocade mohair Brilliantine, in elegant designs, 50 cents.
46-inch black all-wool French Henrietta, silk finish, 75 cents.
36-inch black and white Armenian Cashmerettes, in new designs, only 12½ cents.
40-inch black all-wool Henrietta, best value in the city, at 50 cents.

Cloaks, Shawls—$5.00 cloth Newmarkets; these garments have been reduced from $8 to $12.
Each extra fine cloth Newmarket, formerly $20 and $22.50; your choice this week for $10.
Black and colored cashmere suits, tailor made and in the latest styles, $9 a suit.
All-wool jackets, colored, formerly $4; this week at $2.
$5.00—Still finer and better; all-wool jackets, colored, formerly $8 and $10.
All-wool beaver shawls, in a variety of designs, reduced from $8.75 to $4.50.
All-wool beaver shawls, reduced from $5.00 to $3.75.
Persian shawls, in great variety, reduced from $10 to $4.50.
Persian shawls reduced from $13.50 to $7.50.

Children's Clothing—$3.50—Boys' Scotch suits, knee pants, double-breasted, in plain and pleated, worth $5.
$3.50—Boys' overcoats, odd sizes, with capes and ulster styles, ages 5 to 13 years; regular prices, $4.50 to $10.
$4.50—Handsome dress suits, in worsted diagonals, all the latest styles, 4 to 14 years; regular price, $7.
$2—Only a few left of those $4 and $4.50 storm overcoats, in 16 and 17 years; color dark gray.
$3.75—Children's Gretchen cloaks, all the latest styles, 4, 6 and 8 years; regular price, $6 to $12.
$5—Children's Gretchen cloaks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years, the latest styles and materials; regular prices, $9 to $15.
$3 and $4.50—Children's jackets, in black and navy, ages 4 to 14 years, all the latest styles; regular prices were $6.50 to $9.

Wash Goods—5c a yard—Merrimack dress and shirting calicoes and 30-inch pansey cloth.
6¼c a yard—Best Arnold and American indigoes; no seconds in these goods.
12½c a yard—Special value in fine dress ginghams; actual value, 18c.
10c a yard—10 cases Johnson's book-fold gingham in every known pattern and color.
5c a yard—Remainder of our stock of Sicilians reduced from 10c, or half price.
First imports of fine ginghams for '91 displayed on Monday.

White Fabrics—400 plaid India linen, cheap, 12½c. 6000 yards American plaid nainsook, 5c. 2 cases of satin-finish English cambric, 12½c. 40-inch apron lawn, with lace border, 10c. 200 pieces of sheer 42-inch hemstitched mulls, a grand bargain, 30c.

WM. BARR D. G. CO.,
Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

LACES CHEAP.

1 to 2 inch hand-made Torchon Lace, 5c and 7c yard.
2 to 3-inch hand-made Torchon Lace, 9c and 12c yard.
2 to 3-inch hand-made Medici Lace, 15c yard.
3 to 4-inch hand-made Medici Lace, 20c yard.
3 to 5-inch hand-made Medici Lace, 25c yard.

MILLINERY.

Grand millinery sweep still continues.
A few of our stylish hats and bonnets left over will be closed out this week at a great sacrifice.
Fancy feathers and assorted stiff wings of all descriptions, 10c.
An elegant assortment of ornaments and fancy pins, 10c.
Untrimmed felts, all the desirable shades, 10c.

LININGS.

Kid cambrics, all colors and all qualities, only 5c a yard.
Lonsdale Silesia, 38 inches in width, all colors, only 12½c a yard.
40-inch imported English satteen waist linings, elegant goods, 25c a yard.
36-inch wadding-lined quilted Farmers' satin, only 50c a yard.

NOTIONS, JEWELRY.

We have but 42 plush sets left out of a stock of over 7,000; we will close them out at 20c on the dollar, as we don't want to carry over a single set.
Our $1.25 feather fans are now reduced to 75c.
Also our silk gauze fans, $1.25 and $1.50; goods we will also sell at same price, 75c, during the clearance sale.
Good leather pocket-book at 10c, 15c and 25c.
Chatelaine bags at 25c and 40c; not half what they cost to make.
Ladies' gold-plated watch fobs, were $1.25, now 50c.
Real amber lace pins, were $1.50 and $2, now 50c.
Solid silver Rhinestone hairpins, were $2.75; now $1.
Oxidized garter clasps, all go now at 10c pair.
Gold and silvered bead necklaces now for 15c each.
The balance of our manicure sets are now reduced to 25c, 50c and 75c.

RIBBON SALE.

5c per yard—No. 3 fancy ribbon, in self colors, cardinal, blue, white, brown, with white edge, etc.; former price, 10c.
10c per yard—No. 5 all-silk fancy ribbon, brocade and self colors; former price, 15c per yard.
5c per yard—No. 3 fancy brocade ribbon; former price, 10c.
24c per yard—No. 30 elegant all-silk faille brocade velvet, with fringe on ends; former price, 75c per yard.
12c per yard—No. 16 all-silk moire ribbon, with satin edge; former price, 25c per yard

A VERY SPECIAL OFFERING.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' muslin drawers, plain hem and tucks and yoke band, only 25 cents.
Ladies' muslin drawers, embroidered ruffle and tucks above, only 50 cents.
Ladies' muslin chemise, 3 rows of inserting and edge, only 50 cents.
Ladies' white skirts, hem and tucks, good quality, a grand bargain; 50 cents.
Muslin chemise, pompadour, embroidered yoke, very stylish; 75 cents.
Ladies' muslin M. H. nightdress, tucked yoke, embroidered edge, nicely made, very cheap at 75 cents.

GLOVES. GREAT CUT.

Misses' wool mittens, 15c and 20c, for 10c.
Boys' double wool mittens, 25c, for 15c.
Ladies' wine-colored silk mittens, 60c, for 15c.
A lot of misses' white kid gloves, 4, 5 and 6-button, mostly small sizes; regular price, $1, for 15c.
Misses' 6-button black mousquetaire kid gloves; regular price, $1, 35c.
4-button ladies' tan and brown kid gloves, 60c.
4-button ladies' tan and brown and black kid gloves, $1.
5-button suede gloves, tans, brown and black, $1.25.
8-button suede Mousqetaire, $1.50.
Sole agents for P. Centemeri & Co.'s "perfection of fit" kid gloves; a complete assortment of the best values in the city.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped Union linen handkerchiefs, Belfast prints, cut from 15c to 10c each.
Ladies' scalloped, in all white and colors, hand-embroidered, all pure linen, cut from 50c to 35c each.
Ladies' sheer linen blocked and hemstitched, with rever corners, cut from 25c to 16c each.
Men's white and cream silk mufflers, cut from $1 to 75c each.
Men's 22-inch Japanese silk handkerchiefs, 1½-inch hemstitched initial, a full line of all letters, cut from $1.10 to 90c.
Boys' silk Windsor scarfs, in light and dark colors, cut from 30c to 20c each.

FLANNELS CHEAP.

27-inch Berlin outing flannelette, in light and dark colors, narrow and wide stripes, small and large plaids, fast colors and unshrinkable, for ladies' and children's wear; 20c goods for 12½c per yard.
27-inch fancy Jersey stripes, all wool, for wrappers, sacques, infants' cloaks and underwear; 50c goods for 40c yard.
30-inch cream white Shaker flannel, splendid for nightgowns; regular 20c for 12½c per yard.
Ladies' full size all-wool striped seamless skirt pattern down to $1.25 each.
Ladies' white fancy embroidered skirt pattern, slightly soiled, from $10 down to $3 each.

A COLOR SYNDICATE.

HOW THE FASHIONABLE SHADES OF EACH SEASON ARE SELECTED.

A Combination in Paris That Controls and Settles the Subject Annually and the Rest of the World has No Choice but to Fall in Line.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Do you know how fashions are originated? Fashions in colors or shades, and just where they are made, and just when and also how soon after they reach America? Well, the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH are not only to know to-day but are to be given the shades of colors which are to rule Paris and America, not this year, but away along in the next also. The information is brought by a French milliner and artificial flower maker of Olive street, who has just returned from Paris with the colors which she allows the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to publish a year before any other paper. The following are the shades or colors decreed by the Chambre syndicate of Paris, to rule fashion entirely this winter in France and this coming fall in America:

Rose, laurier, rose de noel, bengale, camellia, cearlatine (varying from pale pink to deep old rose), creme (a pale creamy white), paille (pale lemon), mais (a pale yellow), paillette (deeper yellow), leman (steel blue), ocean (dark blue), coquelicot (bright red), arbouse (brown red), grenat (deep brown), argenite (silver gray), nickell (steel gray), granite (deep steel), parmi (violet), tris (dark purple), niger (approaching old rose), loumalia (gold brown), velasquez (red pink), venus (sea shell pink), corail (deep blush rose pink), magnet (silver green), traiseer (light green), murier (moss green), ciel (sky blue), azure (deeper blue), exemarif (navy blue), marine (black blue), nacre (yellow orange), marron (brown), banane (pale cream yellow), cythere (deep yellow), cleopatre (pronounced tawny yellow), echery (amethyst), regent (purple), blondine (yellow pearl in tint), furet (shadowy brown), Maryland, cabox, mordore, lontre (all shading from light to dark brown), turquoise (green blue), rose de chine (clear rose), roi (wine red), jacqueminot (dark prune), jacinthe (heliotrope blue), servenche (pansy purple), trianon (burnt rose with brownish cast), few (copper), emeralde (emerald green), russe (black green) rose de mai (pale rose), perse (pale violet), chardoy (deep amethyst), beige (pale yellow steel), carter (gray brown), sene (purple pink), enakantaine (red amethyst), pompadour (sea green), begere (pale pink), watteau (pale green) and Louis XV. (pale lavender). Such are the names of the colors now in vogue in Paris, and the ones which are to come to us after next summer, and with them is the well-known color they most resemble, though they are each and all new in tint.

HOW THE COLORS ORIGINATE.

To tell just how the colors are originated it will be best to use the words of the milliner. She said: "You see in Paris the fashionable colors are made by a convention or syndicate, which convenes for the purpose of suggesting new colors and shades and for the general adoption of them, or rather what shall be generally adopted for that year. All the dealers in dress goods, hats, bonnets, artificial flowers, plumes and gloves, belong to this association and all assemble together at some stated time to confer on the subject. Each one makes a suggestion of what color he or she thinks will be suitable, striking or in keeping with the general style of the times. Then the consultation is held. Each newly suggested color is received, criticised and thought over, and finally either discarded or adopted, as the case may be, by the general assembly, which is democratic enough in its autocracy to allow each member a voice in the matter. When each color is laid before the syndicate there is grave and lengthy debate as to the advisability of its acceptance or adoption before the decision is made. Then when all is decided each artist of the different trades, the hatter, the glove maker, the shoemaker, the artificial flower maker and the cloth maker, all agree to make his line of goods in that particular tint, or rather, have that color in his stock, for, of course, there are as many varieties chosen, as have been given above, in the different tints. Then when the submitted tint is put into cloth, hats, gloves, flowers, etc. it is safe to say it is an established favorite and the syndicate do all they promise to promote its popularity, and it is simultaneously produced in all the shops with the other selected tints. So when you go in a Paris shop and say, 'Give me —— yards for a gown in pompadour, or Louis XV.,'' pompadour and Louis XV. is given at once. The same at the glove fitters' at the hatters' or milliners', at the flower makers' and the plume makers'; you ask for those especial colors and get them to suit perfectly, or say you wish 'ciel,' you will get that exact shade of blue at every place, and your costume will be in perfect blending. This is in Paris only. In New York if you ask for 'ciel' you will receive, perhaps, a dark blue instead of a light one, and will be given a last year's blue at one shop and this year's at another, or a two-year-old still at another. That is because no agreement or syndicate is established. In New York it is each person for himself and each shop for itself, therefore no dependence can be placed that you will receive shades to suit in each article, which forms a perfect costume.

COLORS MUST BE ADOPTED.

"This is the secret, too, in Paris why every color that has passed the fire in the syndicate must be popular at one time or another. It may come to America and prove a failure, but in Paris it will be adopted, and next year it comes to America again, and per force is the fashion for everything. Experience shows that tint whatever is decreed in Paris the fashion by these dictators of style must be popular at one time or another in America, even if it fails the first time.

"In this way, too, the fashions of millinery are decided upon. One man will bring a certain shape, which he submits to the syndicate. It will be decided whether it will prove a becoming one or not. When the committee like it, it is approved and thereafter every shop in Paris shows that shape among the many selected. When you call for such and such a shape it is always forthcoming and no substitute is offered in its place. One is sure of getting what she wishes. So when the designer of a pompadour green in pompadour colors tells you to get a Pompadour hat to match you can go to the milliner's, ask for what you desire and get it accordingly. The head of the establishment knows what you wish and you get it at once without trouble and your costume is always therefore perfect.

"It is this sympathy and union, this agreement and upholding of each other in the syndicate that makes Paris the empire of fashion and not only conservative in every iota of style, but the union is one of great strength with the power of setting the styles and making all nations follow in this rule. The syndicate is very kind to its absent members and sympathizers also. For instance, when I make my annual trip to Europe, as soon as I get to Paris I go to some of the members of the syndicate and ask them what flowers are to be used that year, what tints and how to get the tints. Sometimes the getting of a tint is very difficult, and I have to try as many times as fifteen to get the correct color. I try and try until the novel perfection is reached. Then I also get information in the same way about the shape of bonnets and hats and I come home with the novelties for the season. Then when the colors come out they send them to me for a year ahead of the style. The ones which I for the first time break my rule and now give to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH are.

FASHIONS IN FLOWERS.

"The McKinley bill will seriously affect all the importations in our line, but I hope things will be arranged by the time the next year's style is to come, as we already have this season's, of course. You see, for instance, the fashion of flowers. These I show you are all decreed and designed, or as they say, 'Meances adoptees, par la Chambre syndicale. Des fleurs and plumes saesin d'ete, 1891-2.

These crowns and tiaras for the adornment of the hair are greatly the rage now, being softer, prettier and eminently more becoming than the heavy gold or silver crowns affected by jewelry lovers. These crowns come either in the whole crown or the half one, the former crowning the entire top of the head, the latter running across the left side. Tiny flowers are best used for them, pink, blue, yellow or red. Violets and tiny rosebuds are also highly in vogue for the chic and stylish head coronets. These floral headdresses are in high favor now, and how pretty the young girls do look in them! They should correspond always to the other flowers of their toilettes. You see now flowers are worn everywhere. See this great black hat with plumes, and with these roses in it. Here is the velvet muff, with flowers on it to match; both hat and muff are going out to a noted beauty in Vandeventer place. Here with them are two boxes of flowers of different designs and colors, which accompany them and are to serve as changes on the hat and muff, completely altering their appearance, just as the new fashion of inserting new sleeves in a gown changes the entire effect of that dress. Then look at this flower chatelaine. Ah, that is something distingue, elegant and entirely new. This belt of flowers runs just across the waist and on the side hangs the chain of flowers and to it is suspended the charming little chatelaine pocket of flowers. See how graceful and how odd it is. They are a flower novelty sure to be adopted by the St. Louis belles and stylish matrons. Look at these beautiful flower collarettes and see that vision of a boa made of buttercups. There is one of tulle and roses that would soften the plainest face and make a pretty one beautiful. But here you have the cream of novelties' the fringe of rose petals that falls like a shower of petals just fallen from the rose, about the hem of the gown. What a superb, enchanting effect it has. They are made so completely natural and run around the edge of the skirt so softly that you think the roses from my lady's corsage have fallen to pieces in the dance, and their leaves dropped in a shower to the skirt. Here are pink rose petals, cream white, deep red, the always beautiful jacquiminot, and every variety of petals and so perfectly patterned after the original flower that they look like the genuine flower. The fringe is arranged in several rows of the petals and fall in a peculiarly graceful manner, row of petals over row of petals. These fringes of flowers can go on either the dark velvet reception gown or that of the light and airy one. They either give lightness to the serious gown or add airiness to the light one. The ladies fairly rave over these novelties and they are worn by all the fashionables. They are what the Parisians would call a delicious bonne bouche. Now I have shown you all the flower fashions and have told you how the fashionable colors are originated in Paris, and how the style is really decreed, do you wonder now, with this systematic autocracy, that France rules the world in new styles?

ANTONIA.

MRS. JULIA CHILTAN, with her three small children, is sick and destitute on the second floor of the building in the rear of 1230 Spruce street. She was deserted by her husband last October and is now in dire distress.

GREAT UNIVERSITIES.

RELATIVE PROGRESS OF HARVARD AND YALE IN A THIRD OF A CENTURY.

What the Elective System Has Done for Harvard—Yale's Strength in Theology and in Science—Recent Gains in Both Universities.

During the last few years the friends of Harvard and Yale have watched with keen interest the rapid increase in the numbers of students at the two universities, in some years Yale appearing to be about to overtake its larger rival, in others Harvard adding to its numerical advantage.

With this year's catalogues of the two institutions fresh from the press, it is a timely moment to compare the present standing of the two universities, and to recall something of their comparative positions at earlier periods in their history.

In 1867 and for many years before the number of Harvard's undergraduates was inferior to that of Yale's. Then the sons of Eli were many in the land and they spread themselves to the uttermost parts of the earth. There is reason to suppose that it is a generation sprung from them which is now turning to Yale to give her fresh vigor and courage in the race for supremacy, says the Boston *Herald*.

The period of Yale's advantage was followed by a brief one in which Harvard's lead was small and variable. Then came a change so marked that in noting it one at once surmises that some special cause must have drawn pupils to Cambridge or deterred them from going to New Haven. Ten years later another wave of increase raised Harvard's numbers, and finally, in these later days, both seem borne forward by an almost equal force. The following table, which begins at the year preceding that in which Harvard passed Yale, shows year by year the relative strength of the two colleges:

Year.	Yale.	Harvard.	Year.	Yale.	Harvard.
1867	505	479	1879	581	813
1868	519	529	1880	612	828
1869	518	563	1881	601	857
1870	522	608	1882	611	928
1871	527	619	1883	612	972
1872	517	635	1884	580	1,006
1873	512	706	1885	563	1,068
1874	537	716	1886	570	1,077
1875	582	776	1887	614	1,138
1876	569	821	1888	688	1,180
1877	577	813	1889	736	1,271
1878	587	819	1890	832	1,339

Since 1867 Harvard College has gained in size by 860 students. In the same period Yale College has gained by 327 students.

The striking periods are 1868-69, 1873-74, and 1882-83. In the first Harvard passed Yale. In the second it increased its lead to nearly 200, and in the third to over 300. There is

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE

in this matter. For a long time previous to 1867-68 Harvard had maintained a prescribed system of undergraduate study, relaxed slightly in favor of juniors and seniors, who might differentiate their work by various combinations of the prescribed studies with Greek, Latin, German, Spanish, Italian and mathematics. In 1867 the catalogue made a startling announcement. Although freshman studies remained required, sophomores were allowed two electives, juniors two or three, and seniors two or three. More than half the studies of any one student became elective. In the year following the announcement Harvard passed Yale.

There is a second coincidence to be noticed. Between 1870 and 1873 Harvard made the senior year wholly elective, save for the drill in English composition, and increased the privileges of sophomores and juniors, so that only a third of their work remained prescribed. It was in 1873-74 that Harvard College enrolled 706 undergraduates, a number increased in 1876 to 821. Finally, in 1870-80, the sophomore and junior years were made wholly elective, and in 1883 the Harvard faculty announced that in the year following a large part of the freshman work would be elective. Between 1879 and 1885, Harvard College grew from 813 students to 1068 students. In 1884, 1885 and 1886, Yale College contained fewer students than in 1875, while Harvard had gained over 300.

Were these facts realized at Yale? Perhaps certain other coincidents will show.

Previous to 1876-77 Yale's provision for

ELECTIVE STUDENTS

was more meager than Harvard's had been in and before 1856. It allowed juniors to substitute higher mathematics for Greek or Latin, and German for Greek, and seniors to take German instead of astronomy. But in 1876 juniors and seniors were required to take four exercises a week in optionals. The list of electives included only eighteen courses. This concession had no appreciable effect, as in 1884-85 the prescribed studies of the junior year were reduced to seven hours a week and of the senior year to three, leaving each junior to elect eight hours a week and each senior twelve hours. The number of elective courses offered had risen meanwhile to sixty-one. In this position Yale stands to-day, her freshmen and sophomores taking wholly prescribed work, her juniors two-fifths prescribed. Her elective courses now number 119. The following table shows the increase in the number of elective courses at Harvard and Yale since 1876:

	Harvard.	Yale.
1876	101	18
1880	108	26
1884	168	61
1887	198	95
1890	278	119

In number of students, extent of elective course and recognition of the principle of election, Yale College stands almost exactly where Harvard College did in 1876. In this position she is supported by Princeton.

Not alone, however, in the comparative growth of their academic departments is to found interesting material in the records of these two great universities. They have

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS,

and four of these—including their respective scientific schools—are worthy of contrast. Taking the years 1856, 1866, 1876, 1886, and the present year, the following table shows how these eight schools have grown or fluctuated in size. The fluctuations are readily explained by changes in requirements:

Department.	Yale.	Harvard.
1856.		
Theology	23	23
Law	30	101
Medicine	27	118
Science	46	52
1866.		
Theology	30	15
Law	26	157
Medicine	31	301
Science	122	61
1876.		
Theology	95	23
Law	60	187
Medicine	36	226
Science	206	29
1886.		
Theology	108	20
Law	79	180
Medicine	27	171
Science	279	14
1890.		
Theology	139	41
Law	116	279
Medicine	63	328
Science	379	88

In 1856 the two universities were tied in the number of their divinity students. Now Yale has more than three times as many as Harvard, and her list includes several graduates of Harvard. Why is it? There are several explanations. Yale charges nothing for the tuition or room rent of her divinity men. Harvard charges for both. Yale's school is a recognized center of orthodox Congregationalism. Harvard's school is unsectarian with a past record of Unitarian control. The mugwump in theology is a rare bird.

The two law schools are of about the same relative size as in 1856. The Harvard school has always had the advantage in the quality of its instruction, in its equipment and its locality. The Yale school is too near the Columbia Law School. The irregularity in the growth of the Harvard school is explained by its adoption of severe admission examinations, and by the lengthening of its course of study to three years. The course at Yale is only two years, and no previous knowledge of law is required of candidates who are not college graduates.

The Harvard Medical School has the advantage of position in a large city among eminent practitioners and near hospitals and infirmaries. Nevertheless the Yale school has maintained the same percentage of gain as the Harvard school. The fluctuations in the size of both schools are explained by their changes in requirements, always in the direction of greater severity.

In her scientific school Yale takes special pride. In 1856 it was below the Harvard school in numbers. Ten years later it contained two men for Harvard's one. In 1886 it contained twenty to one. This gain was made in the face of the fact that Harvard had Louis Agassiz, Walter Gibbs and J. P. Cooke among its teachers. The Sheffield school has been ably managed, and has the popular advantage of a three years' course. The Harvard school has a four years' course; has been languidly managed, and has been overshadowed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Moreover, the elective system has allowed hundreds of college students to specialize in scientific school studies while remaining candidates for the degree of A. B. At Yale, if a man wishes to study science he must be enrolled in the "Shef."

TAKEN AS A WHOLE,

Yale University consists of 1645 students and 140 teachers. This enumeration includes the Yale art school, which is made up of 36 young women and eight men, most of whom are residents of New Haven.

Taken as a whole, Harvard University consists of 2,271 students and 242 teachers. This count includes the summer school students (279 in 1890), who do not matriculate.

The following table may suggest to some that one reason for Harvard's growth has been her liberality in increasing her teaching force.

TEACHERS.

	Yale.	Harvard.
1856-57	44	42
1866-67	50	54
1876-77	88	124
1886-87	119	179
1890-91	140	242

Although in 1856 Yale employed more teachers than Harvard, her force is now smaller by more than one hundred. Were Harvard's corps composed of lecturers principally engaged in some other pursuit, this preponderance in numbers would count for little. But such is not the fact, save in the medical school, where such a system is advantageous. For the sake of comparison, it may be remarked that the new Princeton catalogue shows that university to be composed of 51 teachers and 850 students.

This year Yale has made the largest gain in its history, 168 men. The increase is 11.3 per cent over last year. Harvard also makes the largest gain recorded, 192 men, or 9.2 per cent over last year. Although Harvard gains more in numbers, it is to be noted that

YALE GAINS MORE IN PROPORTION

to the basis upon which the gain is reckoned. To the sons of Eli this difference in percentage is encouraging. The only trouble is that it is less conspicuous, and easily disguised, as is shown by the following statement: In 1856 Harvard University contained 99 more students than Yale, her professional schools more than making up for inferior numbers in the college. In 1866 this majority had grown to 152, in 1876 to 349, in 1886 to 554, and in 1890 it is 626. In thirty-four years, therefore, Harvard has gained 1,574 men, while Yale has gained but 1,047. The following table shows this development year by year:

Year.	Yale.	Harvard.	Year.	Yale.	Harvard.
1856	598	698	1874	1,031	1,196
1857	565	734	1875	1,051	1,278
1858	578	757	1876	1,021	1,370
1859	641	860	1877	1,039	1,344
1860	649	896	1878	1,022	1,332
1861	599	833	1879	1,003	1,356
1862	617	814	1880	1,037	1,364
1863	632	819	1881	1,042	1,382
1864	644	825	1882	1,096	1,62[illegible]
1865	682	927	1883	1,092	1,5[illegible]
1866	709	961	1884	1,086	1,586
1867	699	1,020	1885	1,076	1,662
1868	724	1,050	1886	1,134	1,688
1869	736	1,122	1887	1,245	1,812
1870	755	1,161	1888	1,365	1,899
1871	809	1,080	1889	1,477	2,079
1872	904	1,039	1890	1,645	2,271
1873	955	1,167			

From this it would appear that Harvard was further ahead of Yale than ever before. But there is another side to the slate. In the last five years Yale has gained 52 per cent, while Harvard has gained only 39 per cent. If this ratio continues the time will come when Harvard's majority will begin to dwindle, and even its long lead seem in danger. It is an odd coincidence that each university should begin its rapid progress toward its second thousand of students immediately after the election of its present energetic executive.

TRAYLOR AND HIS TRICKS.

Southern Operations of the Noted Confidence Worker and Crook.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—It is reported here that the notorious bunco steerer and confidence man, W. W. Traylor, alias H. W. Russell, is in jail in St. Louis, where he was caught attempting to work an extensive bogus mining claim. This individual was associated with the celebrated Kid Miller and others of this stripe and his exploits throughout the country would fill a volume. During the latter part of January, 1883, Taylor, Kid Miller, James Todd, alias Gray, and several other confidence men of lesser light made their appearance in the city. Taylor and Todd soon gained the confidence of a wealthy Englishman named Turnbull and buncoed him out of $110 in a St. Charles street gambling house. They gained the confidence of another stranger, an invalid, named A. J. Jones, and fleeced him out of about $200 in a similar manner. Detectives Garter and Kerwin arrested the swindlers, but when the cases came up for trial the victims had gone and the pair were given twenty-four hours to leave the city.

Charles W. Mays Suicides.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Charles W. Mays, a well-known and highly popular young German blacksmith, suicided this afternoon at the shop where he was employed. Mays was married only a few weeks ago. It is said his domestic relations were far from amiable. He entered a saloon near the shop and, stepping to the bar, called for whisky. As he swallowed the liquid he remarked: "This will be the last drink I'll ever take here," and left the saloon. Returning to the shop he put a revolver into his mouth and fired. The ball entered his brain and Mays fell unconscious, dying before medical aid arrived. He leaves a wife.

No Color Discrimination Allowed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that colored children could not be discriminated against in the public schools. In the case of Bertha and Lily Knox, colored children, of Independence, Kan., against the Board of Education of that city, the court holds that the Legislature not having granted to cities of the second class power to establish separate schools for white and colored children, the Board of Education, in attempting to exclude colored children and compel them to attend a separate school, acted illegally. A writ of execution was therefore [illegible]ted as prayed.

THE
DELICATESSEN LUNCH ROOMS,
716 N. Broadway, 116 N. Fourth St., 718 Olive St., 124 Olive St.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

Fielding Mansfield Does Not Intend to Abolish the School Board.

Statements have been made, and some of them have appeared in print, relative to a proposed change in the constitution of the School Board which was to be advocated by Mr. Fielding Mansfield. That gentleman is greatly disturbed and highly indignant at the rumor. In reference to the statement that Fielding Mansfield had prepared a bill to be introduced into the Legislature to abolish the entire School Board, and this bill was now in his pocket, he said: "I have not prepared a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to change the law affecting the St. Louis School Board, nor have I any knowledge of the existence of any such bill. The necessity for a radical change in the present school system was forcibly presented when I examined the School Board accounts two years ago. I now state that a change is essential to our tax payers as well as to our children. During the past year public attention has been directed to the School Board and its peculiar workings in such positive terms that the people are now prepared to accept what appears to be the only solution to this vexed question, viz., the abolition of the present system providing for a mixed School Board.

"I have suggested a school commission composed of three members under sufficient bond, who are to receive liberal salaries, for which they are to devote their entire time to school affairs. These commissioners must be accountable for their acts to some higher power, and through that power to the people. The present School Board is not accountable for its acts to any higher power, not even to the people. It is a quasi-political body, clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers combined and withal autocratic in the fullest measure. Such a body clothed with such power is inimical to the principles of a Republican form of Government.

"Three Commissioners, under bonds and well paid, can supervise and control school affairs in St. Louis much much better and cheaper than can be done by a mixed board of twenty-one members or by a board of twenty-eight members, one from each ward, without pay. What right have the people to expect faithful and efficient service without remuneration? If this proposition is correct, then the question to be settled is, shall these three school commissioners be appointed by the Governor or by the Circuit Judges, or shall they be elected by the people at the general election every four years?"

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

LABOR.

Steam-Fitters Lose a Strike—Various Trade Troubles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The steam-fitters' strike, which has extended over a period of several months, has ended in the unconditional surrender of the men. The men struck for an increase of wages, about 1,000 going out on strike. Their union last night declared the strike off and work was resumed in the various steam-fitting establishments of the city to-day.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Joseph T. Wilson, President of the National Order of Railway Trackmen, left for Columbus, Ga., today to lecture to the trackmen and try to settle the strike at that point. The trackmen, as a labor organization, are opposed to strikes, maintaining that arbitration is best for employer and employed.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—A reduction of 25 per cent in wages for piece work in the extensive machine shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. in this city was ordered to-day. This is the second cut in piece work within two months.

St. Louis Working Girls' School.

The regular health lecture will be given Monday, the 12th, at the rooms of this institution, 1510 Lafayette avenue, 7:30 p. m., by Dr. Mary Dodds on the "Uses of Water." Bathing privileges will be furnished hereafter at this place. Wednesday, the 14th, the English branches will be taught by Miss Bissell, assisted by Miss Boogher and Miss Schaefer. German and Bohemian girls of any age wishing to learn English may join the class of beginners. Friday evening the friendly talk by the manager will include a discussion of "Money: How to Spend and How to Save It." The regular sewing lesson follows this exercise, Miss Lillie Lippelt in charge. Girls' underwear a specialty. Each session opens with singing at 7 p. m. The library is open Sunday afternoons for those who cannot come at any other time. Only the best books are found on the shelves, chiefly good stories and books of travel, and histories are included.

Try Leslie's Coughine for coughs and colds. Price, 25c.

Business Failures.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The extensive carriage factory of Clark & Brown at Wellington has been closed and handed over to the creditors. The liabilities are somewhere about $30,000; assets cannot be estimated yet. This is the third large failure there during the past ten days.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—A special from Meadville, Pa., says: Senator Delamater has been busy for several days on a proposition which will be submitted to the creditors of Delamater & Co. at a meeting called for next Monday. The amount to be offered in settlement has not been made public, but will probably be 50 per cent.

CANTON, O., Jan. 10.—This morning a favorable conclusion was reached in the conference between Charles D. Rood, the principal creditor of the Dueber Watch Case Works, and the Board of Trade. Work will recommence within a few days.

A Laborer Badly Injured.

While at work on the new building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets yesterday afternoon, John Hoey, a [illegible] in the employ of the Seynite Granite Co., lost his footing and fell to the basement floor, sixteen feet below. His spine was injured. The unfortunate man was sent to the City Hospital. He is a single man, 40 years old, and lives at 709 North Fourth street.

Cincinnati Infested by Burglars.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—For nearly a month the city has been infested by burglars who operated on dwellings and small stores. The police have kept watching in vain, and the number of burglaries increased. Walnut Hill was the first theater of operations, but just now it has been shifted to the west end and and the business continues nightly.

Marine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Arrived: Steamers City of Chicago and Etruria, from Liverpool. The steamer La Gascogne, which sailed this morning for Havre, carried 100,000 eggs of Columbia River salmon. They were consigned to the French Society for the Propagation of Fishes at Paris.

THE RIOTERS IN COURT.

PITTSBURG'S BARBAROUS HUNGARIANS HAVE A HEARING.

Killed With a Billiard Cue—In Trouble With the Government—The Hennessey Case—A Clever Swindler Captured—A Brother's Revenge—Other Crimes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The hearing of the Hungarians arrested for engaging in a riot and assaulting workmen at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock took place before Squire Holtzmann in the Braddock lock-up this afternoon. Special precautions were necessary to prevent threatened violence to the Huns. They were, however, safely transferred from the jail in this city to Braddock in a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and safely locked up before the Braddock citizens knew of their arrival. An angry but disappointed crowd of citizens were waiting for them at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

The hearing resulted in holding Andrew Todt, Michael Saboli and George Rusnock on the charge of murdering Michael Quinn. Twenty-one Huns were held to answer at court on the charge of riot, and twenty-two were discharged. The three men charged with murder were brought to the Pittsburg Jail this evening. The others will remain at Braddock until Monday.

The Hennessey Case.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The Italians accused of the assassination of the late Chief of Police, David C. Hennessey, were arraigned last month in the Criminal District Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictments in the true bills that had been found against them by the Grand-jury. The District Attorney on that occasion announced to the defense and the public that the case would be set for trial in January, probably about the 20th. No notice having been given to the prisoners of the date on which their trial was to take place, they this morning, through their attorneys, Messrs. Semmes & Adams, demanded that a date should be fixed for the trial. It was represented that the prisoners were sanguine of acquittal and were ready and anxious for a trial at once.

Many of the nineteen prisoners are poor men with large families depending upon them for support. The attorneys for the defense were informed by Mr. Luzenberg, the District Attorney, that he could do nothing in the matter of fixing a date. As things now look there is no stating when the prisoners will be accorded a trial.

In Trouble With the Government.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Several well-known men of Pleasants County have got into serious trouble with the government. Special Pension Agent A. W. Roome, with assistants, captured Samuel Russell after a long chase over Kentucky and West Virginia at the house of a woman acquaintance of Russell's in Pleasants yesterday. While the officers were bringing him away they were resisted by a mob, but he finally landed Russell in jail here. Russell was charged with having made and sworn to false affidavits in the pension case of John Salisbury, an applicant for a pension. When Russell was taken before the commissioner, he weakened and confessed to the perjury and implicated James Bailey, a well-known farmer, and J. B. Townsend, a member of the bar of Pleasants County.

Bailey was arrested on the charge of bribing Russell and Townsend for certifying to the affidavits, when he knew them to be false. Russell and Bailey were sent to jail this morning, and Salisbury himself was arrested and jailed this afternoon. Townsend's case is pending.

Killed With a Billiard Cue.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 10.—Last night about 8 o'clock, at Brooklyn, a little hamlet in Illinois across the river from this city, occurred a brutal tragedy, in which Poke Linn, a disreputable town bully, assaulted and killed Geo. Lacey. There is no telegraphic communication with Brooklyn, but a messenger just from there says it was a cowardly and unprovoked murder. Linn and a companion were playing billiards in a saloon. Linn was very drunk, and through a mistake shot the wrong ball. Several men watching the game spoke of the fact to each other in a whisper, fearing to offend Linn. George Lacey happened to speak louder than the others and his remarks fell upon the ear of Poke Linn, who became infuriated and, clubbing the billiard cue, he walked over to where Lacey sat and dealt him a terrible blow, which mashed the skull in a fearful manner. Linn, in the excitement, escaped and Lacey lingered in an unconscious condition until this morning, when he died.

Chief Hennessey's Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding the reduction of $1,200 in the salary of the Chief of Police by the present board and in spite of the fact that the late Chief lived for a long time under the conviction, finally confirmed, that he would be assassinated by the Mafia, the announcement that the vacancy caused by his death was to be filled at an early date by the reinstated Police Board, caused a large number of applications to be filed with Secretary Donnand of the Police Board.

At the close of office to-day nine applications had been presented as follows: Detective D. S. Garten, W. J. Tracy, Capt. W. J. Barrett, Capt. Chris Collier, Capt. John Journee, Capt. Lem Davis, Frank Waters, Bat Galvin and S. B. Gill. Knowing ones say that the next chief has not yet put in his application, and that the list will be reopened by the board. The election is fixed for next Wednesday night.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Wanted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—In Topeka, Kan., to day, Col. Sam Wood of Stevens County applied to the Kansas Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus directing the release of John R. Garrison of Seward County, who is now in jail for alleged contempt of court, having been placed there by the order of Theodore Botkin, Judge of the Thirty-Second District.

The cause of the arrest and sentence of Garrison was the circulation for signatures of a paper charging Judge Botkin with various offenses stated in the petition filed to-day.

A temporary writ was granted returnable to the February term of the Supreme Court. The trouble grows out of the charges preferred against Col. Sam Wood of the city of Woodsdale, of which he is mayor. Botkin is the man who created such a sensation in Paris, Tex., last spring by denouncing Texas Grand Army men for being friendly to ex-Confederates.

Station Robbed.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Philadelphia & Reading station at Annville was robbed last night by masked robbers. The operator, Morris H. Wilhem, and the agent's son, J. W. Bamberger, were compelled to give up the keys. The thieves secured all the money in the office and were about taking the watches of the young men, when one of them sprang to the door and escaped. The robbers fired a volley of shots after him. Seeing the citizens were being aroused they fled down the railroad. Bamberger secured his revolver and fired four shots at the retreating figures. A number of persons started in pursuit, but none of the thieves have been captured.

Out of the Pickling Vat.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Jas. H. Bingham, a city charge, was taken to the Harper Hospital about two weeks ago, and died there Monday. It was learned that he had relatives and they were notified. They did not appear as soon as was expected, but when they did turn up at the hospital yesterday morning there was no body there for them. The doctors of the institution made excuses, and when the relatives again called to-day they found the body, but it leaked out that it had been in the pickling vat of the Detroit College of Medicine. It is said that one of the doctors evidently knew the thieves and warned them that there would be trouble unless the body was returned. The charge is that the students are kept posted on the standing of those who die, and that bodies have before this gone directly from the hospital to the dissecting room. An investigation has been ordered.

A Clever Swindler Captured.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 10.—One of the most adroit and clever swindlers that ever operated in Iowa, was captured at Marshalltown to-day. His name is F. E. Hall, and for several weeks past he has been victimizing the the farmers of Southwestern Iowa in sums ranging from $500 to $1,000.

The specific charge on which Hall was arrested was for appointing Wm. Denny, a wealthy farmer near Maryville, Mo., an agent, requiring him to sign a contract, which proved to be a promissory note. Hall had no trouble discounting the note at a local bank, where Denny was known and quitting the town $950 ahead.

Constable Worley of Hopkins, Mo., is on his way to Marshalltown with the proper papers for Hall, and will take him back to Missouri as soon as requisition papers can be obtained. When arrested Hall had over $8,000 on his person.

An Honorable Discharge.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Frank Thomas, cook of the Memphis packet Big Sandy, was honorably acquitted of the charge of murder at Henderson, Ky., near this city, this afternoon. It will be remembered that three weeks ago to-day Thomas repulsed a mutinous crew of the steamer Ohio, being carried to Cincinnati on the Sandy, wherein they made an attack on the cook-house and attempted his life. He shot and killed one man, wounded another and seriously wounded two others. Thomas was arrested and jailed at Owensboro, but sent to Henderson for trial, and at his preliminary examination he was held in $300 bond, which was furnished by Evansville parties. To-day the Grand-jury made its report, failing to find an indictment against Thomas, and his acquittal followed.

Beaten and Robbed.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Charles Walton and an unknown party last night beat Charles Shoepel and his wife almost to death and robbed them of a $300 check. Officers from this city met the robbers near the city. A battle with revolvers ensued, twelve shots being fired on both sides without injury to either. The robbers started through the country, the officers tracking them in the snow. At 3 o'clock this morning the posse found Walton at a relative's and brought him to jail here. Shoepel and wife are very old and both are in a critical condition. They live in the country near here.

A Sensation in Court.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—During the trial of the Rosell murder case a great sensation was made in court this morning when John P. Smith, one of the defendants, who is indicted for murder in the first degree for killing Eli Ladd, was put upon the witness stand to testify in behalf of the defense. He surprised everybody in the case by going back on the rest of the gang and saying that on the night before the killing he was in Rosell's store and that Rosell told him that "the nigger was in town and let's go and do him up."

A Defaulter Heard From.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—James McDonald, the defaulting agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co., who disappeared three weeks ago, was not heard from until to-day. He writes from a Western State—location not known—that he ran away because he had lost nearly $600 in shooting craps. He states that on the day he lost the money, he had just collected it and was on his way home, when he stepped into a "crap joint," gambled all of his own money away and then put the company's money after it.

Slain at a Dance.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—Harvey Hilliard was fatally stabbed last night at a dance at Marrietta, I. T., twenty miles north of here by Porter Pruitt, and Hilliard lived but a short time. Officers are out after Pruitt, who was also badly cut.

A Stab for Chastising His Brother.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 10.—In Pleasant Grove Township, eight miles south of this city, a fight occurred between Thomas Walker and Thomas Nicholas, in which the former stabbed the latter fatally, causing his death this morning after a night of intense suffering. Walker was a school teacher and had punished a small brother of Nicholas, who is said to be a bad boy. Nicholas took up the defense of his brother with the results above stated.

A Bold Robbery.

CARLYLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—A bold and successful robbery occurred in this city early this morning. The house of W. H. Clabaugh was broken into by a burglar, who took a lamp and ransacked several rooms, taking $30 in cash and two overcoats. The latter were thrown away by the thief after leaving the premises. The guilty party has not yet been arrested.

For Receiving Stolen Property.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Sam Lyman, a rag and iron dealer of this city, was arrested to-day for buying stolen property. About 400 pounds of brass belonging to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. was found in his possession. A large amount of lead pipe and other material are also missing by the company.

A Drunken Fratricide.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—Ike Jones, the young man who was stabbed by his brother, Josh Jones, some ten days ago in a drunken affray between them, died yesterday of his wounds at his wounds at his father's home, near Woodbine, ten miles east of Gainesville. The slayer is out on bond for assault to murder, but will now be re-arrested on the charge of murder.

An Unsolved Murder Mystery.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—There is an unsolved mystery surrounding the murder of D. E. Dowman, a prominent young man in this city, last Tuesday night. The police are making every effort to ferret out the murderers and public interest is greatly aroused. The murdered man has no relatives in this city and nothing can be learned as to where he resided before coming here.

Indicted for Murder.

JACKSON, Mo., Jan. 10.—The young Wilber Juden, who shot and killed his father-in-law, Jasper Brooks, in this county, on Christmas Day, and who was released on bond by a Justice's court last week, was indicted by the Grand-jury in session here for murder in the first degree, and is now in the County Jail.

For Firing on United States Officers.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Marshals White and Workman arrested Perone Christian, Anthony Cook and J. E. Christian in Logan and Wyoming Counties, after a long chase. The men are charged with resisting and firing upon Government officers in the discharge of their duty. All the prisoners are prominent men in their counties.

Never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis or croup, Leslie's Coughine. Price, 25c.

SECOND WEEK
OF
BRANDT'S
BARGAIN -:- CUT-PRICE -:- SALE
ALL SURPLUS STOCK REDUCED.
Splendid Bargains in Every Department and Plenty of Them.

—BARGAINS IN—
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS

Large lot Button Boots .... Reduced to $1.00
Dongola Button Boots, Opera and Common-sense .... Reduced to $1.50
The J. G. B. Button Boots, either plain or patent leather tips, also spring heels.... Reduced to $2.00
Dongola Hand-Welt Button Boots........ Reduced to $2.50
Straight Goat, Dongola and Imperial Kid Hand-Sewed Welt Button Boots...... Reduced to $3.00
Ladies' Imperial Kid Hand-Sewed Turn Button Boots........ Reduced to $2.50

—BARGAINS IN—
LADIES' LOW SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Large assorted lot Ladies' Low Shoes and Slippers........ Reduced to 50c and 75c
Ladies' Imperial Kid and Low Button Oxford Ties, plain or patent leather tips.. Reduced to $1.50
Black and Bronze Beaded and Trimmed Slippers........ Reduced to $2.00
Imperial Kid Low Button Louis XIV. heels, Reduced to $2.00
French Mat Top pat. leather Louis XIV. Ties, Reduced to $3.00
Toilet Slippers in assorted colors .... Reduced to $1.50
Lot Low Button Shoes........ Reduced to 75c

Splendid Bargains in Misses' and Children's Shoes. Substantial Bargains in Boys' and Youths' Shoes. Large line reduced Shoes in Gents' Department. Good run of sizes in all reduced goods. *See our Complete List of Reduced Goods Posted in Each Department.*

J. G. BRANDT, BROADWAY and LUCAS AVENUE
Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.

THE INDIAN WAR CRAZE.

IT IS FELT BY THE APACHE BRAVES OF ARIZONA.

Ex-United States Marshal Meade of Tombstone Reports Apprehension and Alarm in That Section—Savages Off the Reservations—Hostile Spirit Spreading.

Mr. W. K. Meade of Tombstone, Ariz., is in the city. Mr. Meade was United States Marshal of the Northern District of Arizona under Cleveland and is now engaged in mining enterprises near Tombstone. He reports a feeling of great apprehension existing in that country on account of the impending Indian war in South Dakota and predicts a spread of the war feeling among other tribes.

"The trouble in the Northwest has already had its effect on the more lawless Indians of our section," said Mr. Meade. "You know Tombstone is between three reservations, the San Carlos, the Sierra Madre and the Mexico agencies, and there has always been a hostile and lawless element of Apache braves who are ready to break out from the reservations at the slightest opportunity. In fact, there is one band of Apaches which is never on the reservation, and to a certain extent this band is terrorizing the section all the time. In addition to this they have a bad influence on the younger braves and continually offer a nucleus around which a considerable force of hostiles could grow.

A SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

"Just before I left Tombstone there was an encounter between ranchmen and Apaches, which resulted in two of the whites being killed. The ranchmen had found a dead beef on the prairie which had evidently been shot by Indians, and following the trail left by the savages they came up with them some miles away and opened fire. The Apaches took to cover and then returned the fire, killing two of the whites. These encounters are likely to occur at almost any time, and especially so at present. The great danger to our section lies of course in the contingency of the approaching battle in the Bad Lands being followed by a scattering of the defeated Indians. Many of them would inevitably pass over that portion of Arizona, and an Indian on the retreat before United States troops is a dangerous enemy. He generally kills every white man whom he finds unable to cope with him, and drives off all the stock possible. I predict that should the present trouble not be speedily ended by a decisive victory over the Indians there will be an uprising of other disaffected braves, and in our part of the country alone there are about 600 Apache braves who would like nothing better than a chance to get out on the war path. They are well fed, well clothed and well armed by the Government, have nothing to do, and are born with a natural hatred for the whites which makes them always an uncertain and dangerous quantity in the event of serious Indian trouble.

INDIANS SHOULD BE DISARMED.

"There is a strong feeling among our people in favor of the Government's disarming the Indians. It is believed that this is the only way of finally settling the Indian question as far as hostility, depredation and murder is concerned, for once disarmed the Indians would have to go to work, and would not be able to break out of the reservation and subsist by hunting and ravaging the country as they are now doing and have always done. But there is the strongest feeling against this course on the part of the Indians, and it is feared that an order for a general disarming would be immediately followed by a bloody uprising. You would be surprised to know how closely the Indians read the newspapers, and how thoroughly posted they are on the progress of events in South Dakota.

"Many Indians of the Apache and other tribes in Arizona have been educated at the Indian schools, and since this ghost dance and Messiah craze began, they have become deeply interested and are more familiar with its course than the whites themselves. The effect of this has been to keep them feverish and excited, and the least prospect of a big Indian war would prove more than they could stand against as a temptation to take the field.

INDORSES ARMY METHODS WITH INDIANS.

"Everybody in the Indian country, and everyone, for that matter, who studies the Indian question at all, is in favor of the Indians being placed under the War Department. It is the only way they can ever be managed successfully. Army officers stationed in the West and Northwest are more familiar with Indian ways than any civilian could possibly be, and they are more respected by the savages. The War Department, it is believed, would rule the Indian firmly but justly, and all the jobbery that now characterizes the Indian Bureau management would be done away with. An army officer works for a life-long reputation; an Indian agent for three or four years' spoil. That's the difference."

Medical Society Meeting.

A quiet featureless meeting of the Medical Society took place last night in the Board of Education rooms, Seventh and Chestnut streets. Dr. Washington read a carefully prepared paper on diptheria, describing his treatment of the dread desease. He spoke highly of the curative power of chloride of mercury at the first stages, and cited the drugs which he regarded as the most successful in treatment. An interesting discussion followed.

ALOE'S INVISIBLE
EYE-GLASS.

"The Swellest" Eye Glass ever invented. Light, inconspicuous and will not rust. Must be seen to be appreciated.

"Do You" possess anything more valuable than your eyesight? Such being the case, you should employ only "Scientific Experts."

A. S. ALOE & CO., 415 N. Broadway. Center of Bloc[k]

WINTER RACE TRACKS.

HOW THE SPORT OF THE KINGS IS CONDUCTED ON THEM.

Spectators View the Running From Comfortable Glass Cases—Racing at Guttenburg, Clifton and Gloucester Yesterday—A Postponement at New Orleans.

People who have never visited the winter tracks in the neighborhood of New York have very vague ideas of how the sport is conducted. Chris Doyle, the veteran turfman, who officiated as judge at the Fair Grounds matinees the past summer, was in New York during the holiday season and gives a very interesting description of how things are conducted on these New Jersey tracks. "The Saturday after Christmas," remarked Mr. Doyle, "I saw a crowd of fellows at the hotel leaving and I inquired where they were going. They said they were bound for the races, and I thought they were 'guying' me, for there was fourteen inches of snow on the ground. When I told them that races could not be held with all that snow on the ground they laughed at me and said 'come along and see.' As I had nothing else to do I accompanied them. That snow had just fallen the previous night and was so deep that I could scarcely make my way through the streets in New York. Yet, when we got to Guttenburg we saw the horses run on a dusty track. They had removed every inch of snow from the course, and it was banked high up on the ground to one side. It was very cold and the snow was dry and hard. The track was in better condition than our track out here was any day last summer, and when the horses ran they kicked up clouds of dust. I was never so astonished at anything in my life. About 6,000 people were present and I was informed that it was an unusually small Saturday crowd, the average being about 8,000. Many had remained away because, like myself, they believed the severe snow-storm which had prevailed would render racing impossible. At Clifton I witnessed racing under exactly similar conditions. They certainly astonished me.

"The spectators do not stand in open grand stands and freeze half to death, as most people suppose. The stand is all under cover, and is heated by huge stoves. It is as snug and warm as any place you were ever in. The stand has an immense, big glass front, through which the people view the races. The glass of this front is kept spotlessly clean, and the people are afforded a perfect view of the races. All the betting is also done under shelter, and the stand of the judges and timers is protected in a similar manner. Instead of being a cold, uncomfortable and disagreeable place, the winter tracks are as snug and warm as any place in or about New York."

CHRIS DOYLE PURCHASES LORD COLERIDGE.

Chris Doyle, the well-known local turfman, returned from Boston, and has brought back with him the chestnut stallion Lord Coleridge, by imp. Buckden. Mr. Doyle had been searching for the horse and finally found him in the possession of Ralph Black of Boston, from whom he purchased him. Lord Coleridge was foaled in 1882, and stands 15 hands 8½ inches high. He is regarded as the finest of imported Buckden's get. His first dam is Catina, by imported Australian, and his second dam Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. Ada Cheatham was the dam of Lady Stanhope, Catina, Frogtown and other good ones, and Catina was the dam of Ada Glenn and grand dam of Princess Bowling. Lord Coleridge combines the blood of Touchstone, which is so highly cherished in England, and of Melbourne, the choicest strain in Australia. Mr. Doyle will stand his stallion at Joseph D. Lucas' Goodwood stud at Normandy.

NORTHWESTERN TROTTING CIRCUIT.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 10.—The preliminaries for the organization of a Northwestern trotting circuit are completed. At a meeting of the projectors to-day it was decided that Ft. Dodge, Spencer, Sioux Falls, Lemars and Cherokee should be represented in the circuit, and that the series of spring races should open in Ft. Dodge the first week in June, closing at Lemars the first week in July. Liberal premiums will be offered and good stake races arranged.

NEW ORLEANS RACES POSTPONED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—To-day's races were postponed until Monday, Jan. 12. The entries stand.

AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 10.—Summaries of to-day's races:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Hot Scotch, first; Lannes, second; Mamie Hay, third. Time, 1:27¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Oriental, first; Count Mein, second; Alice Ward, third. Time, 1:19¾.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Tartar, first; Silent, second; Vevay, third. Time, :57¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Belisarius, first; Aftermath, second; Lady Pulsifer, third. Time, 1:33¼.

Fifth race, nine furlongs—King Idle, first; Armour, second; Darling, third. Time, 2:02¼.

AT GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG, Jan. 10.—The races here today resulted as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Flambeau, first; Marty B., second; Blackburn, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Ben Harrison, first; Pearl Set, second; Objection, third. Time, 1:14¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Frances, first; Lizzie, second; Cascade, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Prince Fortunatus, first; Brussels, second; Winona, third. Time, 1:43½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Autocrat, first; Sunday, second; Red Elm, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Sixth race, one mile—Macauley, first; Supervisor, second; Melodrama, third. Time, 1:44¾.

News From Carondelet.

Miss Helen Ludlow of Mobile, Ala., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thos. Van Aller, left last evening for home.

The charter of the Carondelet Electric Light & Power Co. was received yesterday afternoon, and last evening the stockholders held their first meeting for organization. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

John Krauss, President; O. A. Haynes, Vice-President; F. W. Mott, Secretary, and R. J. Kilpatrick, Treasurer. The by-laws were read and approved. A committee was appointed to select a location for the plant. The company intend to push things along very rapidly and furnish light to consumers that is light, and furthermore, the light will be furnished much cheaper than the gas now furnished by the Carondelet Gas Co.

Garesche Post, No. 193, G. A. R., will hold a special meeting next Tuesday evening at Glock's Hall. The recently elected officers will be installed, after which an entertainment and supper will be given.

Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias, will hold a special conclave next Wednesday evening.

At the new M. E. Church to-day Rev. Mr. B. F. Thomas will preach in the morning, his text being, "Trusting in the Lord." In the afternoon a special service will be conducted in the auditorium for the elder members of the church. In the evening a special service will be held which promises to be of an interesting nature.

Early yesterday morning thieves attempted to gain an entrance into "Widow" Jones' house on the Weber road, but were frightened off by a farmer who happened to pass by the house on his way to the city. The thieves were negroes.

A unique and interesting battle was fought yesterday noon in A. Messmer's saloon. The combatants were a crow and three cats. How the battle began is a mystery, but nevertheless the crow and cats were at it in earnest. The bird evidently was aware of the fact that should he give up it meant death, and probably due to this fear it fought with double energy. For a half hour they fought. The crow got in some beautiful licks on his opponents, but before they could retaliate he would fly up to his perch and wait for a favorable opportunity to strike a blow. The cats would jump for the perch and the crow would fly arould the room until he would dart down with the suddeness of an arrow and pick at any of the unfortunate cats that was within reach. One kitten was so badly picked about the eyes that it will lose its eyesight. The fight suddenly ceased, and the bird, who was pretty well played out, sought repose on a rafter near the ceiling. Mr. Messmer values the crow as it can talk as well as a parrot. He found the bird some days ago on the railroad track and has kept it at his place of business. Mr. Messmer calls the crow Aleck, and during the engagement, he says that when the crow would pick the cats he would fly on his perch and then laugh and yell out "'Rah for Aleck."

Edward Jamison, a 13-year-old lad, attempted to jump on a wagon about 6 o'clock last evening on Broadway and Koeln avenue, and in so doing fell off and struck his head on the ground, cutting a gash about six inches long. He was removed to Dr. M. C. Starkloff's office, where the injury was dressed, and from there sent to his home on West Catalon street.

Order of Ægis.

The annual election of officers for Missouri Lodge, No. 104, was held Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, and the following officers were elected: Edward J. Wilke, President; C. H. Osterwish, Vice-President; J. Fred Greve, Secretary; John H. Greve, Treasurer; Dr. T. A. Martin, Medical Examiner; Wm. F. Lueders, Marshal; Louis Heckman, Chaplain; Edward J. Henger, Inside Guard; Eugene Huber, Sentinel; Harry Shaw, Reporter; F. Kamp, G. Wuest and Dr. T. A. Martin, Trustees. Installation of officers will take place Jan. 21. Ten new members were adadmitted.

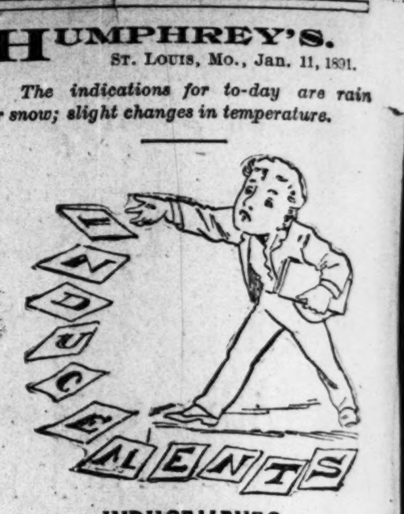
His Short Stay in St. Louis.

Traylor did not remain long in this city. Two weeks ago he was arrested by Detectives McGrath and O'Connell, who found him taking in the walking match at the Natatorium. While it was shown that the fellow had made advances to several parties while at the Laclede Hotel, nothing definite could be proven against him. A newspaper man was one of his prospective victims and would doubtless have fallen into the trap which the distinguished looking Easterner was setting for him. Traylor remained in the Four Courts hold-over from Saturday night until Monday morning, when he was sent into the First District Police Court charged with vagrancy. He pleaded guilty and was fined $500. Judge Cady gave him until the following night to get out of the city. The next day Traylor took a train for Hot Springs. He is a confidence man of international repute.

Craps Players Captured.

Detectives Scully and Kelly last night made a raid on a craps game at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Franklin avenue and captured a dozen young men who were indulging in a little game. The game was going on over the saloon kept by a man named Smith and was run by a man named Bob Wilkes. Among the men captured was Simon Fox, a Pool alley character. The whole gang was searched and locked up in one cell, where they made things very unpleasant for the rest of the prisoners by trying to sing and dance. The names of those arrested as given to the police are Hugh Davis, F. B. Brewester, Hy Pwellman, Bert Rhenhardt, Frank Elbert, John Donovan, Adolph Jacob, Frank Peel, Simon Fox, Joe Clark, Joe Howard, Chas. Sullivan.

HUMPHREY'S.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 11, 1891.
The indications for to-day are rain or snow; slight changes in temperature.



INDUCEMENTS,

Yes, great and extraordinary inducements this week, to buyers of clothes. Men's Overcoats that were $18, $20 and $22 are now $15. They are elegant Kerseys, Meltons and Chinchillas. We've also most elegant Suits at $15, many of them reduced from $22 and $20. If in need of a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat we certainly can please you.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.
Broadway and Pine.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED,
6 N. 6th bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

WHEN MERCURY FAILS
BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary or Tertiary
permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."

If they will follow our directions closely, parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED
to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We Challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are sceptical, justly so, too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar, and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $300,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep-seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence. If your symptoms are sore throat, mucous patches in the mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones, you have no time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of those drugs will surely bring sores and eating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write.

Since the history of medicine a true specific for syphilis has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered.

All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelopes. We invite the most rigid investigation and will do all in our power to aid you in it. Address,
COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

AN INDIAN BATTL[E]

Gen. Howard's Description of a Desp[er]ate Fight With the Nez Perces.

HEMMED IN BY THE SAVAGES, A M[AS]SACRE OF THE SOLDIERS FOLLOWE[D]

The Only Spring of Pure Water Held by [the] Enemy—Final Defeat and Pursuit by [the] Red Men—Graphic Account of a Fam[ous] Indian Fight—Result of a Remark[able] Contest.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The present situation among the Sioux [re]minds the writer of a closely contested ba[ttle] of 1877, of which he formed a part.

Take the map of the country and find L[ew]iston, which is situated at the junction of [the] Clearwater with the almost intermina[ble] Snake; then let the eye run easterly a [dis]tance equivalent to seventy miles till [it] crosses the south branch of the Clearwa[ter] there due north from the vil[lage] of Mount Idaho, you reach [a] rough, uninhabited plateau. [This] plateau was the battle-ground. Th[ere,] between a dry canon and the Branch, [oc]curred the fierce combat between some [...] Nez Perces and about the same numbe[r of] United States troops. The young Chief, [Nez] Perce Joseph, led the Indians.

Though the Nez Perces had never be[fore] had a war with the white men, boastin[g of] never having shed a white man's blood, [they] had frequently waged contests with [...] eastern tribes. They were superb horse[men] and had so trained their ponies that, [like] shepherd dogs, they would understand [and] obey their owners. These Indian horse[men] were probably the best mounted skirmis[hers] in the world at the commencement of the [...]

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1891.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Gen. Howard's Description of a Desperate Fight With the Nez Perces.

HEMMED IN BY THE SAVAGES, A MASSACRE OF THE SOLDIERS FOLLOWED.

The Only Spring of Pure Water Held by the Enemy—Final Defeat and Pursuit by the Red Men—Graphic Account of a Famous Indian Fight—Result of a Remarkable Contest.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The present situation among the Sioux reminds the writer of a closely contested battle of 1877, of which he formed a part.

Take the map of the country and find Lewiston, which is situated at the junction of the Clearwater with the almost interminable Snake; then let the eye run easterly a distance equivalent to seventy miles till it crosses the south branch of the Clearwater; there due north from the village of Mount Idaho, you reach a rough, uninhabited plateau. That plateau was the battle-ground. There, between a dry canon and the Branch, occurred the fierce combat between some 500 Nez Perces and about the same number of United States troops. The young Chief, Nez Perce Joseph, led the Indians.

Though the Nez Perces had never before had a war with the white men, boasting of never having shed a white man's blood, they had frequently waged contests with more eastern tribes. They were superb horsemen and had so trained their ponies that, like shepherd dogs, they would understand and obey their owners. These Indian horsemen were probably the best mounted skirmishers in the world at the commencement of the Nez Perce war.

The war began in a series of massacres, which the Indians committed in the region around Mount Idaho. The white women and children who were wounded in the outbreak, but not fatally, were gathered into the stricken village. Joseph at the same time, in the low ground of the Whitebird canon, assembled all the Indians who would join in the war. His men were then variously estimated to number from three to seven hundred. Gen. Howard, providentially at Lapwai when the frightful news came, sent forward under Col. Perry two troops of cavalry, with instructions to check the hostiles and stop the murders. Meanwhile, with the intention speedily to follow, he himself was hastily bringing together at Lapwai from the various posts the soldiers of his department. Perry had but ninety men. He made a forced march through Grangeville to the Whitebird canon, attacked the Indians at once, but suffered a mortifying defeat. He lost in the fight and retreat over a third of his men killed outright; of those hit only the slightly wounded escaped death, for at this time the Indians were killing all their prisoners.

RUGGED AS SWITZERLAND.

As soon as the General had collected a sufficient force he marched against them, drove Joseph down the Whitebird Creek and forced him to cross to the west side of the Salmon River. Then with considerable difficulty he crossed his own command into that same country, between the Salmon and Snake, which is as rough and rugged as Switzerland, and immediately set himself to follow the Indians' trail. They had hurried down the left bank of the Salmon, over the mountainous crags toward the mouth of that swift river, and without hesitation recrossed the mad stream at Craig's Ferry. Our troops, unlike the Indians, who swim their plucky ponies and drag their skin rafts after them, were here obliged to delay for two or three days constructing and attempting to use a large timber raft. But meanwhile the General had sent back on his Lapwai route the regular cavalry, part of which was to hold Norton's Ranch and part to bring up supplies from Fort Lapwai. Eleven cavalrymen of this force under Lieut. Rains went out from Norton's to reconnoiter. It was just after Joseph and his Indians, having got over Craig's ferry, were turning back to pass between Norton's and Grangeville, and aiming further north toward Kamiah. The Indians evidently surprised the Lieutenant and his party, and without mercy massacred them all. Again, seventeen mounted volunteers about the same time set out from Mount Idaho to go to Norton's, when they also were cut off by a swarm of savage warriors, and several of them were slain. Gen. Howard about this time lost his new raft in the wild torrent and could not effect a crossing just then. Through an Indian messenger, James Rueben, who swam his horse across the fierce river, he heard of the state of matters at Norton's and vicinity and as the best thing to do turned back on his trail and by the help of a few skiffs recrossed the Salmon and Whitebird. The pack horses and mules held by their halters would follow a skiff four or five at a time, but would take the water in no other way.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Forced marches were now made by the troops to intercept Indians. A small number of volunteers, which the General had sent back before him across the Salmon by the Rocky Canon, now pushed on boldly after the Indians, who appeared to be moving toward Kamiah. The savages soon stopped to gather food and new recruits from the Lapwai reservation, for their reputed success was fast bringing to them the hesitating. They pitched their lodges in the valleys along the Clear Water near the mouth of the Cottonwood Creek. The volunteers cautiously avoiding them ascended Round Hill, a high butte in the neighborhood, and put themselves on the watch. During the first night, however, a party of Indians stole their horses, setting about forty of them on foot, but did not undertake to further molest them. Gen. Howard had already sent word by a daring officer to these volunteers to stay there quietly while he was working his troops around the Indian camp by the way of Jackson's bridge, with a view to get beyond the entire hostile force and, if possible, compel Joseph to accept battle. The 10th of July was a busy day. Country wagons were used to carry a third of the infantry at a time while the rest were marching. That day, by this help, they made thirty-eight miles, the longest one day's march of the campaign. The command crossed the south branch of the Clear Water and encamped between that and the main river at Wall's farm. This place was at least a dozen miles beyond the Indian lodges, on the northeastern edge of the wild, rough plateau, before named, where the battle was destined to be fought.

Joseph Whitebird, Hool-hool-sute, Olicut, Joseph's tall brother, and Looking-glass, who had just joined, after being for some time neutral, agreed in council that they were now strong enough to engage the main force. They knew now from what direction their enemies would approach them. They would get together, all mounted, conceal themselves in the deep valleys of the cottonwood, the Clear Water branch and the neighboring canon, and be ready to run up the valley of the branch toward the east and make an attack at the word. Each chieftain had his men told off. The women, like regular quartermasters, cared for the baggage and the herd of spare horses, and were always to keep well back from the thick of the contest and stay where the lodges were pitched. Joseph, just before the battle, was confident of victory.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE INDIANS.

Now turn to the little column of white men, a few troops of horse, a few companies afoot, three howitzers and a gatling gun, all told, less than a single regiment of the Rebellion. With scouts well ahead and covered with skirmishers, they moved quietly along the unused trail; they hunt their way slowly through an extensive forest; they probe the ravines and crown the few bare hills, till, about noon, they merge into comparatively open ground. Lieut. Fletcher, temporarily on the staff, takes a sudden impulse to try his field glass. He gallops off to join the headmost scout. A few hundred yards being gained, standing on a knoll to the left of our path he catches the first glimpse of the Indians.

The General then dispatched an aide to Capt. Trimble with the instructions, "Take your troops and push straight on westward to the river and watch out in that direction." The aide went with Trimble to scout the peninsula. Gen. Howard then rode over to Fletcher and saw plainly numerous mounted Indians in motion. They seemed to have just discovered his approach and were taking on a shadow of formation. As the General was looking he said: "Let the column keep well closed up and come forward quickly." Soon the four pieces of artillery were at Fletcher's knoll, and Lieut. Otis, commanding them, was firing, endeavoring to reach the masses of Indians that engaged his attention. Our little column on the trail, hurrying forward had well nigh passed the deep canon and the cross ravine near it and were coming together on the flat plateau opposite the mouth of the Cottonwood, when it was discovered that the Indians were galloping back, as fast as they could, up the main branch on both shores, mostly concealed by the high banks. Their leaders turned to the left into the grand canon and were passing at a run and into a cross ravine, which gave them good cover. Of course, the troops, to confront them, must

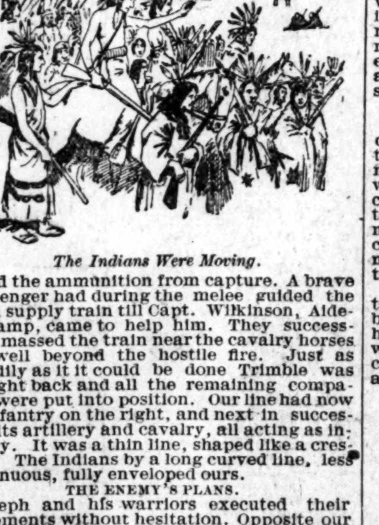
Chief Joseph.

now face about, because their enterprising enemy is nearly in their rear, and there is danger of being caught before we are ready, and also of their cutting off some supply pack-mules that are bearing ammunition and food. Tired mules with heavy loads will often lag behind and bother the best of quartermasters. It was just this way that the same Indians had turned Perry's flank at Whitebird. It was the same game that the Sioux under Sitting Bull had played with Custer in Montana. And how they now sped on, yelling and running their horses!

INDIANS HIDING.

A moment before everybody was made to believe that the Indians were trying to escape for Chapman, the guide, had said: "They cannot get away except by the big canon back there." Now Chapman's error was evident: they were not escaping. At once we took the offensive. The small battery went back at a double quick. It was guarded by the troop of Capt. Winters. Winters galloped around the head of the cross ravine, and there, just beyond the bluff down in the low ground, he found some Indians already dismounted, hiding and waiting. Instantly mounting his men, he put them into line, while the horses were led back by a few troopers. The firing began at once. Carbines and rifles cracked, Gatling guns rattled and the howitzers boomed away. Meanwhile several mounted Indians, striving to keep beyond the range of the guns, kept extending their line until it became a great enveloping curve. Col. Mason, the inspector, seeing how needful it wat to lengthen our bending line, hurried up Capt. Burton's company of infantry. It quickly took Winters' place pushing his troop off to the left.

The first Indians that came out of the canon—we would call them flankers—succeeded in disabling two mules that were loaded with howitzer ammunition, and they killed the packers in charge. By this time, Capts. Whipple and Perry had dismounted their cavalrymen and prolonged Winter's line so much that they could cover the fallen mules by a rapid fire; and so they


The Indians Were Moving.

saved the ammunition from capture. A brave messenger had during the melee guided the main supply train till Capt. Wilkinson, Aide-de-Camp, came to help him. They successfully massed the train near the cavalry horses and well beyond the hostile fire. Just as speedily as it it could be done Trimble was brought back and all the remaining companies were put into position. Our line had now its infantry on the right, and next in succession its artillery and cavalry, all acting as infantry. It was a thin line, shaped like a crescent. The Indians by a long curved line, less continuous, fully enveloped ours.

THE ENEMY'S PLANS.

Joseph and his warriors executed their movements without hesitation. Opposite our right they were lower than we behind rocks, logs and trees. They there constructed some rude barricades. At most other points they found shelter and were usually out of sight. Near our left flank upon a small hill one Indian early in the action purposely exposed himself to view, throwing up his red blanket defiantly as you might unfurl a flag, and leaping about with it from point to point. At that time we had an occasional sight of others in the edge of a neighboring wood. Our enemy distributed his best shooters at various points. One group was so located as to command our only spring of water, which was situated some distance out from our left. The river behind us was so far down and so much exposed to skirmishers from the other bank that nobody ventured there. Thus hemmed in with savages very numerous and fighting with all the fierceness of Arabs, without drinking water, and with every man posted in a defensive line, the situation in the beginning was, it must be confessed, not very encouraging.

In the afternoon several enterprising Indians crept furtively toward Capt. Bancroft's and Lieut. Haughey's company fronts, seized a ridge, and, with good shelter from it, began firing not thirty yards off. In the skirmish that ensued Capt. Bancroft, Lieut. Williams and several of their men were badly wounded. Capt. M. P. Miller, the senior artillery officer, ran to Bancroft's front and called out: "Cheer and charge." Haughey and his company obeyed the call and joined Bancroft in the cheer and charge, and the ridge was promptly cleared. The Indians ran back for safety to the barricades that they had lately left. All the right wing—Capt. Evan Miles leading his own infantry—rushed forward, making two or three charges, and, covering the howitzers, which had almost suffered capture, gained important ground.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

In one or another of the charges made, Capts. Pollock and Jocelyn and Lieuts. Eltonhead, Farrow, Wood, Baily, Duncan and their men played an active part. We had not as yet done much, but merely taken the outworks of Joseph's sheltered line. Following up the excitement Wilkinson gathered all the available men who from any cause were not in front, including horse holders, orderlies, extra duty and train men, and with them made a rush from the right down into the ravine. This attempt drove in some worrisome sharpshooters and made our exposed right flank more secure. Fletcher and Otis pointed the howitzers and helped on all the exciting charges by landing shells so as to explode them among the Indians; but this noisy work only made the warriors cling more closely to their barricades. Farther to the left the Indians soon attempted the white man's favorite game. In squads, they, too, yelled and charged; but Winters, Morris, Terry and Whipple quickly arrested these onsets and sent the Indians back with severe loss. But as darkness came on our comrades did not take a very hopeful view of the field. Cut off from all communication with the outside world, our water supply still in the enemy's hands, with every fighting man on the line—a single one, long and thin—and with Indians numerous enough to encircle our whole front, the night was cheerless indeed. New barricades were constructed on both sides. The Indians were noisy, and like Goliath of old, frequently defied their foes. Many of our officers risked their lives by going in the night to the spring to bring back water to refresh their men, greatly encouraging them. In the daytime it had not been safe to pass from one part of our line to another. To avoid a shot, our officers found that they must creep, like children, to and from the front. One hearty officer, Capt. Pollack, whom Capt. Miles commends for bravery, when asked how he, so large a mark, had passed from the center to the flank of his company, answered in a half whisper, "Oh, being too fat to crawl, I rolled."

TRIED TO STAMPEDE.

Matters were yet substantially unchanged at dawn, except that an offensive plan had been promulgated. It was, first, to recover the spring; second, that every man should have his breakfast, not omitting a cup of coffee for each; third, to withdraw Capt. Miller's artillery battalion (all that were serving as infantry) from the front line; fourth, at an hour appointed Miller was to form a column, move southward, pierce the hostile curve and, when just far enough across, face to his right and roll up that line. The howitzer battery and all other troops were to support and follow up Miller's movement if it should be successful. But Joseph, seeming to anticipate some contrivance against him, had his own offensive plan. He set in motion a herd of ponies, some 300 strong, and directed them across the space which was not covered by our troops. He did it doubtless with a view to stampede our animals and possibly break our ranks and terrify our men. They ran swiftly, as a herd of wild animals can, keeping well together, but were themselves turned from their straight course by the discharge at them of a few pieces; and they disappeared as suddenly as they came without doing us any perceptible damage.

Our operation for the second day commenced about sunrise. Miller had Otis' battery so located as to shell the bushes and hollows in the neighborhood of the spring. Perry's and Rodney's men, who were waiting on foot near at hand during the shelling, at the command and with no little shouting, made a series of charges from hillock to hillock, till the ground was cleared of enemies far and near. Immediately picket posts were so chosen and occupied, that a man, going with a pail to the water, could not again be molested. Soon little fires had started and camp kettles were steaming. The handy soldier cooks, sent from each company, made ready the hot coffee and warmed up the food, so that before two hours had expired officers and men had been cheered and refreshed by a respectable breakfast. The third thing devised, to take away from the front several companies, was not so easy to execute.

The Indians Were Coming Back.

There was strong protesting. "Oh, no, General, our lines are too weak already! It is not safe." But the General remained firm and shouldered all the risk. Capt. Miller then cautiously withdrew his four companies, while Captains Miles and Perry stretched out their battalion lines to fill the gap so created. It was fortunate for us, perhaps, that Joseph did not comprehend what we were doing, so made no attack while the companies were in motion. Miller at 2:30, the time designated, was just ready to start across the ravine held by the Indians. His entire command in waiting were filled with hope and expectancy, prepared to take up the parts assigned them, when lo, a big dust; it rose some two miles away toward the southeast.

MILLER'S COLUMN.

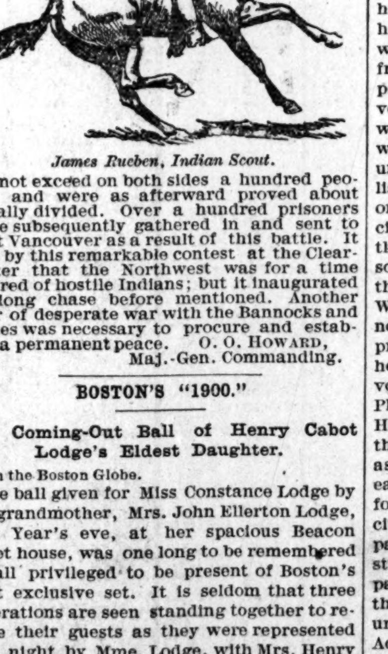
It was Capt. Jackson's troop that had been coming from Fort Klamath with instructions to join us; they were escorting supplies. Immediately the expectant artillery battalion was ordered to push out and meet the coming cavalry. Miller moved at once and rapidly, taking the Indians by surprise, so that only moderate skirmishing arose when he was crossing their lines. It required, however, more than an hour to bring in the new troops, some fifty strong, and the provisions. Miller's column began to move quickly toward us and to encounter quite a storm of bullets fitfully striking the ground around him. He had again pierced the Indian line when his men faced suddenly to his left and charged. Rodney's company having halted a moment, let the others pass, then followed

The Charge.

some distance in rear to guard against the repeated attempts of the Indians to get around one flank or the other of the moving front. There was some obstinate resistance at Joseph's barricade, some rapid firing, but no Indian dreamt of such a rolling up. After a few more wild shots and a few bold but vain efforts to gallop around Miller's command the Indians gave way en masse and began to run down the ravines and the steep slopes to the Clear-Water Branch, and then to wade or swim to the other shore.

More quickly than one can tell it our force had taken up the pursuit, the infantry, artillery and Winter's troop on foot and the remaining cavalry on horseback—that is, all who had time to get to their horses and mount. The Gatlings fairly flew to the river bluff, with Jackson's troop abreast of them in lively support; there they opened a brisk fire on the retreating hostiles. The howitzers, a little later, came galloping to the same heights with Trimble's men close behind them, and they threw their bursting shells into the living revine and amid the waiting lodges beyond the river. The fugitives mainly went by the routes they had come, down cross ravines into the large canon and thence out into the river; but some tumbled over the rocks and crags and sped, mounted or dismounted, down the roughest inclines, till the river was alive with wading crowds of frightened ponies and Indians. It was now simply flight and pursuit. Everything except the cannon and packs took the foot-paths or water-courses to get to the first branch. The Indians gained the south bank by the time the cavalry got to the other. The women and the herds were already in full retreat when the warriors overtook them, running up every hollow that led from the river; when, suddenly a host of warriors, all mounted, appeared to be turning back and getting ready for another fight. This considerably disturbed the commander of the cavalry. Perry and his men stopped as they emerged from the water on the Indian side. As they had halted they were ordered to ferry over the footmen, using their horses, as the water was rather deep and swift for a ford. This was done, but the Indians' return movement was brief; it was certainly a ruse, and a good one; for time was consumed by it; the terrified women and children were protected; and the cover of night soon more thoroughly sheltered all the fugitives from effective pursuit.

The abandoned Indian camp fell into our hands with robes, blankets, utensils for cooking and provisions of various kinds. The losses in killed and wounded were not so great as one would have supposed. They


James Rueben, Indian Scout.

did not exceed on both sides a hundred people, and were as afterward proved about equally divided. Over a hundred prisoners were subsequently gathered in and sent to Fort Vancouver as a result of this battle. It was by this remarkable contest at the Clear-Water that the Northwest was for a time cleared of hostile Indians; but it inaugurated the long chase before mentioned. Another year of desperate war with the Bannocks and Piutes was necessary to procure and establish a permanent peace.

O. O. HOWARD,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

JULIUS CAESAR

UNDERSTOOD OCCASION;

Pompey and Hannibal

DID NOT!

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SALUTES THEE

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HISTORIC TREASURE

An Evening With Mr. Frederick L. Billon's Rare Collection.

SIGNATURE OF LOUIS XVI. AND A MAP OF ST. LOUIS 120 YEARS OLD.

A Chat With the Only Survivor of St. Louis' First Fire and First Military Company and First Masonic Lodge—A Voter for Seventy Years—A Twenty-Mile Pleasure Walk at the Age of 87.

A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter spent an evening last week with Mr. Frederic L. Billon at his home on Park avenue and South Thirteenth street and was accorded the privilege of inspecting some of the old gentleman's historical treasures. The room in which Mr. Billon wrote the two large volumes of his "Annals of St. Louis" is pretty well filled up with old manuscripts, pamphlets, books, maps, plats and other old documents relating to St. Louis, and he has data enough in that one room to fill twenty volumes of reminiscences of interesting events in the history of the city. He is, perhaps, the only St. Louisan living who can show a diary kept by himself in this city as far back as 1818, and he is certainly the only one who has kept a record of events in St. Louis from that time up to the present, covering a period of over seventy-two years. The first volume of his "Annals of St. Louis," which was published in 1886, is the most complete as well as the most readable history of St. Louis, under French and Spanish rule, ever published, and as much may be said of the second volume, which brings the history of the city down through the territorial period of the State to the year 1820, when the first Missouri State Constitution was adopted prior to the admission of the territory into the Union. Whether Mr. Billon continues the work or not will depend in a great measure probably on the future state of his health and also on the completion of a volume of reminiscenses of the city of Philadelphia, which he is now engaged on. He remembers distinctly, he says, events that occurred in the Quaker City as far back as 1805, when he was but 4 years old. In the early days of the country it was customary for the military and civic companies of every city and town in the Union to have a grand parade on Inauguration Day, and Mr. Billon still retains a vivid recollection of the big parade which took place in Philadelphia on the day that Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated the second time. Washington and John Adams had served as President when Philadelphia was the capital of the country, but Jefferson was inaugurated both in 1801 and 1805 in the new capital of Washington City. Mr. Billon made many excursions from Philadelphia when a boy and became thoroughly acquainted with the country for thirty or forty miles around. He was a strong, active lad then, and when the British captured Washington City in 1814 and ascended to the head of Chesapeake Bay, young Billon was one of those detailed by the city authorities of Philadelphia to work on the fortifications erected southwest of the city.

SIGNATURE OF LOUIS XVI.

Mr. Billon became eloquent in telling about war times three-quarters of a century ago, and this led him to speak of the French revolution and Louis XVI. Taking down a framed parchment from the wall he pointed to the name "Louis" at the bottom, and said: "That is the signature of Louis XVI., and it is one of the very few signatures of that King to be found in this country. I know of only one other, and that is in Washington City signed to the treaty of alliance between France and the independent colonies during the American revolution. I once took this document to Washington City and compared the signature with that of Louis XVI. signed to the treaty of Paris, and the two were exactly alike. This is, as you will see, a passport issued to Charles L. Billon, my father, in the year 1790 to visit England. My father, although raised on Lake Geneva in Switzerland, where he learned his trade, watchmaking, was a native of Paris, and returned to the city as soon as he had served out his apprenticeship. He had become an ardent Republican while living in the Republic of Switzerland and when the Americans gained their independence he determined to come to this country, but after reaching Paris he soon established a very good business for himself and remained there several years. He witnessed the storming of the Bastile July 14, 1789, and had some narrow escapes himself during the revolution, but he finally got away and came to America in 1793."

FIRST TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Billon told of his first trip to St. Louis with his father in 1818. "It took us just sixty days to reach here," he said. "Pittsburg was then considered the jumping off place of civilization. There were no stages from Pittsburg west or canals and no through boats down the Ohio River. Navigation was with flatboats or keelboats, and they never ran on time or carried passengers very far. We had to change boats several times before we reached Shawneetown, and at every change we had to wait several days for the arrival of the boat we were to take. We took one boat at Pittsburg, another at Wheeling, another at Cincinnati and another at the Ohio falls. The stage trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg required nearly six days. We made eighty miles the first day to Lancaster, then fifty miles the next day to Carlisle, and then fifty every day after that until the sixth day, when we had but some thirty odd miles to go from Westmoreland to Pittsburg."

Mr. Billon still has his diary description of this trip and wouldn't take a fortune for it. They came from Shawneetown, Ill., to St. Louis by stage, crossing the Mississippi River from Kaskaskia to Ste. Genevieve and arriving in the little town of St. Louis on the 28th of October, 1818. "We found a little river town strung along the side of the hill below what is now Second street, then called Church street because there was a church on that street, and with a few houses as far back as what is now Third street, then called Barn street from the number of barns on it. What is now called Main street had the same name in 1818, and it was then in reality the main street of the town, extending as far north as Cherry street, and as far south as what is now called Almond (Valentine) street. The houses were all one-story buildings, and there were but four houses to a block, every resident having at least a quarter of an entire block for his yard. Many of the blocks had but two residences and some none at all."

MAP OF ST. LOUIS 120 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Billon has a map or plat of St. Louis made in 1770, and he says that the town in 1818 looked pretty much as it did nearly half a century before, having grown very little in that time. The map is several feet long and nearly as wide, and is very well-preserved for its age, 120 years. In 1819 the old gentleman was a member of the St. Louis Guards, the first uniformed military company ever organized in St. Louis or west of the Mississippi River, and he was also a member of a fire company formed the same year, the first ever organized west of Cincinnati, and he still has the original roster of that company. He was a member of the Phœnix Fire Co., organized in 1826, and of the Central company in 1832, the last named company continuing in existence until the Volunteer Fire Department gave way in 1858 to the present fire department. Mr. Billon recollects vividly the fire which destroyed John Mullanphy's brewery, on Oak and Main streets, between Cherry street and Washington avenue in the early days when the only fire apparatus in the city consisted of some leather fire buckets and a little squirt-gun of a hand engine that wouldn't do as effective work in putting out a fire as a little shoulder Babcock of the present day. Mr. Billon was a fireman before he came to St. Louis, having been a member of the company to which Ben Franklin belonged in Philadelphia.

VOTED HERE IN 1822.

Mr. Billon cast his first vote in 1822, nearly seventy years ago. He has voted at every presidential election ever held in St. Louis, and is the only person now living who voted at the presidential election here in 1824. He is also the oldest Mason in length of membership in the city, and has been a member of the same lodge, Missouri, No. 1, for more than sixty-seven years, and it may be interesting to the pastor of Centenary Church to learn that Mr. Billon still regularly attends the meetings of his lodge and chapter. He was Grand Secretary of the Masonic order for this State for many years. He is a man of most remarkable vitality and endurance and a few years ago would never think of taking the elevator when going up to the top floor of a building, not even if it were the tallest building in the city. He was not afraid of elevators but he loved the exercise of climbing up stairs.

A TWENTY-MILE PLEASURE WALK.

Three years ago he had occasion to go to Clayton, the county seat of St. Louis county, which is about ten miles from his home, but instead of taking the train, as 999 men in every thousand would have done, Mr. Billon walked the entire distance there and back, and without stopping to rest either going or coming. "I never used to think anything of a little walk like that," said he in speaking of the trip, "until that same winter, three years ago, when I exposed myself too much and caught what the doctors now call rheumatism, but it is the same thing exactly that we used to always call neuralgia. It affected my legs so much that I had to give up taking long walks. I can walk two or three miles at a time now, but if I take a long walk it tires me."

The old gentleman takes care of his room himself, does his own cooking, saws wood carries in coal, shovels snow and does his own chores generally. His children would gladly do all this for him or have it done, but the old gentleman thinks there's nothing like independence and like being able to take care of one's self, and besides he believes in exercise, and for one who does as much brain work as Frederic L. Billon physical exercise is an absolute necessity. He is busy with his literary work from early morning until late at night, often as late as midnight, and it is little wonder that the old gentleman sleeps only four or five hours of the twenty-four and that he complains occasionally of neuralgia or rheumatism, as he calls it.

HIS MOTHER NEARLY 99.

He will be 90 years old the 23d of next April and bids fair to attain the age of his mother, who lacked only sixteen months of being 100 years old at her death, a few years ago. Mr. Billon's father died at the age of 56 years in 1822, leaving eight of his nine children to the care of his wife and Frederic, the oldest of the children and the only one of age. Mr. Billon has lived in his present residence over seventeen years, having moved there in 1873 from Chouteau avenue at the corner of Tenth street. "I lived on Chouteau avenue," said he, "from the beginning of the war until 1873. Tom Walsh built my house right after he finished Derrick January's on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Washington avenue and it was about that time also, or a little before that, he built the Annunciation Church for Father Ryan, now Archbishop Ryan. Chouteau avenue was then the most aristocratic residence street in the city, property selling readily at $150 a front foot. I paid Tom Walsh $22,000 in gold for my house and was glad to get $12,000 in greenbacks for it in 1873. Before the war I lived ten years on the southeast corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, and our first residence after our arrival in St. Louis in 1818 was in the old Labadie mansion, as it was called, a large one-story stone house on the northeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets, which my father bought from Mr. Labadie."

Away back in the twenties, Mr. Billon was President of the Municipal Assembly or Board of Alderman as the city fathers were then called, and in the fifties, he served two terms as City Comptroller. He was the first auditor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and for many years was its secretary and treasurer.

OLD "MISSOURI GAZETTE."

One of Mr. Billon's most treasured relics is a volume of the *Missouri Gazette*, consisting of all the numbers of the paper that were issued during the first year of his residence in St. Louis. His father subscribed for the paper as soon as he came to St. Louis and these are the identical copies of the paper that he received from the carrier, Mr. Billon having had them bound some years later. Among the advertisements in the first number, dated about the 1st of November, 1818, was one announcing that Charles L. Billon had opened a watch and jewelry store on Main street and kept a fine assortment of Swiss watches and other desirable articles in his line. Another advertisement called attention to the many good things that could be obtained at the store of P. M. Dillon, who was the father of the present editor-in-chief of the POST-DISPATCH, and still another was the advertisement of the father of Mr. Oscar Collett.

"This," said Mr. Billon, turning the leaves of a well-preserved pamphlet published in 2020, "is an official copy of the first State Constitution of Missouri, as drafted by the Constitutional Convention of 1820, and as only a few of them were printed and as the State's copies were destroyed when the State Capitol at Jefferson City was burned, I believe this to be the only original copy now extant. That was given to me by the man who printed it and who was one of the members of the convention, and I have kept it ever since."

This illustrates Mr. Billon's remarkable habit all through life of preserving everything worth preserving, and explains how he was able to accumulate such a vast amount of historical matter relating to St. Louis. His knowledge of French, which was his mother tongue, and Spanish, which he acquired after coming to St. Louis, enabled him to read for himself everything that had been preserved in the old Spanish and French archives of the town and Territory and his learning and social standing opened the doors of every family in St. Louis to him and gave him access to private letters and records never shown to any other historian.

Nearly sixty years ago Mr. Billon took a trip to the Rocky Mountains for his health. He went as far as Santa Fe, which was then a city of Mexico, and in those days such a trip was quite an undertaking, there being no steamboats so far west and no railroads in the United States.

BOSTON'S "1900."

The Coming-Out Ball of Henry Cabot Lodge's Eldest Daughter.

From the Boston Globe.

The ball given for Miss Constance Lodge by her grandmother, Mrs. John Ellerton Lodge, New Year's eve, at her spacious Beacon street house, was one long to be remembered by all privileged to be present of Boston's most exclusive set. It is seldom that three generations are seen standing together to receive their guests as they were represented that night by Mme. Lodge, with Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge on one side and her debutante daughter on the other. Mrs. Lodge, the hostess, was gowned in prune velvet and black lace, with superb diamonds. She looked exceedingly well. Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge wore dark blue satin, lightened with gold trimmings. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. Her appearance was regal and her manner perfection. The debutante in whose honor the ball was given was a most inviting figure in a daintily fashioned gown of white silk and tulle, with white ostrich-feather trimming. Her only color, save that in her fresh, round cheeks, was the pink of the roses in her corsage. Her figure is tall, slender and very graceful and her bearing most self-possessed. Mrs. George Abbot James, the sister of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, was also of the receiving party. A large table stood near the group loaded down with the fragrant weight of the numerous bouquets sent Miss Lodge by friends in Washington and New York as well as in Boston. The decorations were all in pink, white and green. In the reception room, which is paneled, the flowers and vines were in garland form and followed the outline of the panels. The great doors and mirrors were hung with long sprays of roses, making a very charming effect. From the crush during the earlier part of the evening before the older people left the floor to the younger ones it looked as if most of the 1,900 invitations had been accepted, but the spaciousness of the halls and parlors prevented any discomfort. The supper was superb, the choicest of viands and of wines making up the menu. After midnight when the greater portion of the older set had departed, the dancing began and kept merrily up until after 3 o'clock.

A Beneficial Snowfall.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—A blanket of snow nearly a foot deep on the level and five times that in the depressions covers Central Kansas, and the wheatfields are made to thrive as they have not for years. The excellent condition of the plant, the large acreage and the freezing weather, which has destroyed the Hessian fly, has caused much rejoicing among the farmers. The lack of rough feed has, however, caused considerable suffering and loss among stock, and the heavy snowfall of the past twenty-four hours is far from encouraging to the farmers who were not well prepared. North and south roads are badly blocked, and branch railway lines have had irregular service or none at all for a week.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS.
Temporary Office, Room 11, Laclede Bldg. (S. E. Cor. 4th and Olive Sts.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
LENDS MONEY ON COLLATERAL SECURITY AND REAL ESTATE.
Transacts a General Trust Company Business.
Permanent Office, After January 1, 1891, No. 303 N. 4th St.
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INVESTMENT BROKER
124 North Third Street.
Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission. Will be pleased to serve you.

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DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS.
Suitable for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

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Sucessors to
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Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.
Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large line of first-class securities always on hand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

A. N. EATON. J. R. CRANDALL. J. S. MCCLELLAN.
EATON, McCLELLAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Grain and Flour Specialties.
4 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. TAYLOR & CO.,
Grain, Hay, Seeds, Wool, Hides, Furs, Etc. Track Stuff a Specialty.
Consignments of all kinds solicited.
114 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

L. HAKE & SON,
Commission and Provision Merchants.
819 N. 3d st. & 816 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE COMMISSION CO.
OSCAR HEIL, Manager.
Fruits and Vegetables.
Consignments solicited.
17 1027 N. Third st., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
MICHENFELDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wool, Hides and Country Produce.
Consignments and correspondence solicited.
x6 3 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
WM. BRAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
1 226 Market st.

Board of Pharmacy Meeting.

The Board of Pharmacy for the State of Missouri, consisting of P. H. Franklin, Wm. T. Ford and F. W. Sennewald, held its regular quarterly meeting last Monday, Jan. 5, at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy building. Fifty applicants for registration presented themselves, of which the following passed their examination successfully and to which the certificate of pharmacy was issued by the Secretary of the board, Mr. Sennewald: C. A. Brockmiller, Chas. G. Penny, R. C. Reilly, J. O. Rowles, H. S. Ruppaner, Chas. Rehfeld, Jr., Ch. A. Mengel, Geo. C. Paulus, Ernst V. Koscielski, Harry F. Hoch, Harry J. Hughes, St. Louis; H. D. Meyer, Jr., Carl Bitter, St. Charles; E. A. Medler, Florissant; G. W. Grover, Bonne Terre; C. H. Phillips, Pilot Grove; R. S. Servant, Jackson, and Wm. F. Ittner, Highland, Ill.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.
VIA
RED EXPRESS OF
J. S. E. LINE AND SANTA FE ROUTE.
Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

Humane Society Work.

The Humane Society report an active week of work in the defense of dumb animals and in the punishment of parties found guilty of violating the laws of the State. The following cases were investigated during the week: Beating, 2; driving when lame, 26; driving when diseased, 2; depriving of food and shelter, 1; general cruelty, 30; cases reported at office, 12; remedied without prosecution, 9; warned, 84; prosecuted, 3; convicted, 3; animals taken from work, 13; animals killed, being unfit for further use, 5. Peter Higgins was fined $20 for working a lame horse, and Aaron S. Kemp paid costs for the same offense. Wm. Vollman paid costs for beating and abusing his horse.

CHEAPER than anthracite—Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

A New County Needed.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—The farmers in the vicinity of New Memphis are heartily in favor of the formation of a new county, with Mascoutah for the county seat, which was suggested in the POST-DISPATCH some time ago. At present the people of New Memphis and vicinity have to go overland twenty-five miles to the county seat of Clinton County, while their neighbors over in Washington County have to go almost as great a distance. St. Clair County is growing rapidly in wealth and population, and, it is claimed, could well afford to give two townships to the new county. Those townships, with sections from Clinton and Washington counties, would make a large and rich county. Whether the scheme is ever carried out or not remains to be seen, but the change would certainly be a great benefit to the people living in this section.

EIGHT hours and forty minutes only, St. Louis to Chicago via Vandalia and Illinois Central line. Fare, $5.75. Office, Broadway and Olive, Adams Express Building.

A Six-Inch Snowfall.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—A six-inch snow fell here yesterday, and while the young people are delighted with the prospects of good sleighing, the farmers are also well pleased for the better reason that it will be of great benefit to the growing wheat crop. The prospects now are very favorable for a good wheat crop in this section this year.

ANNA PARNELL's at the leader's side;
If she had a Strauss photo she'd turn the tide.

MERCANTILE MELANGE.

THE REGULAR BUDGET OF NEWS FROM THE COMMERCIAL BOARDS OF TRADE.

Another Fruitless Effort to Bull Wheat—Corn Not Coming to Market and Holds Strong—Oats More Up in Price—The Flour Trade Dull.

There has been plenty of bull news flooding the wheat market, but with the leaders in speculation in the grain pits bearish and no outside speculation, the market has failed to respond to this news and that Jan. boom appears to be as far off as ever. The remark in last Sunday's POST-DISPATCH that, with no outside speculation and sentiment on the long side badly shattered it would be hard to bull the market, has so far proven true. Though there was so much bull news, it was, after all, only the usual news of that description usually heard at this season of the year. The foreign markets exhibit their usual first of the year firmness. The movement to market in this country is small, as it generally is during the winter months. The cash article in the primary markets is strong and commanding prices that are relatively much better than the future options, but this only because the spot article is taken care of until May, and the light current offerings enable the holders of the stock to name their own price to such buyers as need supplies. The local market is a fair sample of these conditions, and everybody in the trade knows that these same conditions have existed every year for several seasons past from this time on into spring, or perhaps until the new crop moves. So that there is nothing really significant in the strength to cash wheat. On the other hand, supplies abroad are generally larger than a year ago and especially in the United Kindom, which will soon be the only country of any importing consequence open to the United States, if France and Spain increase their import duty, as they threaten to do. The fear of a crop scare on the Continent has been allayed by heavy snow storms that fell last week. Our visible supply is less than last year, but it fails to decrease as was expected, "Bradstreet's" last report on stocks east of the Rockies showing nearly 650,000 bu increase for the week, and "Bradstreet's" visible is more near the correct thing than the emasculated statement gotten out every Monday. The large stocks of flour in this country, which are increasing monthly owing to dullness in the flour trade, and now exceed those of a year ago, are a heavy weight upon the bulls' necks, also. But the factor that is steadily looming up and becoming a greater and greater influence, is that 1891 crop. According to the Government report the condition of the winter wheat plant in December was 98.4, the highest percentage in two years past. As the acreage planted to wheat last fall was the largest ever sown, the present condition points to one of the largest crops of winter wheat ever known. The crop has yet to pass through the changes of winter and probably will not come out in the spring in the same high condition it is now, but this report should wet-blanket the bulls for some time to come. The range in the future market during the past week was less than 2c, May selling Monday at 98c and July at 88⅞, and on Thursday at 96⅛c and 87¼c, respectively. The close of yesterday was ¾c lower for May at 96⅝c and 1c for July at 87¾c, as compared with the preceding Saturday.

* * *

While the speculative market has been dragging along, without much material change and swinging within such a restricted range, cash wheat has held strong and advanced in value. So very light were the receipts—66,393 bu for the week, against 136,403 bu for corresponding week last year—that the daily current offerings did not near meet the demands of the trade. These demands were by no means extraordinary, but local millers had to have wheat to run on and there were daily orders here from outside mills—mainly in the South—that had to be filled, and the buyers were obliged to call upon the holders of the stock. As these holders had an "air-tight cinch" in having the wheat placed for May they named their own price and forced buyers to accept or go without. Before all the stock then in store was changed over from Dec. to May, the difference between these two options at one time ran as high as 9c. Since then it has been gradually declining, and now the difference between cash and May is 2½c for this side houses and 1½c for E. side elevator receipts. Before long, no doubt, cash wheat will sell at May price and perhaps command a premium long before May arrives. Spot No. 2 red advanced 2c, the highest prices paid being yesterday, when this side sold at 94⅝@94¾c and East side 95⅝c.

* * *

Either the government is mistaken in its estimate that this country raised a crop in 1890 of 1,490,000,000 bu, as in this its latest and final report the Agricultural Bureau places it, or else there is plenty of corn back in farmers' hands yet to be marketed. There has been no run to market of any consequence so far this season, and the receipts at accumulative centers continue surprisingly and to the shorts disgustingly small. So really insignificant have they been that all attempts to bear the markets have been dismal failures, the small declines occasionally established being rapidly recovered from and the market usually well maintained, with a strong undercurrent and a decided bullish tinge to it. Some of the most contradictory advices come from the corn belt that can well be imagined. From sections where some time ago they did not have corn enough for home consumption, and where their feeders were paying prices that could not be obtained in primary markets comes consignments to this market and statements that 65 per cent of the crop has not yet been marketed and that farmers are offering corn by the wagon loads at 35c. Yet bids sent from here full up to the ruling market price of the day fail to purchase, as a general thing, or if the bids do catch a seller only for a small "dab" of a dozen cars or so. At this time last year single purchases of 1,000 cars in one lot were common. This is what makes the corn deal such a puzzle to the trade, the light receipts keeping the bulls hopeful, and the belief that the corn is back in the country and must be moved some time buoying the bears up. If the farmers can hold out long enough—that is, if the idea is correct that they are holding back their corn—there may be a scare and a runaway market as the result of the continued insignificant receipts. Stocks in all the principal markets are down to abnormally low proportions in this country; sections that depend upon the West have very little on hand; Europe has next to none and is willing enough to pay our price for supplies; there is not much chance now for an open winter that would allow stock to get along with less than usual corn; last, but by no means least, the big speculative centers are heavily oversold. So the conditions do not favor the bear element and their only show is for the country to let go of the corn it is supposed to be hoarding. That Europe will take corn at present prices is shown by the loading of 95,000 bu last week into the barges, and should the river rise to a good navigable stage it is claimed that nearly all the corn here would be moved out. The order demand has not been more than so so, but between it and local buying enough to get away with current offerings. The price of the spot article has advanced under the pressure of the demand and the small offerings. Receipts for the week were 220,690 bu, against 293,200 bu the week before, and 1,475,515 bu for corresponding week last year. Yesterday saw the highest price for the week, No. 2 selling at 48⅞@49¼c, No. 3 at 48¼c and No. 2 white at 51½@52c. Only one option was traded in to any extent and that was May. It sold down to 49⅝c Wednesday, but rallied to 50⅜c again very soon.

* * *

The great shortage in last year's crop of oats is beginning once more to assert itself. When the Iowa banks during the recent stringency in money called down their loans made upon country holdings and forced the holders to ship their oats to market (all of which at the time was made public and exclusively as our esteemed contemporaries would say, by the POST-DISPATCH), the receipts here and elsewhere were so large as to overwhelm the demand and force a temporary depression in the market. Now these country-held oats have been about cleaned out, the movement to market has dropped off to small proportions and the buyers finding that supplies did not come anywhere near their requirements have been putting the price up in order to secure supplies. Not alone has the cash article been enhanced in price, but speculation has awakened on the bull side, and the shorts have become alarmed at the falling off in the receipts and the small supplies in sight. The result has been an advance in both the cash and future market. Receipts for the past week were 124,140 bu, against 154,000 bu the week before and 184,640 last year. Sales in special bin were at 44½c for No. 3, 45c for No. 2, 45½c for No. 3 white and 46½c for No. 2 white. The May option ranged between 45c and 46½c, closing yesterday at 46½c, which was ⅝c above the preceding Saturday's close.

* * *

On yesterday's "curb," after the Government report was made public, wheat and corn both declined. May wheat did take a spurt to 97c, but at once [illegible] back to 96½c, and July sold off to 87½c. May corn sold down to 50⅜c. The latest previous estimates on the crops were 401,000,000 bu for wheat, 1,557,000,000 bu for corn, and 525,000,000 bu for oats. Though the Government figures on corn were 67,000,000 bu lower than the above estimate, yet as the bulls had been claiming all along that the final report would bring the crop below 1,400,000,000 bu and perhaps 100,000,000 bu lower even than that, the report placing it at about 1,490,000,000 bu, was considered bearish.

* * *

A special barley circular issued by the John Wahl Commission Co. says:

"Higher prices for barley have been predicted in a more or less degree for the past fortnight. During the week just closing these prognostications have materialized, as an elevation in value of 5c per bu has taken place. As was the case at other prominent receiving centers, receipts were light and offerings of lots to arrive usually scant. The perplexing question foremost in the minds of parties interested in barley is as to the amount of this cereal remaining in farmers' and dealers' possession. It is a well-known fact: favorable ruling prices during the present season have encouraged farmers to market barley with a good deal of freedom and it appears to be the universal opinion of prominent dealers throughout the Northwest that fully three-quarters of the crop has found its way into consuming channels. Brewers and malsters are very well stocked, and will certainly lay in further supplies sparingly should the advance continue."

* * *

The receipts of flour for the week were 16,700 bbls, against 8,930 bbls last week; shipments, 54,206 bbls. The output of the local mills for the week was 35,560 bbls, against 22,200 bbls last week. While there was no great buoyancy to the trade it shows a decided improvement, particularly in the demand from the South and Southeast, and the East was also sending in more inquiries. The views of buyers, however, were not very liberal on their offers, but the scarcity of millfeed and the sharp advance obtained on it gave the millers an opportunity to meet the views of buyers who were disposed to take hold moderately at their figures. The export trade shows no improvement, in fact there was almost absolutely nothing doing. Ocean rates were firm and to some ports a shade higher, causing a still wider gap between the views of the buyer and seller. There was, however, quite a number of inquiries and offers received through the week. This is taken as a good indication that the flour is wanted abroad and a good trade will be forthcoming as soon as prices are adjusted to meet the views of both buyer and seller.

Chat From 'Change.

An exchange says: Chicago appears to be doing some fine work in connection with the reports of its stock of wheat. For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, the receipts at Chicago were 237,000 bu, while its shipments were 168,000 bu, showing 69,000 bu increase. Private telegrams made the increase 98,000 bu. The Chicago official statement for the visible supply made the increase 251,000 bu, or more than received. Where did it come from?

* * *

The most interesting spectacle seen at a recent convivial meeting of the members of a certain aristocratic West End club was that of a certain grain trader, who made his pile during last summer's bulge in grain, trying to light a cigar at an electric light.

* * *

The newly elected officers of the Merchants' Exchange will be installed Monday afternoon, the old board of directors retiring and the new board taking its place. An elegant spread will be served, to which all the ex-presidents of the Exchange will be invited

* * *

Geo. H. Plant feels the more satisfied over his election to the position of First Vice-President of the Exchange for the reason that the Plant Milling Co. has completed its fiftieth anniversary, and his election rounds out the half century in a highly honored and pleasant manner.

* * *

F. Dempsey Woodlock left last night for New Orleans, accompanied by Tom Barrett of Chicago, to witness the fight between Jack Dempsey and Fitzsimmons, the Australian, for the middleweight championship. Before Mr. Woodlock left he handed the POST-DISPATCH the following on the situation in wheat:

We've had cables that were strong
And buying—that was wrong—
And the selling of the bears it never did diminish.
Yet with all the bullish news,
The market didn't enthuse
And the bulls were never in it from the start to the finish.

Some time ago it was stated in the POST-DISPATCH that a large line of hard winter wheat had been bought in Kansas City for shipment to France. This wheat has been accumulating here for some time, most of it going into the Carondelet elevator. The wheat was sold for January shipment, and the first lot, about 275,000 bu, has been ordered loaded into the barges. The low stage of water is against loading the barges to more than two-fifths of their capacity, but the wheat will be moved out as rapidly as the weather and the stage of water admits.

* * *

Mr. W. G. Barnes of Chicago is in the city, having come here for the purpose of establishing a "clearing house" for the settling of grain contracts in this market. His idea is to have an organization similar to the one on the Chicago Board of Trade, where it has proved a complete success. Mr. Barnes is well posted in this matter and all the grain traders he saw here gave him every encouragement, expressing a unanimous opinion that something of the kind was necessary in St. Louis.

* * *

A grain dealer of Salt Lake City, Utah, was on the floor yesterday attempting to dispose of 150 cars white Colorado wheat. He would have made the sale had he been able to obtain a freight rate from Salt Lake City to St. Louis, but found he could not get a direct rate between the two points. He left last evening for Omaha, where he will, if possible, make arrangements to obtain rates that will enable him to lay the wheat down in this market. It was stated that he offered to sell the wheat here about 10c below the ruling price of No. 2 red.

* * *

O. T. Hurlburt of Hiawatha, Kan., writes Leftwich, Hodgkins & Co., as follows: "Yesterday I received reply from twenty-two of my agents up the road in reply to my questions asking them what proportion of the corn had been sold by the farmers on this crop from Nov. 1, either to dealers or to feeders. One replied one-third, four of them said one-quarter and the balance said from one-tenth to one-fifth of the corn had been sold by farmers. This was about the idea I had. I know there has been no movement from farmers to amount to anything. I think it is safe to say that from one-fourth to one-third of the corn has been sold by farmers either to feeders or elevator men. This would leave from two-thirds to three-fourths of last year's crop still in farmers' hands. They are gripping it very tight and are not disposed to sell for less than 40c. What the outcome will be time alone must tell. I think receipts will be light for the next thirty days owing to the bad weather which we are liable to have, but I think in February and March, if the roads get so farmers can haul, there will be a good deal of corn marketed at whatever price can be paid. I think, probably, nearly one-half of last year's crop will be held over until after spring work and farmers see what the stand is. I should not be surprised to see some advance in cash corn, or corn for immediate shipment; but I feel bearish on corn for a long pull—say the 1st of April."

From the Street.

George Bray of Wm. Bray & Co., the Market street commision merchant, is confined to his home with a severe cold.

* * *

Some of the early Southern products are rather backward in coming forward here. New potatoes from Bermuda are in Chicago and selling at $10 per bbl., and so are string beans from Florida and sell at $3 per box (bu).

* * *

It is perhaps a little early to predict a peach crop for the coming season. Yet the conditions so far existing have been exceedingly favorable, the trees went into winter quarters in the best possible condition, and only a severe late frost in spring can now interfere with the crop, or spoil the chances for plenty of peaches next season.

* * *

The only thing worthy of note in the produce corner on 'Change during the past week has been the animated discussions among the egg operators, Julius Vogeler, who is talked to more on this subject than any man on the floor, and to which he listens with extraordinary patience, declares that his friend Broeder is a "chronic" kicker.

* * *

John Dwyer and John Ebling, two well-known Third street produce operators, with plenty of experience, have formed a copartnership to do business at the latter's store. It may be stated in this connection that these men cannot be imposed on by farmers; nor can the wily granger find them asleep at any time, or paying more than the stuff is worth, and commission merchants and down-town receivers who may be called on by the genial John or his good-natured looking partner, may as well understood from the start only bottom figures will be entertained and it will be useless to ask more.

* * *

Home-grown tomatoes, old stock, and carried through so far rather successfully, have been in the market the past few weeks, but have found very little sale. One countryman, who tried two mornings in succession to dispose of them without success, finally turned them over to Tom Lamb. The cold winds have been blowing through them now for several days at Tom's place and yet, in the language of the man on the Island, "No sail from day to day." Both old and new tomatoes, side by side, can now be found on Third street.

* * *

A stranger on last Thursday visited every commission house on Third street, and it was learned later at the down-town houses, trying to buy one quail. He was informed at almost every store in an unusually polite and business-like manner that none could be had, that the season expired on the 1st, but they had grouse, ducks, snipe and other toothsome, juicy articles in the game line, which were still in the market, all of which he declined to buy. He must have been fully convinced that St. Louis merchants do not handle contraband goods.

* * *

The orange market has been somewhat demoralized by the offerings of Valencia fruit, which has been sold so very low as to catch a variety of buyers. The consumer through low prices is led to invest, but finds the fruit so very sour he will not touch an orange for some time again, and the sale of the good as well as the inferior stock is thereby injured. Valencia fruit is cheaper in St. Louis, strange as it may appear, than it is either in New York, Boston or New Orleans, when it should be at least 50c box or barrel higher, to cover cost of placing it here.

* * *

A well known salesman for a leading Third street firm on one occasion last week referred to another in a similar capacity for a smaller firm as a "cold tramp." The individual so referred to learned of this slighting remark soon afterwards and his surprise and indignation knew no bounds, and he has declared in language strong that his villifier may be adorning a slab at the Morgue before he gets through with him. Certain it is that he is getting his war paint on, and it is hard to tell what will be the result of this remark thoughtlessly made at the time. There is blood on the moon.

* * *

Chas. P. Basye: "I cannot recall a season in years in which so much wheat has been held back by farmers. A good deal is coming now and from first hands, too, showing that these people are easier financially than they have been, and that they were not forced to turn it over to the store-keeper or speculator, as is unfortunately too often the case. The fine prices ruling now show a fine margin in favor of the parties whose wisdom led them to hold for better markets."

* * *

Congratulations as well as expressions of condolence come to Otto Voelker over his approaching marriage on the 21st and in about equal proportions. There seems to be a division of opinion among the boys as to which is the happiest—married life or single blessedness. Regardless of these views, however, the fact remains that neither the commission man or produce operator sees much of his family, as neither calling affords any leisure hours; on the other hand unbounded opportunities for excuses exist for remaining away from home if a man is so inclined.

* * *

The surprising statement is made that there is a book-keeper on Third street who has not made a mistake in eight years, the information coming from his employers to a well-known citizen. He cannot, however, be found in the ranks of the produce or commission trade, being in different business, and possibly not overwhelmed with work, but this is not shown, however. As the mention of the firm's name would deluge the premises with visitors and curiosity seekers, it is, in justice to the firm, omitted. but the street-talk man is willing to pay a dollar for the book-keeper's picture who makes no mistake in his work every month, and if he exists in the ranks of the trade it remains a secret.

* * *

J. Will Gunn of the Gunn Fruit Co.: "Yes, I know the boys in the trade pronounce it the dullest January to date they have experienced in years, and the low prices at which fruit can be bought is the best evidence of a stagnant market. Still there are other goods in our line besides oranges that can be successfully worked off, and there is no time but something can be sold to advantage. Candidly, we are tolerably busy and have a big list of orders every day to fill, and we look for the best spring business we ever had, as we are constantly striking new territory, a portion of which patronized other markets heretofore and which we expect to hold in the future."

* * *

The very latest and freshest news, not particularly encouraging from fruit and vegetable growers, comes in a special from Jamaica, the statement being made that $250,000 are to be invested at once in that country in the planting of tomatoes, onions, potatoes, melons, cucumbers and other vegetables. A variety of fruits will also be grown, including strawberries, grapes, oranges, bananas, etc., and all for the United States markets, which Jamaica products will reach long before even those of Florida. It is evident that we will soon have strawberries, tomatoes, cucumbers and similar products in our markets every month in the year in the near future, and that the berry season will not be much longer confined to the summer months. The Eastern and sea coast markets will, however, get most of these very early products, but the Western markets will also have some of them.

* * *

The hermit on the island is the last man on Third street that would be suspected of having an affair of the heart on his hands, yet such is the case; but how the privacy or seclusion surrounding the hermit has been so successfully invaded by a member of the fair sex remains a secret. No doubt the curiosity or sympathy that stirred the party to such audacious action was the result of having read the many notices of the man on the island that have appeared in this column, and the fact that a rich legacy from England would be accessible to the lonely occupant of the island may have influenced the new visitor to take a deeper interest in his immediate and future welfare. One of the young men in the German-American Bank, who has followed him so far through the street talk, has been a silent but interested witness to two of these interviews, and he declares that the hermit has a Saturday night girl, as it is only on such occasions that these wierd and mysterious intercourses can be witnessed. She is, he declares, received with courtly grace by this modern Crusoe, and what the outcome will be cannot now be determined, but the scribe may have to refer to the subject later as "The Man and Woman on the Island."

* * *

A potato dealer: "It is fearful. Here we put $500 into a car of potatoes and are holding for an advance, losing considerable, in addition to first cost, in the way of shrinkage, cost of storage, etc., and as soon as the least margin is visible here comes along some stranger with one, two or three cars. He goes along the street to every house in the trade. To keep the market from breaking and avoid loss thereby we are compelled to buy out this fellow. Thus he secures full market price and does business here without a cent of expense for the privilege of doing so. Yes, ye can go on 'Change, too, and in this way work the whole town, and the men who are running here at a heavy expense for the privilege of being this kind of business stand off and make no complaint. There seems to be room for some reform here. A little more protection should surround the men in the trade here."

* * *

The great want of additional cold storage room in this city is forcibly illustrated in the great quantity of stuff sent elsewhere where better facilities, together with very reasonable charges exist. Considerable of this produce comes back again to this city to be sold, this involving two freights and incidental charges. There is, for instance, at least one firm on Third street that sends thousands of barrels apples to Michigan to be put in cold storage every fall, and as a rule a good many of these apples are brought back in the spring and sold here. This firm shipped 5,000 bbls the past fall, and are now selling them by the car load, on track, in Michigan, because the prices ruling there are high, almost equal to those in St. Louis. Then there is the matter of eggs and other goods equally in need of cold storage. The right sort of a plant and structure here would cost over $100,000, and yet it seems it would be a very profitable investment.

* * *

The commission merchants of St. Louis should organize for one purpose, if for no other—that of protecting themselves against the frauds who come to the surface from time to time to prey on them. Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg and many other cities are organized for this especial purpose, being a ground on which all can easily meet. In the cities named no buyer can open an account with any firm while he refuses or is unable to settle with another. The organization needs only one official who has any labor to perform—the secretary, who has the book in which all delinquents are posted, a book always open to members. The man who has a poultry and game stand on the Sixth street side of Union Market, and who has succeeded in getting away with several hundred dollars' worth goods from the commission merchants of Third street, Main street and Market street of late, could not have made such a successful raid on the trade with an organization of this kind here. The Union Market party, whose creditors have been unable to find at his stand for weeks, should search the Pool Alley rooms, where he puts in most of his time and where most, if not all, the money is lodged. Gambling and whisky has led to this man's downfall—Pool Alley mainly.

* * *

The article in this column last week in relation to goats and their value, wherein Mr. Scalzo, as was shown, paid $5.50 express charges on a country-road goat weighing 150 lbs, has led to queer results. There has been more goat literature among the commission houses during the past week than they ever heard of; all sorts of questions coming from country goat owners. The young man down in Tennessee who had a variegated lot wanted to know if the party referred to was regularly in the market as a buyer, and what he would pay for a flock of 20, all ages, f. o. b. An Arkansas man wrote another house wanting to know the value of half-breeds—half Angora, nice white fleeces included. Mr. Scalzo is very reticent as to the amount of letters he has received, but Uncle Billy Hake's customers have let the goats come without asking any questions, and the handsomest animal of the kind yet seen on Third street, a quarter Angora and pure white, wearing wonderful winter clothes, feeling and resembling the fur on a coon, and fully as thick, was offered all day Wednesday and Thursday at $3, without any takers. The flood of letters already received show how closely this page is read by the country shippers as soon as they can secure the paper on Sunday.

* * *

G. P. Schopp, son of Jacob Schopp, has abandoned the commission business at Denver, Colo., and has returned to St. Louis to embark in the produce trade on Third street, and will soon occupy the premises used by his late uncle, Philip Schopp. He states that the same fatal boom which struck Wichita, Kansas City and other Western towns, settled down at Denver for some time, but finally departed, and that Denver is now wishing she had never seen it. Values are steadily declining, and many investors will be financially wrecked by spring, when it is feared the worst will be visible. Denver, he states, cannot live or expand on her mining interests, all the good mines being owned principally by parties in Boston, Liverpool and London, only about 10 per cent of the money remaining at home and that for labor. Mr. Schopp was also in the commission business in Kansas City, but found so money conducting business there—all of which go no show that St. Louis is not the worst city in the country, and really a place it is difficult to remain away from.

* * *

Messrs. McKenna Bros. furnish their weekly review of the wool and fur markets. The receipts of wool in St. Louis the past week were 16,040 lbs; since Jan. 1, 77,436 lbs; same time last year, 60,927 lbs. Shipments for the past week amounted to 488,621 lbs; since Jan. 1, 642,321 lbs; same time last year, 227,242 lbs. The wool market shows no material change during the week either here or elsewhere. There were few visiting buyers in the market, although a liberal attendance was generally looked for after the opening of the new year, especially when the financial difficulties had been straightened out. A liberal quantity of stock had been disposed of, however, last week and a short time previous, to which has been added some good-sized sales of quarter blood and low combing Missouri for a leading New England mill. The Western and Southern manufacturers have been conspicuously absent for some time past. A good healthy steady trade is looked for up to clip time, with little change in prices. The woolen mills are generally in good condition, but the average prices obtained for new heavy weights thus far are no higher than last year's. Another mild winter has been the experience of the West and Northwest, while the shortage of the grain crops also curtailed the consumptive demand. Most manufacturers, therefore, have little hopes of realizing the benefits of the 24 per cent increased duty on foreign woolens, especially as the money-squeeze this winter has caused a conservative feeling in most lines of trade. The iron industries, which are sometimes called the business barometer, show signs of overproduction. Stocks of wool on hand in the leading markets on Jan. 1 are of fair proportion, notwithstanding the heavy sales last fall, when enormous quantities of the cheaper scouring territories were disposed of. These show a marked decrease compared with a year ago, but it has been at the expense of the dearer fleece wools from Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc., as well as the bright wools of Kentucky, Missouri, etc., all of which are in comparatively heavy stock compared with a year ago. Holders, however, do not feel anxious about them, as they expect manufacturers to want them when the machinery gets well started on the heavy weights. Prices in England are remarkably well sustained. At the sheepskin sale this week, an advance even was obtained on cross-bred skins.

* * *

The local fur market during the past week has been very active. Receipts are showing a marked increase, though the amount received so far is considerably less than what had come in at this period a year ago. The demand has therefore continued active, but should the ensuing week indicate no shortage in the catch or the London sales opening on the 19th show that the late advance is uncalled for, a reaction may be looked for. The weather in Europe has been unusually cold this winter. The articles in best demand the past week have been skunk, beaver, otter and mink. Raccoon has sold fairly well, while opossum were in a little better demand at the low prices.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless stated otherwise. On orders higher.]

Fruit.

Apples—Quotably unchanged. Demand and supply about equal and market firm, though quiet. Fancy Ben Davis, etc., quotable at $4.50 down to $3.50 per bbl, for medium geniting. Inferior and small or damaged fruit less. Choice to fancy repacked fruit sells on orders at $5@5.50 per bbl.
Grapes—New York Catawba quotable at 25c per 5-lb and 45@50c per 9-lb basket.
Dried Fruit—Sun-dried apples strong and with an upward tendency; demand good. Evaporated apples quiet, but steady. The range: Sun-dried apples—Quarters at 8¾@9½c; peaches at 8½@9½c; peelings, cores or chopped at 2½@2¾c. Evaporated apples—Quarters at 10@11c, rings at 11@12c. The foregoing quotations cover average receipts, while fancy fruit commands better figures, and old, wormy, damp, wet or dark fruit less. Sales: Apples—Small lots quarters at 9c, 21 sks at 9¼c, 12 fancy at 9½c.
Cranberries—We quote New Jersey and Cape Cod at $4 per bu box and $12 per bbl.
California Fruit—We quote: Pears at $2.50@3.25 per case.
Malaga Grapes—Selling at $10@12 per bbl for fancy tinted stock.
Pine Apples—Havana are quotable at $2.75@3 per dozen.
Oranges—We quote repacked: Florida at $2.50@3 per box for golden russet, to $3@3.50 for extra fancy bright; Florida grape fruit at $3@3.50; Tangerine at $6@6.50; Valencia, 420-size case at $5@5.50.
Lemons—Palermo and Messina, in original packages quotable at $3 for choice, to $3.50@4 for fancy.
Bananas—Quotable at $1.50@2 per bunch for orders.
Cocoanuts—$4 per 100, or $37.50 per 1,000.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Market firm and demand good; tendency higher. Receipts small. Northern Burbank, Peerless, Rose or Hebron quotable at $1@1.05 per bu; fancy stock higher; mixed lots or damaged at 85c @$1 per bu; foregoing in bulk and delivered.
Onions—The first arrivals of any significance for nearly two weeks were received to-day. There is a good but not urgent demand. In bulk and delivered, prime to choice Northern red ranges at $1.35@1.40 and yellow at $1.30@1.35 per bu. Small and inferior at $1@1.25. From store in bbls sell at $3.75@4 per bbl.
Cabbage—Old Northern higher and in light receipt; fair, but not urgent, demand. Fair stock quotable at $23@35 per ton in bulk and delivered, though a car fancy shipping sold yesterday at $30; inferior or frozen less. In crates on orders choice solid heads at $3.25@3.50 per crate. Southern slow sale; quotable at $1.50@2 per crate for leafy, green, etc., to $2@2.50 for solid heads.
Tomatoes—New Southern quotable at $1@1.25 per peck box. California receipts neglected and nominal.
Sweet Potatoes—Home grown quotable on orders at $3.50 per bbl for red and yellow Nansemond and $2.50 for Red Bermuda. Southern consigned lots slow sale.
Rutabagas—In slow demand. Quotable at 27c per bu in bulk and delivered on a basis of last sale. On orders at $1.25 per bbl.
Celery—Consigned Northern selling slowly at 10@25c ℔ bunch, though fancy bunches were bringing more. Home-grown plenty; quotable on orders at 25@50c ℔ bunch for average size to 65c for fancy white plume.
Carrots—Northern quotable in first hands at $1 ℔ bbl. On orders at $1.50 per bbl. New Southern at 45@50c per dozen bunches.
Parsnips—Choice home-grown quotable on orders at $1.75@2 per bbl.
Turnips—Home-grown unwashed on orders at $1 per bbl. Consigned Southern lots not wanted.
Lettuce—Home-grown in shipping order quotable at 75@90c per bu box; new Southern in general bad order; sold at $1.50@2 for poor in sugar bbls to $3@3.50 for choice.
Beets—Old home-grown on orders at $2@2.25 per bbl; new Southern at 40@60c per dozen bunches.
Cucumbers—New Southern sold at 75@$1 per dozen for small to $1.50@2 for large.
Spinach—Home-grown in shipping order at $1 per bbl.
Horseradish—Home-grown at $5@5.50 per bbl, on orders.
Hubbard Squash—Home-grown on orders at $1.25@1.50 per doz.
Oyster Plant—On orders, home-grown at 25@35c per doz.
Soup Bunches—On orders, sell at 40c per dozen.
Sauer Kraut—Steady at $2 per half-bbl and $3.90 per bbl. On orders 25@50c higher.

Grass and Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc.

Flax Seed—Salable at an advance, buyers bidding $1.23.
Grass Seeds—Market nominal all through. Prime timothy was quotable at $1.30; clover at $4.35; German millet at 60c; white millet at 45c; red top at 40c; Hungarian at 45c.
Hempseed—Last sale pure at $1.10.
Buckwheat—Last sale was 45c.
Castor Beans—Steadily salable at $1.25 for prime and $1.10 for rejected in car lots.

Wool.

Receipts are light, but there have been some sales of bright wools from stock on hand, while the outward movement of Texas and territory, mostly sold some time ago, continues of liberal proportions.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright Medium.	Braid to coarse.	Low, sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	23 @24	19@21	16@17
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @20	14@18	11@12
Texas and Ind. Ty. 8 to 12 mo.	22 @23	18@21	15@16
Texas and Ind. Ty. 4 to 6 mo.	18 @20	14@17	11@12
Colo., Utah, New Mex, etc	20 @21	16@19	13@14
Mont., Wyoming, etc	21 @22	18@20	15@16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FINE. Light.	FINE. Heavy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	20 @21	16 @18
Kansas and Nebraska	17 @18	13 @15
Texas and Indian Territory 8 to 12 mo.	20 @21	15 @17
Texas and Indian Territory 4 to 6 mo.	17 @18	12 @13
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	18 @19	13 @15
Montana, Wyoming, etc	19 @20	15 @17

Tub—Choice, 33c; inferior, 28@31c. Black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔ tare, 10c; regular long sks 3½-℔ tare, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard, burry, etc., 12c for Southern to 15c for Missouri and similar.

Hides, Feathers, Etc.

Hides—There was a slight advance on green salted in sympathy with other markets; dry unchanged. Quotations are: Green salted—No. 1, 5¾c; No. 2, 4¾c; bull and stag, 4¼c; Southern ¼c and uncured 1c less. Dry flint—No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, and skins weighing less than 10 lbs, at 7½c; bulls and stags, 6½c; dry salted at 7¼c for No. 1 and 5¾c for No. 2; glue at 2c for green; 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round at 8c for average run to 9c for heavy butcher, and dry salt at 6½c; green salted at 4½@5c, latter for Missouri, etc.
Tallow—Easy. Prime and strictly prime in oil bbls, 4¼c; cake, 4⅜c; in irregular pkgs, ¼c less; No. 2 at 3¾c.
Deerskins—Quiet. Quotations: Prime flint native, 30c; Texas and mountain, 25@26c; green, damaged, meaty, salted, etc., half-price. Antelope, 15c.
Goatskins—Steady at from 10@30c.
Sheepskins—Quiet. Green—Large, full-wooled, $1; medium-sized or fairly wooled, 60@75c; lamb and short-wooled, 35@55c; dry, 10@15c less. Shearlings—Green, 20@40c; dry, 5@30c; Texas pelts, 9@9½c per ℔.
Feathers—Quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Prime live geese, 40@41c, top rate for small sks; prime gray, 35c; quilly, unripe, etc., 34c; renovated X, 34@36c; XX, 24@25c; XXX, 18@20c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken, dry-picked at 4c; duck at 20c for dark to 30c for white; turkey, body, 2c; wing (laid straight in light boxes), 5@12c; tail do, 10@15c; tare, 3@10 per cent.
Beeswax—Steady. Prime at 25c; burnt half price.

Furs.

Offerings are increasing materially, but the market still continues active and firm.
Quotations are in cents per piece, unless otherwise stated, and are meant to cover average receipts:

	No. 1 Large.	Med.	2.	3.	4.
Raccoon	60	45	35	20	10
Mink	60	45	35	20	10
Fox—gray	50	40	30	20	10
Fox—red	$1 00	75	50	25	10
Otter	6 50	$5 00	$3 50	$1 50	50
Beaver	6 00	4 50	3 00	1 50	50

Skunk—Black, prime	.80c	Wild Cat	10@35c
Short stripe, prime	.55c	Wolf—Prairie	10@75c
Narrow stripe, prime	30c	Coyote	10@60c
Broad stripe, prime	15c	House and Civet Cat	5@15c
Ind. Ty. (round)	25@35c	Badger	5@75c
Opossum (round)	3@5c	Bear	$1 00@8 00
Muskrat—Fall	5@10c		
Winter	10@15c	"Scabs" are worthless.	

10 to 15 per cent is deducted on "open" mink, fox, otter, skunk, opossum, muskrat, civet and housecat. Other articles are preferred "open," namely, raccoon, beaver, wild cat, wolf, badger and bear.

Poultry and Game.

Dressed Poultry—Receipts of fresh stock were light, but there were offerings of carried over as well as some cold storage poultry. There were also offerings of stock undrawn, and heads and legs on, and this met a slow demand. Demand for choice fresh was only moderate, with small fat hen turkeys and young chickens given the preference; fat ducks in light supply and firm. Sales range:

Per lb.		Per lb.	
Turkeys—		Chickens—	
Fat hens and young gobblers	10½@11c	Young fat	8@8½c
Old gobblers	10c	Old hens and thin	7@8c
Rough and thin	8@10c	Old roosters	5c
Ducks—		Geese—	
Choice fat	9@10c	Choice fat	7@7½c
Rough and thin	7@9c	Red and rough	5@7c

Poultry, with heads and feet on; entrails in, or when dry picked, are not wanted. While they are generally wanted in the East dressed in this manner, they do not find favor in this market, and sales run 2@3c per pound below stock with heads and legs off and entrails out.
Live Poultry—The offerings, while small, were fully ample for all requirements. The local dressers were in the market only in a small way. Should the receipts in the next few days prove sufficiently large the local dressers will take hold again and a steady market may be looked for. The range was:

Per lb.		Per lb.	
Turkeys, hens	8@8½c	Chickens	7@7½c
Turkeys, toms	7½@8c	Old roosters	3½@4c
Ducks	6½@7c	Geese	5@5½c

Game—There was a good demand for fresh killed rabbits at full quotations and of these the supply was inadequate. Liberal receipts are anticipated by Monday and Tuesday. Scarcely any other kind of game arriving, but demand is not urgent. Eastern demand for grouse very light. Sweet game salable.

Grouse, large black selected undrawn	$4 50
Grouse, large black selected drawn	4 00
Grouse, large Nebraska white undrawn	4 00
Grouse, large Nebraska white drawn	3 50
Grouse, small Texas undrawn	3 50

Per doz.		Per doz.	
Woodcock	$5 00	Pigeons	$1 00
Golden plover	1 00	Squabs	75
Snipe	1 00	Wild Turkey, ℔ ℔—	
Ducks—		Toms	8
Mallard, undrawn	3 00	Hens	7
Mallard, drawn	2 75	Venison, ℔ ℔—	
Red head	3 00	Carcases	6
Teal	1 75	Saddles	10
Mixed	1 50	Antelope, saddles	10
Rabbits—		Bear, ℔ ℔—	
Jack	1 50	Carcases	25
Common, fresh	1 00	Saddles	30
Squirrel	50	Opossum, each	5@15

Veals—Light arrivals, but fully ample for all requirements, as the demand was only light. Sales: Small fat milk-fed, 4½@5c; the latter for selections; medium, 3@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c ℔ ℔.
Dressed Hogs and Pigs—Quotable at 3@3½c for hogs and 4½@5c for small roasting pigs.
Veal Carcasses—Range from 5½@6c ℔ ℔.
Sheep—Lambs range at 4½@5½c ℔ ℔, while old bucks and ewes are slow at less.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—The general dullness that has been a feature for the week, was further augmented by the usual Saturday's dullness. There was little demand for anything unless it might be an occasional package to bridge over. Values, however, were no lower.

CREAMERY.	
Fancy separator and set milk	24 @25
Choice separator and set milk	23 @24
Choice to fancy gathered cream	22 @23
Faulty, streaked and off flavor	19 @21
DAIRY.	
Fancy, selected	21 @22
Good to choice	19 @21
Medium	15 @17
Poor, streaked and off flavor	8 @11
Fresh ladles	14 @18
Northern roll	13 @16
Near-by country roll	8 @12
Near-by store packed	5 @ 8
Poor and grease	3 @ 3½

Cheese—The week has been a very quiet one, with little change to note. Prices have remained steady, but the market has shown no great firmness. The volume of business was small, with no feature developed to cause any change.
We quote: Wiscon full cream twins, 10¼@10½c; singles, 10½c; Young America, 10½@10¾c; fancy 1-℔ skims (twins), 9@9½c; skims, 6@8c; Swiss, 12½@13½c; Limburg, 11½@12½c; brick, 12½@13½c ℔ ℔; Missouri, Kansas and low, off flavor and sharp, 3½@5½c ℔ ℔.
Eggs—A further improvement in price is noted under a better demand. Good run, shippers' count, sold mainly at 20c. Candled and guaranteed quotable higher and expected, icehouse or held stock lower.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Roots—Ginseng, $3@3.10; seneca, 27@28c; toppy, less; snake, 28c; blood, 2c; Mayapple, 2½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 4½c; pink, 13c; black, 5c; wahoo root bark, 10c, and bark of trees, 7c; blue flag, 5c; bittersweet bark, 6c.
Moss—We quote: Machine-picked—XXXX, 6¾@7¼c; XXX, 5¾@6c; XX, 4¾@5c. Rough—Black, 4¼@4¾c; gray and brown mixed, 3¾@4¼c; gray, 3@3½c.
Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 70c; heavy cast, 40c; plow, 40c; stoveplate, 35c; malleable and burnt, 25c. Brass—Heavy, 9c; light, 6c; copper, 9c; lead, 3½c; zinc, 2½@2¾c; pewter, 10c. Sale, ½ car scrap iron at quotations.
Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c@$1; paper, 25c; old rubber, $2.50; old rope, $1.25@2.25.
Bones—Quote: Buffalo—No. 1 bleached, $19@20; No. 2 bleached, $17@18; green junk, $8; dry junk, $12; green butcher, $9@10.
Honey—We quote: Comb at 12@14c; fancy white clover at 15@17c; inferior less; strained and extracted at 7@8c in cans, and 5@5½c in bbls.
Broom Corn—We quote: Common at 2@2¼c, fair at 2¼@2¾c, choice at 2¾@3¼c, fancy at 3¼@3¾c; damaged and crooked at less.
Hops—California, 36@38c; choice Washington, 39@41c; choice New York, 40@43c; imported, 65@67c.
Cooperstuff—Shaved hoops—slack work, flour bbls, country shaved, $4.50@5; cooper shaved in demand at $6.50@7.50; half bbls, $3@3.50; patent, $7.75@8.25. Light stuff—Pork bbls, oak, $8; hickory, $9. Lard tcs—Oak, $10; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, No. 1, $7@7.25; culls, $4.50; beer kegs, $16.20; sawed and listed pork bbls, $18@19; lard tcs, $23@24. Flour bbl headings, 4½c per set. Sale part car country hoops at $4.75.
Cooperage—Flour bbl, hickory hoops, 32½@33½c; patent hoops, 29c; half bbls, 24c; produce bbls, 25½c; meal bbls, 26½c; pork bbls, 95c; half bbls, 70c; lard tcs at $1.20 E. track, half tcs, 65c; kegs, 35@50c.
Sacks—Burlaps—2-bu, 5½c; 2½-bu, 6c; 3-bu 6¾c; 4-bu, 6¾c; 5-bu, 8c. Cotton—Seamless, 15@22c; flour, 96-lb, 7¼@8c; 200-lb, 14@23c. Wool, 23@29c per sack.
Empty Barrels—Black, 45c; lard oil, 69c; linseed oil, 60c; whisky, 75@80c; wood do at 40c per bbl; coal oil, 95c; lard tierces, 25c.
Country Brooms—Quotable at $1.25@1.50 per doz.
Salt—Firm. We quote domestic at 95c East side and $1 this side per bbl.
Hemp—Normal. Missouri undressed, 90c@$1.
Baling Stuffs—Quote: Iron cotton ties, $1.35@1.40; hemp twine in job lots, 13c. Bagging—1½-℔, 5¼c; 1¾-℔, 6c; 2-℔, 6¾c; 2¼-℔, 7½c.
White Beans—Sales of country range from $1.00 to $1.65, as to quality; black-eyed peas at $1.40@1.60. From store, Eastern medium sells at $2.05@2.10, and peas and navy at $2.10@2.20 ℔ bu.
Green Peas—We quote: Green at $1, Scotch at $1.05@1.10 per bu.
Pop Corn—We quote: Old white at 2@2½c, rice at 1½@2c; old mixed and new at 1@1½c per lb. Sale, several sks old mixed at 1½c.
Nuts—Hickory: Shellbark—Small at 90c@$1, and large at 40@50c per bu; pecans at 8@8¾c per lb for Western, to 8¾@9½c for Texas; walnuts, 30@40c per bu; peanuts—white at 2½@3c; red at 2@2¾c; hazelnuts, 2@2½c per lb.

The Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Government report is a disappointment to the bears in particular, and a pleasurable surprise to the bulls. It gives the yield at 399,000,000 measured bu of lighter weight than usual. This means a 385,000,000 bu crop, 60 lbs to the bu, which is all the most radical bulls have been claiming. It means that the bull party has nothing to fear on the score of larger reserves than had been figured on from previous estimates. It means that the exportable surplus on the Atlantic division has been used up and the only remaining surplus is on the Pacific coast. It takes away the curse of the two big pocket of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, which have been weighing down the trade like undigested balls of sour kraut in the stomach, neither going up nor down, nor assimilating with the system. These pockets of wheat will no longer have terrors for the bulls, and they cannot be employed as a club to beat down values.

* * *

The bulls have all along been oppressed with a haunting fear lest the cranky individual in charge of the agricultural statistical bureau might take it into his head to infer that the recent large movement of wheat meant larger country reserve than could have been adduced from previous unofficial estimates, but he seems to have hung by his former percentages. The only conclusion is that as a result of this heavy late movement reserves in farmers' hands have been reduced to a lower point by far than is usual at this season, circumstances which will develop later into a bull force of vast power.

* * *

The wheat bears have been enjoying a picnic of late. They have sold blindly and in increasing volume, utterly unmindful of the strong points in the situation, acting only on the theory that wheat is a sale on every rally, however small or from whatever cause.

This fatalistic tendency is likely to get them into trouble, for unless the signs of the times are amiss the public will take the Government report as a signal to take a whirl at wheat as it has started in to do in stocks and nearly everything, excepting grain. It has been a matter of the smallest conceivable consequence to the wheat bears that the foreign markets are strong with a decidedly advancing tendency at prices already as high as when wheat was 15c higher in Chicago than at this writing, or that cash wheat has advanced 7c a bu in Minneapolis and the Southwest, while remaining practically stationary here, or that retailers and jobbers who let their flour stocks run down nearly to a point of exhaustion during the last two months of the old year (months of financial stringency) are in the market on a large scale as buyers of flour at advancing rates, or that Western markets are down to a point enabling the export of wheat on the basis of an all-rail rate to the seaboard, or that the markets have been subjected to enormous and continuous pressure for two months, a pressure predicted on a magnified conception of all unfavorable conditions combined and then discounted, and blind to the common-sense view that the accidents are all in favor of an upturn in the price of a commodity that now rests on the solid bed rock of supply and demand valuation.

* * *

The talk about the market being pretty well evened up is disproved by a canvass of a score or so of commission houses, which discloses the fact that they are long about 25,000,000 bu on open accounts. The canvass only includes a small percentage of the total number of active commission houses on the Chicago Board of Trade and it would be a conservative estimate to place total open interest at 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bu. By no possibility could 15,000,000 bu of wheat be delivered here on May contracts, and all over that quantity may therefore be styled a speculative short interest, which would be covered should the market turn decisively.

* * *

The corn crop turns out to be 75,000,000 bu less by official computation than previously estimated, and the bulls must again admit that Prof. Dodge has treated them as well as they had expected.

The receipts of corn at central markets are still light, though word comes from the country that farmers are offering their corn more freely at current quotations than they have been heretofore. They appear to be as anxious to store near home as to sell, however, and country shippers are becoming more urgent in their demands upon city commission merchants for advances to carry the property. Owing to the stringency of money these advances can only be made in a limited way. Whether the upshot of this will be an increased forward movement of grain or a withdrawal of interior sellers remains to be seen. The country, though still very bullish, seems disposed to moderate its view somewhat and to temper its desires to suit the situation.

Farmers are less inclined to hold off for the ultimate ¼c and more willing to take a good price for their property, even though it should be less than they had been dreaming of. The hog movement has again taken a spurt, not only here, but throughout the whole West.

The Price Current makes the packing for the week at Western points 425,000, against 380,000 the corresponding week last year. Packing to date, 4,525,000, against 3,960,000 last season for the corresponding period, an increase of 545,000.

It is estimated that the packing for the season up to March 1 will show an increase of nearly 1,000,000 hogs over last season's large total. In round numbers the local receipts of hogs since Nov. 1 equal 2,000,000, against 1,700,000 for the corresponding period last year. A fairly good distributive and export business in product is reported, but stocks continue to pile up nevertheless.

Fairbank reports the world's stock of lard at approximately 400,000 tierces, or more than ever before at this season.

It is reported here to-night that a New York syndicate has taken a load of 15,000,000 bu of wheat and that it is about to become a bull company.

The money situation is easing up, and the local banks are in a mood to lend more freely at moderate rates. It transpires that during the recent period of stringency and violent scarcity Chicago banks helped out some of their big customers by kiting millions of dollars' worth of paper for them throughout the West, using their country banking correspondents for the purpose. This was a neat trick in financiering. It kept the local banks safe, and did not discommode the millionaire borrowers.

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—There was not much news in wheat early and it would have made little difference if there had been. The expected crop reports overshadowed all else. The figures are likely to be mixed, to be misinterpreted, and violent action of the markets may follow. This caused the waiting during the day. Up to noon May wheat had not gone outside a 1c range, and that generally above the close yesterday. There were serious reports of drouth from southern Illinois, which were offset by fresh snow falls in parts of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. Wheat was quiet and firm right up to the close when the support was poor; sold down to 96⅝c, closing 96⅝c.

There was an extremely quiet trade in corn all day. The range up to 1 o'clock was ⅝c for May. The receipts were 164 cars. The early buying was encouraged some by better cables. Corn closed at the bottom for the day with May at 53⅜c, or ¼c off the same as yesterday. The popular estimate on the crop figures is 1,500,000,000 bu; 1,450,000,000 will be bullish and 1,600,000,000 will break it.

There was nothing unusual in oats. The market acted closely with wheat and corn all day. Receipts were 116 cars, and for Monday 135 cars.

The hog receipts for the week were even larger than the estimates, and reached 245,000 hogs. The provision market felt the effect of the conditions at the yards and also the effect of pressure from the manufacturers of product. Armour & Co. sold through various brokers and Cudahy sold freely. Many local bulls in pork gave up bidding prices up and sold out long stuff. The support was feeble and came from outsiders and shorts. The market closed heavy and with lower prices all around.

The opening, range and closing prices were:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
Jan	90⅝	90 @ 90⅝	90
May	97⅜	96⅞ @ 97½	96⅝
July	93⅛	93 @ 94	93
CORN.			
Jan	49⅜	49⅜@49¾	49½
Feb	50½	50¼@50⅝	50¼
May	53½	53⅜@53⅞	53⅜
OATS.			
Jan	42⅞	42⅞@43⅛	43
May	46⅜	46¼@46¾	46⅜
June	45⅞	45⅝@45⅞	45⅞
PORK.			
Jan	10.60	10.50 @10.60	10.55
Feb	10.62½		10.62½
May	11.32½	11.10 @11.40	11.12½
LARD.			
Feb	6.00	5.95 @ 6.00	5.95
March	6.17½	6.12½@6.17½	6.12½
May	6.40	6.35 @ 6.40	6.35
RIBS.			
Jan	5.20	5.12½@5.20	5.12½
Feb	5.17½		5.17½
May	5.67½	5.57½@5.67½	5.60

MILITARY MATTERS.

The First Regiment Infantry to Give a Ball—Notes.

The First Regiment Infantry will give a complimentary hop and regimental dress parade on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 14. The occasion promises to be one of unusual brilliancy, and a very large and select attendance is anticipated, there having been 1,500 tickets issued to the friends of the regiment. The arrangements for the hop are being attended to by a committee consisting of Capt. Robert E. Lee of Company F, Lieut. Jesse Cunningham of Company A, and Lieut. John Dower of Company H. The affairs of the First Regiment are in a very satisfactory condition just now, and the different companies are being recruited rapidly.

MILITIA NOTES.

On Monday evening a reception was tendered the members of Company B by Lieut. and Mrs. Wm. E. Harkness at their beautiful home in West Cabanne place. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening; songs and comic speeches were also introduced. The reception was quite a success in every way, everybody thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Lieut. Charles Oldham, who was recently married in Terre Haute and is now on his honeymoon tour of the East, has sent in his resignation.

Col. Geo. Gilmore and Lieut. W. A. Hamiss returned yesterday from an extensive hunting tour of Southern Illinois. They have been gone three weeks and have had a most enjoyable time, though very unsuccessful hunt.

Adjt. Bull will turn in his report of the Missouri militia next week to Secretary Proctor. The report will make very poor showing of the militia in point of numbers, there being but three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery in the entire State. What the militia lacks, however, in point of numbers it makes up for in the excellence of its drill and appearance. An army officer speaking about the local regiment the other day, said: "St. Louis has the best drilled and finest looking regiment of militia of any city in the country, with the exception of New York and Boston."

Companies C and A have, by a special order from Jefferson City, been consolidated into one company, known as Company A. An election of officers for the new company will be held on next Tuesday evening.

The Carondelet Light Guards, Company H, will hold an election next Thursday evening to fill the vacancy left by Capt. Stith's appointment to the regimental staff. H. A. Chapin, the present first lieutenant, will undoubtedly be elected captain, and J. P. Dower, the second lieutenent, will be elected to Chapin's place.

The promoters of the Militia Athletic Club are hard at work on it, and expect to completely finish its organization in the course of a few weeks.

Lieut. Benton C. Elder expects to leave for the City of Mexico on Jan. 27. His will be a place hard to fill, as a better officer the St. Louis militia has never had.

An officers' meeting was held on Thursday evening, but with the exception of the usual routine of business, signing of bills, etc., etc., nothing of any importance was done.

The semi-annual regimental hop will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 16. The invitations were issued Friday morning, and those who received them can promise themselves a most enjoyable time on that occasion.

On Thursday the air at the Armory was thick with rumors to the effect that the local regiment was about to be ordered to the seat of the Indian war in South Dakota. A dispatch from Kansas City telegram being received from Kansas City that day stating that three companies of the Third Regiment (Kansas City Militia) had been ordered out that morning. Adjt. Haddox was asked concerning these rumors and stated: "The rumors are groundless, and what is more, they are absurd. Why, even if the entire army has been put in the field, and then if that cannot put down the uprising the President would call on the militia of the adjoining States to assist." Unless the boys volunteer, therefore, there is very little chance of their being sent to fight Indians.

THE Governor's message is praise for the State;
In another he'll tell you Strauss' photos are great.

HIS VIEW OF US.

Rudyard Kiplings Tells the Story of H[is] American Visit.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE METROPOLI[S] OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

What Struck the Foreign Traveler as Od[d] and Unusual—No American Langua[ge] —An Encounter—What He Thought [of] the Social Life He Saw.

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…Infantry to Give a Ball
…Notes.

HIS VIEW OF US.

Rudyard Kiplings Tells the Story of His American Visit.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

What Struck the Foreign Traveler as Odd and Unusual—No American Language—An Encounter—What He Thought of the Social Life He Saw.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Serene, indifferent to fate,
Thou sittest at the Western gate;
Thou seest the white seas fold their tents,
Oh, warder of two continents.
Thou drawest all things, small and great,
To thee, beside the Western Gate.

This is what Bret Harte has written of the great city of San Francisco, and for the past fortnight I have been wondering what made him do it. There is neither serenity nor indifference to be found in these parts; and evil would it be for the continents whose wardship were intrusted to so reckless a guardian. Behold me pitched neck-and-crop from twenty days of the high seas into the whirl of California, deprived of any guidance and left to draw my own conclusions. Protect me from the wrath of an outraged community if these letters be ever read by American eyes. San Francisco is a mad city—inhabited for the most part by perfectly insane people, whose women are of a remarkable beauty. When the City of Pekin steamed through the Golden Gate I saw with great joy that the block house which guarded the mouth of the "finest harbor in the world, sir," could be silenced by two gunboats from Hong Kong with safety, comfort and dispatch. Also, there was not a single vessel of war in the harbor.

Think of it! Here I found three hundred thousand white men and women gathered in one spot, walking upon real pavements in front of plate glass windowed shops and talking something that at first hearing was not very different from English. It was only when I had tangled myself up in a hopeless maze of small wooden houses, dust, street refuse and children who played with empty kerosene tins, that I discovered the difference of speech.

"You want to go to the Palace Hotel?" said an affable youth on a dray. "What in —— are you doing here, then? This is about the lowest ward in the city. Go six blocks north to corner of Geary and Market, then walk around till you strike corner of Gutter and Sixteenth and that brings you there."

I do not vouch for the literal accuracy of these directions, quoting but from a disordered memory.

"Amen," I said. "But who am I that I should strike the corners of such as you name? Peradventure they be gentlemen of repute, and might hit back. Bring it down to dots, my son."

I thought he would have smitten me, but he didn't. He explained that no one ever used the word street, and that everyone was supposed to know how the streets ran, for sometimes the names were up on the lamps and sometimes they weren't. Fortified with these directions I proceeded till I found a mighty street, full of sumptuous buildings four and five stories high, but paved with rude cobblestones, after the fashion of the year 1.

THE CABLE CAR.

Here a tramcar, without any visible means of support, slid stealthily behind me and nearly struck me in the back. That was the famous cable car of San Francisco. A hundred yards further there was a slight commotion in the street, a gathering together of three or four, something that glittered as it moved very swiftly. A ponderous Irish gentleman, with priest's cords in his hat and a small nickel-plated badge on his fat bosom, emerged from the knot supporting a Chinaman, who had been stabbed in the eye and was bleeding like a pig. The bystanders went their ways, and the Chinaman, assisted by the policeman, his own. Of course, this was none of my business, but I rather wanted to know what had happened to the gentleman who had dealt the stab. It said a great deal for the excellence of the municipal arrangement of the town that a surging crowd did not at once block the street to see what was going forward. I was the sixth man and the last who assisted at the performance, and my curiosity was six times the greatest. Indeed, I felt ashamed of showing it.

In a vast marble paved hall under the glare of an electric light sat forty or fifty men, and for their use and amusement were provided spittoons of infinite capacity and generous gape. Most of the men wore frock coats and top hats—the things that we in India put on at a wedding breakfast if we possess them—but they all spat. They spat on principle. The spittoons were on the staircases, in each bedroom—yes, and in chambers even more sacred than these. They chased one into retirement, but they blossomed in chiefest splendor round the bar, and they were all used, every reeking one of them.

ABOUT THE CITY.

No man rose to tell me what were the lions of the place. No one volunteered any sort of conveyance. I was absolutely alone in this big city of white folk. By instinct I sought refreshment and came upon a bar-room full of bad Salon pictures, in which men with hats on the backs of their heads were wolfing food from a counter. It was the institution of the "free lunch" I had struck. You paid for a drink and got as much as you wanted to eat. For something less than a rupee a day a man can feed himself sumptuously in San Francisco, even though he be a bankrupt. Remember this if ever you are stranded in these parts.

Later I began a vast but unsystematic exploration of the streets. I asked for no names. It was enough that the pavements were full of white men and women, the streets clanging with traffic and that the restful roar of a great city rang in my ears. The cable cars glided to all points of the compass at once. I took them one by one till I could go no further. San Francisco has been pitched down on the sand bunkers of the Bikaneer desert. About one-fourth of it is ground reclaimed from the sea—any old-timers will tell you all about that. The remainder is just ragged, unthrifty sand hills, to-day pegged down by houses.

From an English point of view there has not been the least attempt at grading those hills, and indeed you might as well try to grade the hillocks of Sind. The cable cars have for all practical purposes made San Francisco a dead level. Let me look out of the windows till the shops give place to thousands and thousands of little houses made of wood (to imitate stone), each house just big enough for a man and his family. Let me watch the people in the cars and try to find out in what manner they differ from us, their ancestors.

It grieves me now that I cursed them (in the matter of book piracy), because I perceived that my curse is working and that their speech is becoming a horror already. They delude themselves into the belief that they talk English—the English—and I have already been pitied for speaking with "an English accent." The man who pitied me spoke, so far as I was concerned, the language of thieves. And they do. Where we put the accent forward they throw it back and vice versa; where we give the long "a" they use the short, and words so simple as to be past mistaking they pronounce somewhere up in the dome of their heads. How do these things happen!

NO AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the Yankee schoolmarm, the cider and the salt codfish of the Eastern States are responsible for what he calls a nasal accent. A Hindu is a Hindu and a brother to the man who knows his vernacular. And a Frenchman is French because he speaks his own language. But the American has no language. He is dialect, slang, provincialism, accent, and so forth. Now that I have heard their voices all the beauty of Bret Harte is being ruined for me, because I find myself catching through the roll of his rhythmical prose the cadence of his peculiar fatherland. Get an American lady to read to you "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar" and see how much is, under her tongue, left of the beauty of the original.

But I am sorry for Bret Harte. It happened this way: A reporter asked me what I thought of the city and I made answer suavely that it was hallowed ground to me, because of Bret Harte. That was true. "Well," said the reporter, "Bret Harte claims California, but California don't claim Bret Harte. He's been so long in England that he's quite English. Have you seen our cracker factories or the new office of the *Examiner*?" He could not understand that to the outside world the city was worth a great deal less than the man. I never intended to curse the people with a provincialism so vast as this.

THE CLIFF HOUSE.

But let us return to our sheep—which means the sea lions of the Cliff house. They are the great show of San Francisco. You take a train which pulls up the middle of the street (it killed two people the day before yesterday, being unbraked and driven absolutely regardless of consequences), and you pull up somewhere at the back of the city on the Pacific beach. Originally the cliffs and their approaches must have been pretty, but they have been so carefully defiled with advertisements that they are now one big blistered abomination. A hundred yards from the shore stood a big rock covered with the carcasses of the sleek sea beasts who roared and rolled and whallopped in the spouting surges. No bold man had painted the creatures sky blue or advertised newspapers on their backs, wherefore they did not match the landscape, which was chiefly hoarding. Some day, perhaps, whatever sort of government may obtain in this country will make a restoration of the place and keep it clean and neat. At present the sovereign people, of whom I have heard so much already, are vending cherries and painting the virtues of "Little Bile Beans" all over it.

THE OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

This was depressing, because, in spite of all that goes to the contrary, fine feathers ought to make fine birds. There was wealth—unlimited wealth—in the streets, but not an accent that would not have been dear at 50 cents. Wherefore, revolving in my mind that these folk were barbarians, I was presently enlightened and made aware that they also were the heirs of all the ages and civilized after all. There appeared before me an affable stranger of prepossessing appearance, with a blue and an innocent eye. Addressing me by name, he claimed to have met me in New York at the Windsor, and to this claim I gave a qualified assent. I did not remember the fact, but since he was so certain of it, why then—I waited developments. "And what did you think of Indiana when you came through?" was the next question. It revealed the mystery of previous acquaintance and one or two other things. With reprehensible carelessness my friend of the light blue eye had looked up the name of his victim in the hotel register and read "India" for Indiana.

The provincialism with which I had cursed his people extended to himself. He could not imagine an Englishman coming through the States from West to East instead of by the regularly ordained route. My fear was that in his delight in finding me so responsive he would make remarks about New York and the Windsor which I could not understand. And, indeed, he adventured in this direction once or twice, asking me what I thought of such and such streets, which from his tone I gathered to be anything but respectable. It is trying to talk unknown New York in almost unknown San Francisco. But my friend was merciful. He protested that I was one after his own heart, and pressed upon me rare and curious drinks at more than one bar. These drinks I accepted with gratitude, as also the cigars with which his pockets were stored. He would show me the life of the city. Having no desire to watch a weary old play again I evaded the offer and received in lieu of the devil's instruction much coarse flattery. Curiously constituted is the soul of man. Knowing how and where this man lied, waiting idly for the finale, I was distinctly conscious as he bubbled compliments in my ear of soft thrills of gratified pride stealing from hat rim to boot heels. I was wise, quoth he—anybody could see that with half an eye; sagacious, versed in the ways of the world, an acquaintance to be desired; one who had tasted the cup of life with discretion.

THE BUNCO STEERER.

All this pleased me, and in a measure numbed the suspicion that was thoroughly aroused. Eventually the blue-eyed one discovered, nay, insisted, that I had a taste for cards (this was clumsily worked in, but it was my fault, for in that I met him half way and allowed him no chance of good acting). Hereupon I laid my head upon one side and simulated unholy wisdom, quoting odds and ends of poker talk, all ludicrously misapplied. My friend kept his countenance admirably, and well he might, for five minutes later we arrived, always by the purest of chances, at a place where we could play cards and also frivol with Louisiana State Lottery tickets. Would I play? "Nay," said I, "for to me cards have neither meaning nor continuity, but let us assume that I am going to play. How would you and your friends get to work? Would you play a straight game, or make me drunk, or—well, the fact is I'm a newspaper man, and I'd be much obliged if you'd let me know something about bunco steering." My blue eyed friend erected himself into an obelisk of profanity. He cursed me by his gods—the right and the left bower; he even cursed the very good cigars he had given me. But, the storm over, he quieted down and explained. I apologized for causing him to waste an evening and we spent a very pleasant time together.

Inaccuracy, provincialism and a too hasty rushing to conclusions were the rocks that he had split on, but he got his revenge when he said: "How would I play with you? From all the poppycock (Anglice bosh) you talked about poker I'd ha' played a straight game and skinned you. I wouldn't have taken the trouble to make you drunk. You never knew anything of the game, but how I was mistaken in going to work on you makes me sick." He glared at me as though I had done him an injury. To-day I know how it is that year after year, week after week, the bunco steerer, who is the confidence trick and the card-sharper man of other climes, secures his prey. He salivas them over with flattery as the snake salivas the rabbit. The incident depressed me because it showed I had left the innocent East far behind and was come to a country where a man must look out for himself. The very hotel bristled with notices about keeping my door locked and depositing my valuables in a safe. The white man in a lump is bad. Weeping softly for O-Toyo (little I knew then that my heart was to be torn afresh from my bosom), I fell asleep in the clanging hotel.

Next morning I had entered upon the deferred inheritance. There are no princes in America—at least with crowns on their heads—but a generous minded member of some royal family received my letter of introduction. Ere the day closed I was a member of the two clubs and booked for many engagements to dinner and party. Now, this prince, upon whose financial operations be continual increase, had no reason, nor had the others, his friends, to put himself out for the sake of one Briton more or less; but he rested not till he had accomplished all in my behalf that a mother could think of for her debutante daughter.

THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.

Do you know the Bohemian Club of San Francisco? They say its fame extends over the world. It was created somewhat on the lines of the Savage, by men who wrote or drew things, and has blossomed into most unrepublican luxury. The ruler of the place is an owl—an owl standing upon a skull and crossbones, showing forth grimly the wisdom of the man of letters and the end of his hopes for immortality. The owl stands on the staircase, a statue four feet high; is carved in the woodwork, flutters on the frescoed ceiling, is stamped on the note paper and hangs on the walls. He is an ancient and honorable bird. Under his wing 'twas my privilege to meet with white men whose lives were not chained down to routine of toil, who wrote magazine articles instead of reading them hurriedly in the pauses of office work, who painted pictures instead of contenting themselves with cheap etchings picked up at another man's sale of effects. Mine were all the rights of social intercourse, craft by craft, that India, stony-hearted stepmother of collectors, had swindled us out of. Treading soft carpets and breathing the incense of superior cigars I wandered from room to room studying the paintings in which the members of the club had caricatured themselves, their associates and their aims. There was a slick French audacity about the workmanship of these men of toil unbending that went straight to the heart of the beholder. And yet it was not altogether French. A dry grimness of treatment, almost Dutch, marked the difference. The men painted as they spoke—with certainty. The club indulges in revelries which it calls "jinks"—high and low—at intervals, and each of these gatherings is faithfully portrayed in oils by hands that know their business. In this club were no amateurs spoiling canvas because they fancied they could handle oils without knowledge of shadows or anatomy; no gentlemen of leisure ruining the temper of publishers and an already ruined market with attempts to write "because everybody writes something these days."

PLEASANT HOURS.

My hosts were working, or had worked, for their daily bread with pen or paint, and their talk for the most part was of the shop, shoppy—that is to say, delightful. They extended a large hand of welcome and were as brethren, and I did homage to the owl and listened to their talk. An Indian club about Christmas time will yield, if properly worked, an abundant harvest of queer tales; but at a gathering of Americans from the uttermost ends of their own continent the tales are larger thicker, more spinous and even more azure than any Indian variety. Tales of the war I heard told by an ex-officer of the South over his evening drink to a colonel of the Northern army, my introducer, who had served as a trooper in the Northern Horse, throwing in emendations from time to time. "Tales of the Law," which in this country is an amazingly elastic affair, followed from the lips of a judge. Forgive me for recording one tale that struck me as new. It may interest the up-country Bar in India.

Once upon a time there was Samuelson, a young lawyer, who feared not God, neither regarded the Bench. (Name, age and town of the man were given at great length.) To him no case had ever come as a client, partly because he lived in a district where lynch law prevailed and partly because the most desperate prisoner shrank from intrusting himself to the mercies of a phenomenal stammerer. But in time there happened an aggravated murder—so bad, indeed, that by common consent the citizens decided, as a prelude to lynching, to give the real law a chance. They could, in fact, gambol round that murder. They met—the court in its shirt sleeves—and against the raw square of the Court-house window a temptingly suggestive branch of a tree fretted the sky. No one appeared for the prisoner, and, partly in jest, the court advised young Samuelson to take up the case. "The prisoner is undefended, Sam," said the court. "The square thing to do would be for you to take him aside and do the best you can for him." Court, jury and witness then adjourned to the veranda, while Samuelson led his client aside to the Court-house cells. An hour passed ere the lawyer returned alone. Mutely the audience questioned. "May it p-p-please the C-Court," said Samuelson, "my client's case is a b-b-b-bad one—a d-d-damn bad one. You told me to do the best I c-could for him, Judge, so I've jest given him y-your b-b-bay gelding an' told him to light out for healthier c-c-climes, my p-p-professional opinion being he'd be hanged quicker'n h-h-hades if he dallied here. B-by this time my client's 'bout fifteen miles out yonder somewhares. That was the b-b-best I could do for him, may it p-p-please the court." The young man, escaping punishment in lieu of the prisoner, made his fortune ere five years.

TALES OF OLD DAYS.

Other voices followed with equally wondrous tales of riata throwing in Mexico or Arizona, of gambling at army posts in Texas, of newspaper wars waged in Godless Chicago (I could not help being interested, but they were not pretty tricks), of deaths sudden and violent in Montana and Dakota, of the loves of half-breed maidens in the South and fantastic huntings for gold in mysterious Alaska. Above all they told the story of the building of old San Francisco, when the "finest collection of humanity on God's earth, sir, started this town and the water came up to the foot of Market street." Very terrible were some of the tales, grimly humorous the others, and the men in broadcloth and fine linen who told them had played their parts in them.

"And now and again when things got too bad they would toll the city bell and the Vigilance Committee turned out and hanged the suspicious characters. A man didn't begin to be suspected in those days until he had committed at least one unprovoked murder," said a calm-eyed, portly old gentleman. I looked at the pictures around me, the noiseless, neat, uniformed waiter behind me, the oak-ribbed ceiling above, the velvety carpet beneath. It was hard to realize that even twenty years ago you could see a man hanged with great pomp. Later on I found reason to change my opinion. The tales gave me a headache and set me thinking. How in the world was it possible to take in even one-thousandth of this huge, roaring, many-sided continent? In the tobacco-scented silence of the sumptuous library lay Prof. Bryce's book on "The American Republic." "It is an omen," said I. "He has done all things in all seriousness, and he may be purchased for half a guinea. Those who desire information of the most undoubted must refer to his pages. For me is the daily round of vagabondage, the recording of the incidents of the hour and intercourse with the traveling companion of the day. I will not 'do' this country at all."

INDIA FORGOTTEN.

And I forgot all about India for ten days while I went out to dinner and watched the social customs of the people, which are entirely different from our customs, and was introduced to men of many millions. These persons are harmless in their earlier stages—that is to say, a man worth three or four millions may be a good talker, clever, amusing and of the world; a man with twice that amount is to be avoided, and a twenty million man is—just twenty millions. Take an instance. I was speaking to a newspaper man about seeing the proprietor of his journal, as in my innocence I supposed newspaper men occasionally did. My friend snorted indignantly: "Se him! Great Scott, no! If he happens to appear in the office I have to associate with him; but, thank Heaven, outside of that I move in circles where he cannot come." And yet the first thing I have been taught to believe is that money was everything in America.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Fast Time to the South,

VIA

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO SHORT LINE.

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 11, the *St. Louis & Cairo Short Line*, in connection with the *Illinois Central R. R.*, will introduce additional and greatly improved service to the South.

Two Trains Daily, St. Louis to New Orleans.

The "St. Louis and New Orleans Limited" and Florida Line, with new and elegant vestibuled sleepers to New Orleans, leaving St. Louis at 8:35 p. m., and the New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Texas Express at 8:30 a. m., daily, both trains reaching New Orleans in less than twenty-four hours—over twelve hours ahead of all other lines.

This double, daily, rapid service will certainly attract a liberal patronage via this route to all points South, including Florida and Texas.

A FOLDING TENT.

Easily Transported and Very Comfortable to Live In.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Our illustration Fig. 1. shows this novel tent in actual use. After unfolding the framework, the arches supporting the whole rest on the ground and are kept apart by braces;

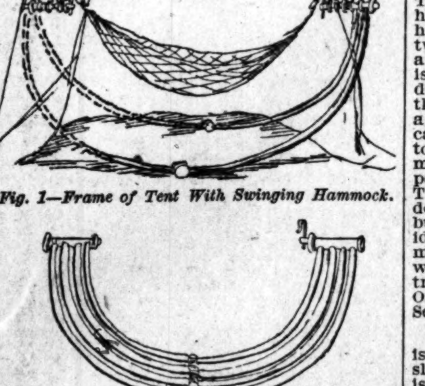


Fig. 1—Frame of Tent With Swinging Hammock.

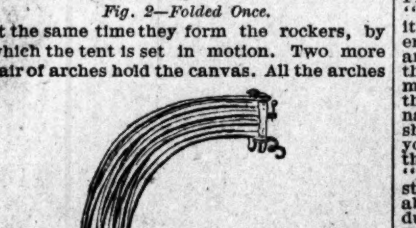


Fig. 2—Folded Once.

at the same time they form the rockers, by which the tent is set in motion. Two more pair of arches hold the canvas. All the arches

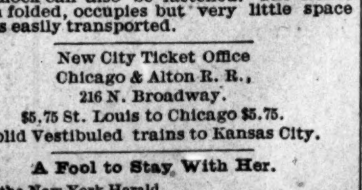


Fig. 3—Folded Twice.

turn on two pivots, to which the ends of the hammock can also be fastened. The frame when folded, occupies but very little space and is easily transported.

New City Ticket Office
Chicago & Alton R. R.,
216 N. Broadway.
$5.75 St. Louis to Chicago $5.75.
Solid Vestibuled trains to Kansas City.

A Fool to Stay With Her.

From the New York Herald.

Van Duder (indignantly)—I am not quite a fool, Miss Amy!

Amy—No—not quite.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL.

MR. BALLOU'S ATTEMPT TO WRITE IT IN "THE UPPER TEN."

"Maroussia," From the French of P. J. Stahl—"Under Orders," by Kirk Monroe—"The American Faust"—Castleman's New Book—News and Gossip.

A suspicion lurks in the brain of Mr. W. H. Ballou that he is a man of destiny—his destiny being to write the long-expected American novel. If "The Upper Ten" is a foreshadowing of that new school of fiction, the author will forgive his readers if they catch their breaths and hesitate before accepting it as typically American. It could not have been produced anywhere but on American soil, but it is not so certain that it is characteristic. In other words, it may be only an American freak. It is "a novel of the snobocracy," of plutocracy mad with pride and reeking with vulgarity. Young Van Dyne, the plutocrat's son, wants to marry a ballet dancer. His father wants him to marry a foreign Princess. The old man abducts the ballet dancer, puts her in a hermetically sealed cylinder and drops her into the ocean off the coast of Labrador. The young man discovers what has been done, forms an alliance offensive and defensive with modern science and rescues the young woman. In a submarine torpedo boat traveling 200 miles an hour he goes to the bottom of the sea and finds his loved one enthroned as queen of the mer-people. His father is now reconciled because his daughter-in-law is a queen. The chief interest in the book is in the sage reflections of Dom, young Van Dyne's valet, and Celeste, old Mrs. Van Dyne's maid. Those two play the part of a chorus. Plutocratic society is neatly dissected by these terrible critics. No social evil escapes their notice. And everything is said so temperately and so naturally that we forget for the time that it is after all only invective. Mr. Ballou appreciates the fact that this is a wonderful age. Indeed, he seems to know it too well. "The Upper Ten" is a sort of popular cyclopedia of the wonderful and big things of modern life. Telephones, electricity, transportation, phonographs, political economy, the Louisiana Lottery, the race question, prohibition, love, immigration, and a thousand other topics, are discussed fluently if not finally. Mr. Ballou is fearfully modern. He will have no trouble in obtaining credence for his pretensions to originality. Nobody will believe that he has drawn upon the works of others. But perhaps they will not believe that he has originated a new type of fiction.

NO HALF-HEARTED OPINIONS.

Mr. Ballou has no half-hearted opinions. Thus he is irreconcilably opposed to love-making before marriage. Celeste says, "If I could reach the ears of mothers I would shout to them, 'trust no man, particularly the physician, alone with your daughters.' The time for the present methods of love making is after the ceremony of marriage has taken place. Love making is an open menace to the stability of society, its morals and its ideals. It is responsible for the fall of all the girls, without exception, who have fallen—aye, and all the vices of men. Love making and passion making go hand in hand. If you will allow it let the young people make love by telephone." Think of this from the lips of a French maid, addressed to her mistress. But love is not the only subject on which the French maid has views. Her opinions are perhaps not always just, but they are emphatic, yet expressed temperately. And Dom is equally fruitful of opinions. Dom being of mixed race—Spanish, Indian, negro and Esquimaux, with a little American—his opinions are naturally a little mixed. Nevertheless they are entertaining and instructive too. He and Celeste are delightfully interesting.

Mr. Ballou has in "The Upper Ten" collected a large quantity of the raw material needed for organizing a novel. If he will take a few of his types and not be such a spendthrift of opinion, he may yet produce the "American novel." ["The Upper Ten, a Novel of the Snobocracy." By W. H. Ballou. United States Book Co., New York].

* * *

Ukraine is an unknown country, the home of conquered though liberty-loving Cossacks. The country is now a part of the omnivorous Russian Empire never visited by tourists, and whose people, though interesting, are too remote to attract the curious observation of travelers. "Maroussia, a Maid of Ukraine," a legend drawn, etc., is the story of a Jeanne de Arc of that region. The child is sent out at 12 years of age to be the companion and trusted aid of one of the chiefs of the Ukraines, who hold the Muscovites at bay for many months. Maroussia is equal to the great responsibility put upon her. She never falters in her duty, nor thinks of rest. She is finally slain while carrying news to her people of the coming of the enemy, but succeeds in delivering her message even in death. There is a simple pathos in the tale of a child wise and brave beyond her years. Her people simple, brave and liberty-loving are finally subdued and incorporated within the empire, but their legends are many and rich, chief of them is this of the child heroine who plays the part of a Jeanne de Arc. The author seems to be well informed touching the customs of this isolated district. The picture presented is emphatic and life-like, such as could be painted only by one in sympathy with his subject and thoroughly acquainted with it. ["Maroussia," from the French of P. J. Stahl. By Cornelia W. Cyr. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

* * *

"Under Orders," by Kirk Monroe, seems to be an autobiography. It is the story of a young New York reporter and his strange and rather exciting adventures. Myles Manning is the stroke of X 'Varsity crew, an athlete and a gentleman. Owing to his father's failure the young man abandons college and starts out in life as a reporter on the New York *Phonograph*. The first thing he learns is that reporters are pretty much like other young men—either gentlemen or gentlemanly—which greatly surprises him. His first experience is in fighting his way through a mob of strikers to a horse car which the company that day determines to "send through." The boy is quick and willing and honest, and naturally gets along, but he is fond of cards and fond of liquor, two twin tastes which get him into trouble. For a time his future is dark and hopeless, but he is too honest to fail and he comes out of his difficulty with the reputation of a hero, although his heroism is not without alloy. It is a capital story, and the uninitiated reader can get about all the information he is likely to want of reporters' life. The title is a reminder of the admonition which the good reporter is supposed always to keep in mind. There is no attempt to idealize in "Under Orders." It is the plainest kind of a narrative, but it shows that life does not need to be idealized to be interesting and exciting. The mournful fact is that few people know life when they see it. Among the few are the trained reporters in a great city. ["Under Orders." By Kirk Monroe. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

* * *

One is at a loss to find an excuse for the existence of "The American Faust." It is slangy, commonplace, cheap and inane. It is meant to be thrilling and induces a yawn. Franklin Elliott, the son of a Wall street "magnate," loses his fortune or the most of it in unfortunate speculation. While at Nuremburg he visits Doctor Faustus' lodgings and there conceives the notion of following the cunning magician's example and summons the devil. A contract is drawn up and the devil—who is Satan himself—is given the name of Saddler A. Tann or S. A. Tann for short, enters the service of the flashy young man from New York. Tann plays the Yankee with fair success; says "I guess" "you bet" and "don't you forget it" in the style of that Yankee whom everybody hears about and nobody sees, and otherwise conducts himself as a thoroughly commonplace, vulgar young man is expected to. The modern notion that the devil is a gentleman is not borne out in this book; nor is the other notion, which is not so modern, confirmed. Tann has power but no wit. He can do but he cannot plan. He is a thoroughly prosaic creation. Nevertheless the book is well gotten up with clear print and wide margins. ["The American Faust." By Edward A. Paulton. Belford Co., New York.]

* * *

The last issue of Castleman's war series is "Rodney, the Partisan." Rodney was a boy whose father believed in State's rights. Of course the boy believed likewise, and when the Rangers were organized for service in the Southern cause it was understood that they were to fight under the Pelican flag. Frustrated in this, the hero puts himself at the service of Gov. Jackson of Missouri. He reasons that as it is liberty he wants the only proper course is to fight for a State; his own if he can, another if he cannot. The Confederacy he abhors, and refuses to enter the service of any thing which pretends to be a nation. His service is that of a partisan, until, after Shiloh, he leaves his troop and returns home. He is under 18 and so escapes the Confederate conscription. These books are useful in giving boys a good idea of what the war was, and also in clearly showing how absurd was the position of some parties during these momentous years. The author succeeds in working in a great deal of most useful information while telling his tale. A large portion of the book is devoted to the operations in Missouri before and after the death of Gen. Lyon. ["Rodney, the Partisan," by Harry Castleman; Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.]

* * *

The *New England Magazine* for January contains a very interesting symposium on "The Future of New England," by John D. Long, George B. Loring, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, and Rev. George A. Jackson. E. H. Goss contributes a charming poem on "Bells." "A Tradition of the Androscoggin," is told by Albert S. Cox, and J. F. Jameson writes a very interesting article on "The History of Historical Writing in America."

* * *

The annual statistical number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has just been issued. It is a veritable encyclopædia of statistical and other valuable information, and will prove constantly serviceable as a work of reference.

* * *

The remarkable favor with which the recent story of "Edward Burton," by Henry Wood, has been received has induced the publishers, Messrs. Lee & Shepherd, Boston, to issue a new edition in paper covers to give it a broader circulation.

* * *

Table Talk for January is bright, facetious and sensible. This magazine has proved that cookery is not an abstract science. The menus for January will be a relief to the puzzled brain of many an untrained housekeeper.

* * *

Nature's Realm for January is on our table. This is the first of the second volume of *Nature*, the name being changed to avoid confusion with *Nature* of London. *Nature's Realm* is occupied with popular natural history and is full of interesting information in a popular form.

* * *

Send for the *Kindergarten* (Chicago) and get posted on the newer and higher methods of child education. Every number has papers from the original sources, giving the philosophy and meaning of the kindergarten work.

* * *

Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose fame has been greatly enhanced by her "Anglomaniacs," is the subject of the engraved portrait in the January *Book Buyer*. This number of the *Book Buyer* is full, as usual, of matters of interest to lovers of books.

* * *

Henrik Ibsen's latest play, "Hedda Gabbr," is about to be published by the United States Book Co.

* * *

The United States Book Co. is about to publish "The Fruits of Enlightenment," a play by Leo Tolstoi. It is, in substance, an attack upon Spiritualism.

* * *

The *Ladies' Home Journal* for January contains articles by Oliver Wendell Holmes, George William Curtis, G. W. Childs, R. B. Hayes and others, who unite to weave a garland of good wishes for 1891 for the women of America.

* * *

That phenomenon of success, the *Cosmopolitan*, shows a continued increase of circulation. The December circulation reached 100,000 copies. Among the contributors to the January number are Frank Dempster Sherman, E. E. Hale, Gertrude Franklin Atherton, Henry George and Elizabeth Bisland, as strong a collection of names as ever appears in an American magazine.

* * *

N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper advertising agents, Philadelphia, issue a very pretty and convenient calendar for 1891. It is so large and clear that its dates can be easily distinguished across an office. It is sent to any address for 25 cents.

FOR base burners use Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

A GLOVE-MENDER.

A Device to Repair Gloves Neatly and With Ease.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It is quite a difficult matter to repair one's gloves so neatly and perfectly that it cannot be detected as an unprofessional's work, but a little invention covered by Austro-Hungarian patents and shown in our sketch facilitates this work to such a degree that even untrained hands can do it with neatness and dispatch.

A Glove Repairing Device.

The apparatus is made of nickel and consists of two parts, which press against each other by means of a spring. Part of the top edge is provided with small teeth in close range to each other. The seam of the glove to be mended is carefully pressed between these teeth and the needle passed in and out at every opening. Repairing done in this manner is so perfect that it cannot be noticed.

A Cough or Sore Throat should not be neglected. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

If there is or has been any consumption in your family, give your children S. S. S. It will greatly stimulate the action of the lungs, and enable nature to properly develop the child.

"Consumption is hereditary in my family. My father died of it. From childhood I had a hacking cough, with frequent pains in my breast and shoulders, especially so when physicians treated. Good consumption without any way. I took S. S. S. and was restored to good health. I regained my flesh and strength, and have had no cough since. Swift's Specific either stopped the consumption before it developed or cured it." MRS. S. J. SNYDER, Bowling Green, Ky.

S. S. S. IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT TONIC S. S. S.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLIONS Lbs

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR CATARRH

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

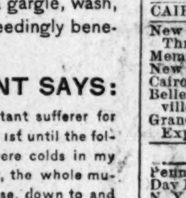
A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK PHYSICIAN GIVES THIS ADVICE IN CASES OF CATARRH:

"The mucous membrane being relaxed an astringent is required to restore it to a healthy condition. POND'S EXTRACT is such an astringent. Used as a gargle, wash, or injection it is exceedingly beneficial."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"I have been a constant sufferer for years (from about Nov. 1st until the following June) from severe colds in my head and throat; in fact, the whole mucous tissue from the nose, down to and including the bronchial tubes, were more or less affected. It was fast developing into CHRONIC CATARRH. I had tried most known remedies, and was finally persuaded last March to use POND'S EXTRACT. I snuffed it up my nose and inhaled it; gargled my throat with it and swallowed it. It relieved me wonderfully and has effected almost a radical cure. I have used it for burns, bruises, and sprains, and believe it invaluable in such cases. I believe also that no family should be without it in the house, feeling as I do that it comprises a whole Pharmacopœia within itself."
—FREDERIC E. FINCK.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
BE SURE THAT BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER LOOKS LIKE THIS



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
76 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, *Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet.

Str. IDLEWILD.

J. H. GRIFFETH, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clk.

Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 p. m., for Cape Girardeau and way landings; also Thebes and Commerce.

Telephone 3615. TOM PENISTON, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time. *Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; §Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Burlington Route.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all Westbound trains.

Train	Depart.	Arrive.
BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.		
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	* 8:35 am	5:50 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	† 8:20 pm	† 6:50 am
The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.		
BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.		
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:20 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln and Omaha Mor. Ex.	* 8:25 am	† 7:15 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk Ft. Madison and Burlington Ex.	* 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."		
Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.		
Day Express	† 7:15 am	† 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 6:30 pm
Alton Express, Daily	10:40 am	7:55 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	*10:40 am
Southwestern Express	7:15 pm	7:50 am
Alton Express, Daily	6:55 pm	1:30 pm
Ticket office, corner 5th and Chestnut sts.		
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:55 am	* 7:35 pm
Alton Express	*10:05 am	* 8:30 pm
Through Chicago Express	* 4:40 pm	*10:00 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	*10:00 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:55 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 7:30 am
Godfrey & Alton Accom.	[illegible]	1:30 pm
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.		
10 hours to Cin. & Lou. 4 solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.		
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 6:40 am	† 7:15 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 6:40 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. Express	† 8:05 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	5:15 pm	8:25 am
ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4).		
Grafton and Elsah Express	*10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:20 pm	† 1:20 pm
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	* 6:00 am	* 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:20 am	* 6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am	* 8:40 am
Kirkwood Passen. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	
Local Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 8:05 am	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	* 9:30 am	*12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 9:45 am	* 9:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	*10:00 am	*10:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:55 am	*11:15 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	2:50 pm
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	
Oak Hill Passenger	* 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 3:15 pm	*12:35 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 2:30 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	* 4:25 pm	* 7:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:50 pm	* 3:40 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 5:40 pm	* 5:30 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 4:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm	* 5:55 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm	* 7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado & Texas Express	† 9:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:30 pm	10:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	*11:35 pm	* 7:45 am
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.		
Columbus Accommodation	* 7:55 am	† 6:45 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	† 9:25 am	† 5:45 pm
Memphis & Hot Springs Express, daily	8:20 pm	† 7:30 am
Texas Special to Dallas, Fort Worth, Gal., San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth		
El Paso and California Express	† 9:20 pm	† 6:45 am
CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.		
New Orleans Limited Mail and Through Sleeping Car Line	†8:30 am	†7:10 pm
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	†7:40 pm	†7:10 pm
New Orleans Through Express	†7:40 pm	†7:30 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	†8:30 am	†7:10 pm
Belleville, Sparta & Pinckneyville Accommodation	*4:25 pm	*1:15 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm
VANDALIA LINE.		
Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:30 am
Cincinnati Express, daily	7:30 am	6:55 pm
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Express, daily	7:30 am	6:55 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	5:15 pm	10:00 am
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)		
Daily Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:30 am
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:20 am	† 7:00 pm
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 4:30 pm	*11:00 am
ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.		
Hannibal Special, Sunday only	8:30 am	9:00 pm
Mail and Express	* 8:40 am	*11:55 am
Mail and Express	* 4:40 pm	* 4:55 am
WABASH RAILROAD.		
LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago & Peoria Express	† 7:05 am	† 7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom.	* 4:50 pm	*10:45 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 7:50 pm	† 7:35 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	† 9:00 am	† 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:10 pm	* 9:55 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:55 pm	* 9:55 am
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	11:15 pm	
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:30 pm	9:40 pm
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:30 am	* 6:45 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 8:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 1:40 pm	*12:00 m
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	* 1:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:00 pm
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:55 pm	4:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	5:45 pm	5:35 pm
Furguson Acc. (Sunday only)	7:55 pm	
JACKSONVILLE AND SOUTHEASTERN.		
Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	*10:45 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Springfield Mail	† 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 7:50 am	† 9:45 pm
Southern Fast Mail	† 8:00 am	† 7:10 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	*10:45 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 5:10 pm	* 7:25 am
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.		
Creve Cœur Accommodation	* 8:05 am	* 8:00 am
Creve Cœur Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 1:15 pm
Creve Cœur Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 7:00 pm
Union Express	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 5:15 am	* 6:00 pm
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Col. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & Southern Cal. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.		
Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Arkansas & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesboro Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."		
Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Night Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.		
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Sundays trains marked (b) will leave 15 minutes later.		

IN ANCIENT GREECE.

SOME OF THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES SCHLIEMANN MADE.

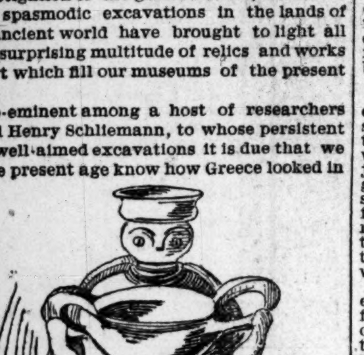
The Body of a Man With the Head Covered With a Gold Mask Found at Mycenae—The Excavations—His Work at Troy and Tirynthus.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Innumerable enigmas have confronted the researchers of the ancient history of the Greeks, but these were solved during the first decades of the present century by a promulgation of the doctrine on the part of scientific men that the Greek nation had imbibed in a large measure its mythological, religious and social ideas and institutions from the Orient. But later on more careful and thorough examinations protested energetically against such a supposition, and the historians of those days returned once more to the belief that the Hellenic race was beholden to no other for the superior qualities and characterestics which distinguished it among the nations of the earth.

It seems as if an answer to the many pertinent questions on this subject, raised from time to time, might have been found by an investigation of the ground itself, for casual and spasmodic excavations in the lands of the ancient world have brought to light all that surprising multitude of relics and works of art which fill our museums of the present day.

Pre-eminent among a host of researchers stood Henry Schliemann, to whose persistent and well-aimed excavations it is due that we of the present age know how Greece looked in



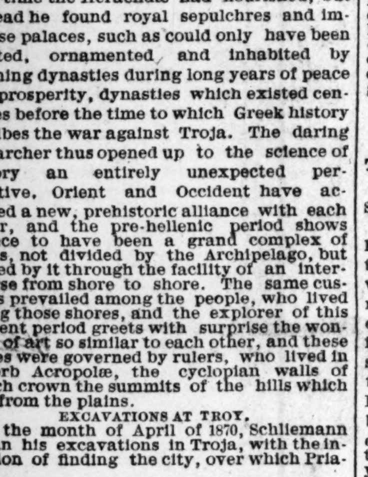
Vase of Clay Found at Troy.

prehistoric times, upon what ground and in what manner its people lived, of whom we read in Homer's songs. Schliemann started out with the avowed purpose of unearthing the royal palaces of Priamus, Agamemnon and Perseus in Troja, Mycenae and Tirynthus.

Reality seldom justifies expectation. Columbus set out to find an oceanway to India and discovered America. Schliemann was bent upon finding the very spot where Agamemnon was buried, and where once upon a time the Heraclides had flourished, but instead he found royal sepulchres and immense palaces, such as could only have been erected, ornamented, and inhabited by reigning dynasties during long years of peace and prosperity, dynasties which existed centuries before the time to which Greek history ascribes the war against Troja. The daring researcher thus opened up to the science of history an entirely unexpected perspective. Orient and Occident have acquired a new, prehistoric alliance with each other, and the pre-hellenic period shows Greece to have been a grand complex of lands, not divided by the Archipelago, but united by it through the facility of an intercourse from shore to shore. The same customs prevailed among the people, who lived along those shores, and the explorer of this ancient period greets with surprise the wonders of art so similar to each other, and these tribes were governed by rulers, who lived in superb Acropole, the cyclopian walls of which crown the summits of the hills which rise from the plains.

EXCAVATIONS AT TROY.

In the month of April of 1870, Schliemann began his excavations in Troja, with the intention of finding the city, over which Priamus reigned, which Hector defended, and

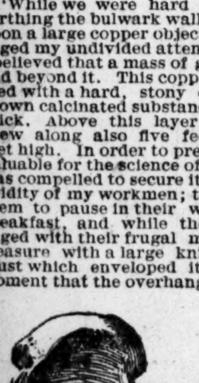


Ear-Ring and Hairpin Found at Troy.

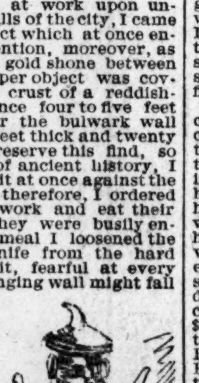
Agamemnon and Achilles besieged. In 1874 he commenced his researches in Mycenae, which he brought to a close in the spring of 1876. In 1884 he discovered the royal palace of Tirynthus. Outside of some minor enterprises of a similar nature, these are the chief results of the enthusiastic and persistent work of the explorer, which was crowned with unexpected success.

The month of May of the year 1873 was a particularly fortunate one for the scientist. Of the discoveries belonging to this period he wrote as follows:

"While we were hard at work upon unearthing the bulwark walls of the city, I came upon a large copper object which at once engaged my undivided attention, moreover, as I believed that a mass of gold shone between and beyond this. This copper object was covered with a hard, stony crust of a reddish-brown calcinated substance four to five feet thick. Above this layer the bulwark wall drew along also five feet thick and twenty feet high. In order to preserve this find, so valuable for the science of ancient history, I was compelled to secure it at once against the avidity of my workmen; therefore, I ordered them to pause in their work and eat their breakfast, and while they were busily engaged with their frugal meal I loosened the treasure with a large knife from the hard crust which enveloped it, fearful at every moment that the overhanging wall might fall



Gold Ring From Mycenae.



A Vase of Clay.

and crush me; and I would not even have had time to secure it but for my wife, who assisted in the undertaking. She stood by my side while I worked, ready to cover the objects which I dug out with her shawl and carrying them away as fast as she could."

The treasure thus found was presented by Schliemann to the Prussian Government, and is now on exhibition in the Ethnographic Museum at Berlin. The visitor's attention is at once arrested by a large gold diadem, destined to adorn the brow, with pendants on each side. It consists of a chain of chains formed of small leaves and rings. The ear-rings and bracelets, too, are interesting objects to behold, and particularly striking is the difference in their style, denoting without doubt that the two eras to which the diadem and the other articles belonged must have been divided by centuries, and that they belong to a wholly distinct art development. Among the collection are two gold hair-pins, which bear close semblance to bracelet and ear-rings.

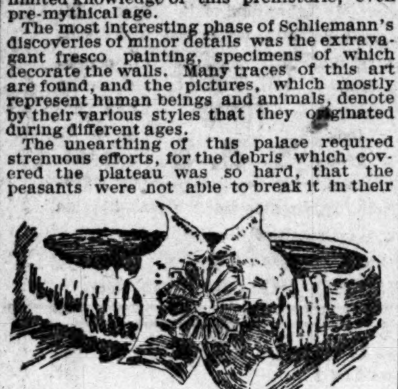
CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

A grotesquely shaped vase of clay close by shows a remarkable contrast with the fine, delicate work of the objects described above. It resembles a human face, of course, rather crudely formed, yet the features of the form imitate roughly the human eyes. Their style is unique, denoting the [illegible] vessels made of clay in ancient times.

The palaces which Schliemann made in Tirynthus are vastly different from his Trojan finds. There his work was particularly successful, and he succeeded in unearthing nearly the entire palace, with its portals, courts, columns and apartments, which are plainly discernable. Many of the walls are still standing, ranging in height from two to three feet; numerous bases of columns are visible, and in the door-ways the powerful stone sills are still lying. The picture, which was taken of this old palace in May, 1884, represents a magnificent and extensive structure, such as we would never have imagined to have existed with our limited knowledge of this prehistoric, even pre-mythical age.

The most interesting phase of Schliemann's discoveries of minor details was the extravagant fresco painting, specimens of which decorate the walls. Many traces of this art are found, and the pictures, which mostly represent human beings and animals, denote by their various styles that they originated during different ages.

The unearthing of this palace required strenuous efforts, for the debris which covered the plateau was so hard, that the peasants were not able to break it in their



A Bracelet Found at Mycenæ.

endeavor to cultivate the soil. The second terrace was planted with cumin, and the owner of these fields demanded an indemnity from Schlieman for the damage to his acres by reason of the latter's excavations.

THE GRAVES AT MYCENAE.

But all of the scientist's remarkable discoveries were surpassed by his marvellous success in Mycenae, where he brought to light the sepulchres, which contained an untold wealth of jewels, gold and other curious objects. In the third of these Mycenaean graves he found the remains of three persons, believed to have been women, judging from the delicacy of their bones and the ornaments, that had been buried with them. All three skeletons were lying with their faces to the East, and they were literally covered with gold trinkets.

The contents of the fifth of the graves were even more surprising. Three skeletons were found in this, and the head of the first was covered with a massive gold mask. Nevertheless, the skull fell to pieces as soon as it was exposed to the air. It was the same with the second, but the third revealed a face, which still showed the flesh, having thus been preserved intact by the solid mask of gold. There was not a trace of hair, but the eyes were distinctly visible and also the mouth, which the weight of the mask had forced open, revealing thirty-two well preserved teeth. Thousands of people came from Argos, Nauplia and surrounding country to view the body of a man, who had lived during the period of Heroism of Ancient Greece.

The second of these Mycenaean graves contained a gold cup, one of the most prominent objects among Schliemann's valuable finds. This cup has a handle and is made of one sheet of gold. But the most beautiful gem is a wondrous golden bracelet, found in the fourth of these graves. The third of the three gold masks, which covered the faces of the dead, are of incalculable value to history.

There were also two curiously shaped rings of the same precious metal, one of which represents a sword and spear contest. The other a stag chase. Strange to say, the huntsman with his charioteer stands on a chariot, while Homer speaks of the chariot only in connection with the battles and wars of those days, and describes the hunting of game as having been done afoot.

INGALLS' FIRST ELECTION.

The Celebrated Pomeroy Case Recalled by the Kansas Senatorial Contest.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Ingalls has had his headquarters at Topeka for the last three weeks, and the Senatorial election, which will take place there at the last of this month, promises to be as interesting as any ever known in the history of Kansas. Kansas is a State of surprises, and it is not an impossibility that the "Sockless Simpson" may take the place of the "Iridescent Ingalls." It will be a calamity if he does so, but it will be no greater surprise than was Ingalls' first election just eighteen years ago. No one then thought he had the ghost of a chance, and you will not find his name mentioned as a candidate in the newspapers prior to the day of the election. He was at this time a young lawyer of Atchison. He had come to Kansas with little more than the clothes on his back from Lynn, Mass., and had hung out his shingle in Atchison. He had made some reputation as a politician, had served two terms in the Senate, and his brilliant phrases and eloquent speeches had given him a State reputation. The chief candidate was S. C. Pomeroy, who had served two terms as Senator from Kansas, and who had, as it was supposed, a majority of the Legislature. Kansas elections were at this time not noted for their purity, and the air was full of rumors to the effect that Pomeroy was buying voters right and left. His opponents saw that they could only defeat him by a trick, and through one of the State Senators they brought about that famous interview which resulted in Pomeroy's political death warrant and elevated John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate and to fame. The whole plot was kept a secret until the Legislature met in joint convention to elect the Senator. The Pomeroy men were confident of their success and as they took their seats their faces shone with the smile of confidence and the Senator at his hotel laughed and joked as he chatted of the prospects. As the Speaker's gavel fell there were enough members in the hall ready to cast their ballots for Pomeroy to elect him. Nevertheless, when the vote was taken twenty minutes later, Pomeroy did not receive one vote and John J. Ingalls became the United States Senator by an overwhelming majority. The act that accomplished this miracle has become famous. The Senator was a State Senator named York, who at the falling of the gavel rose and went down the aisle of the hall with two bundles of greenbacks in his hand. He stepped in front of the Speaker and handed the money to him and asked him to count it. [illegible]

There was a dead hush as the Speaker counted the parcels and announced that they contained $7,000 in greenbacks. Then York told how Pomeroy had given him this money to vote for him. He said that he had had three interviews with Pomeroy and that Pomeroy had talked of money at the first one and that he had offered him $5,000 for his vote. York told him he must have $8,000, and at the third interview, which took place three days before the election, Pomeroy gave him $2,000 in cash and said that he would give him $5,000 the next day and $1,000 after the election. He had carried out his promise as to the $5,000, and the $7,000 which he handed to the Speaker was the corruption money with which York said Pomeroy had tried to buy him, body and soul. He asked that this money be used to defray the expenses of prosecuting Senator S. C. Pomeroy for bribery, and he evidently thought he was taking the place of one of the avenging angels when he denounced Pomeroy and told him how he had entrapped him into the scheme. As he went on with his speech the convention became wild, and when the ballot was taken at its close there was not a man who dared to vote for Pomeroy. Ingalls had been named as the opposition candidate and he was almost unanimously elected. Papers for the arrest of Pomeroy were gotten out, but [illegible] he left Topeka. An investigation of the election was held here in Washington and Pomeroy was whitewashed by it, but he was, I am told, again arrested for bribery and a suit was brought against him in the Kansas courts; and the result of this trial was that there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Whether he was free from stain or not, I do not know, but he is always spoken of as "Subsidy Pomeroy" by Kansas people and the story of the election has since been embalmed in fiction. Mark Twain, in "The Gilded Age," evidently refers to him as his Senator Dilworthy, and he here tells the story of York's exposure. Pomeroy has spent the most of his time in Washington. He is connected here with various religious organizations and charitable affairs and if he has been bad in the past, he is certainly good in the present. York came to Washington, too. [illegible] and there are some who despise him for his trickery. He died a disappointed man and to-day his name is almost forgotten in Kansas.

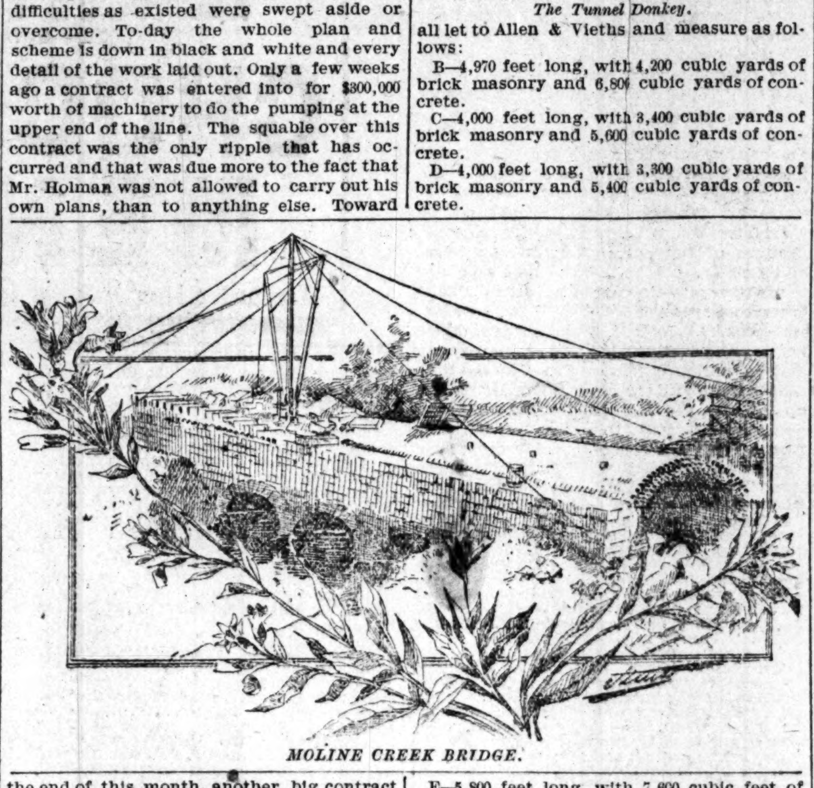
TO COST FOUR MILLIONS.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS SYSTEM.

A Visit to the Scene of the Operations—A Trip Through the Great Tunnel—Interesting Information About the Work at the Chain of Rocks.

With so little fuss and flurry that hardly any of the citizens of St. Louis hear of it, $4,000,000 worth of work is being done between the old waterworks at Bissell's Point and the new waterworks at the Chain of Rocks, nearly seven and a half miles above on the river shore.

The work has been going on steadily and quietly under the direction of the steady hand of M. L. Holman, the Water Commissioner. The plan is one which for a long time has been looked upon favorably by engineers generally, but it was not until Mr. Holman succeeded Mr. Whitman in the Water Commissioner's office that the plan was matured and such difficulties as existed were swept aside or overcome. To-day the whole plan and scheme is down in black and white and every detail of the work laid out. Only a few weeks ago a contract was entered into for $300,000 worth of machinery to do the pumping at the upper end of the line. The squable over this contract was the only ripple that has occurred and that was due more to the fact that Mr. Holman was not allowed to carry out his own plans, than to anything else. Toward



MOLINE CREEK BRIDGE.

the end of this month another big contract will be let for four settling basins, each as big as a ball park and far more careful in construction. When these are arranged for there will be but two or three other pieces of work to provide for,

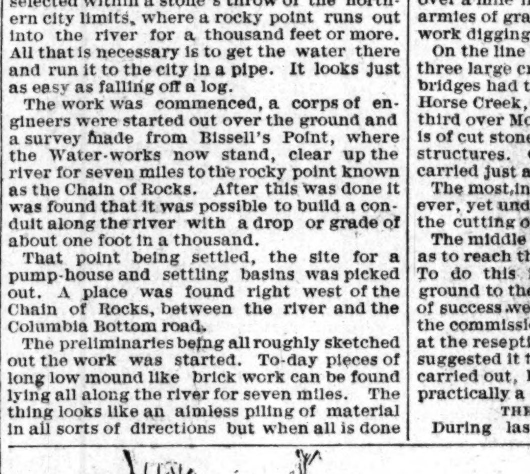
EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEME.

The scheme of the thing looks very simple. St. Louis needs a bigger and better water supply. The arteries of the city must have a stronger and steadier pulse. So a point is selected within a stone's throw of the northern city limits, where a rocky point runs out into the river for a thousand feet or more. All that is necessary is to get the water there and run it to the city in a pipe. It looks just as easy as falling off a log.

The work was commenced, a corps of engineers were started out over the ground and a survey made from Bissell's Point, where the Water-works now stand, clear up the river for seven miles to the rocky point known as the Chain of Rocks. After this was done it was found that it was possible to build a conduit along the river with a drop or grade of about one foot in a thousand.

That point being settled, the site for a pump-house and settling basins was picked out. A place was found right west of the Chain of Rocks, between the river and the Columbia Bottom road.

The preliminaries being all roughly sketched out the work was started. To-day pieces of long low mound like brick work can be found lying all along the river for seven miles. The thing looks like an aimless piling of material in all sorts of directions but when all is done



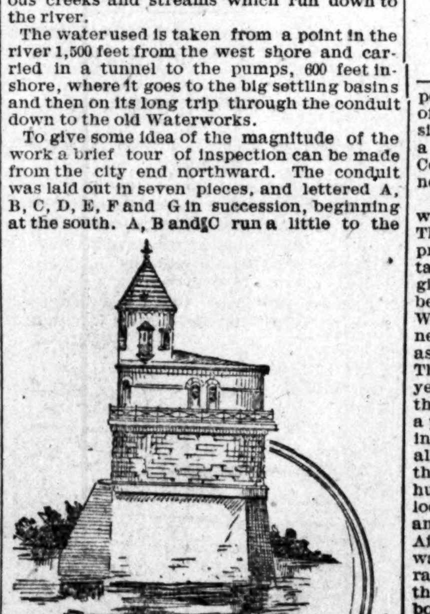
Harlem Creek Bridge.

and finished it will all connect and come out straight and even.

To get the water down to the city the water has to be first carried under water and then further down the line carried across the various creeks and streams which run down to the river.

The water used is taken from a point in the river 1,500 feet from the west shore and carried in a tunnel to the pumps, 600 feet inshore, where it goes to the big settling basins and then on its long trip through the conduit down to the old Waterworks.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the work a brief tour of inspection can be made from the city end northward. The conduit was laid out in seven pieces, and lettered A, B, C, D, E, F and G in succession, beginning at the south. A, B and C run a little to the



Inlet Tower.

west, D and E almost north, and F and G bend back toward the river again.

The conduit is simply a pipe built of brick and masonry. The ground is graded and leveled to the proper level and then a couple of feet of first-class concrete, which is made of broken rock and cement, is put in the bottom. When this is firm and solid a stone side wall is started on either side; on top of this comes the brick work, which is built up for several feet and then arched over from either side, making an arched way high enough for a man to pass through in an upright position. This in itself is a rather extensive piece of work and costs thousands of dollars. Section A is 4,200 feet long and contains 3,600 cubic yards of brick and 7,600 cubic yards of concrete. This contract is in the hands of August Heman. Sections B, C, D, E, and F are

The Tunnel Donkey.

all let to Allen & Vieths and measure as follows:

B—4,970 feet long, with 4,200 cubic yards of brick masonry and 6,800 cubic yards of concrete.

C—4,000 feet long, with 3,400 cubic yards of brick masonry and 5,600 cubic yards of concrete.

D—4,000 feet long, with 3,300 cubic yards of brick masonry and 5,400 cubic yards of concrete.

E—5,800 feet long, with 7,600 cubic feet of brick masonry and 12,300 cubic yards of concrete.

F—6,200 feet long, with 8,200 cubic yards of brick masonry and 13,500 cubic yards of concrete.

Section G, the one next to the upper end of the line, is 6,000 feet long and will contain 8,200 cubic yards of brick masonry and 3,300 cubic yards of concrete. It can be seen from the figures that three of the sections are each over a mile in length and all summer long armies of graders and laborers have been at work digging, leveling and building.

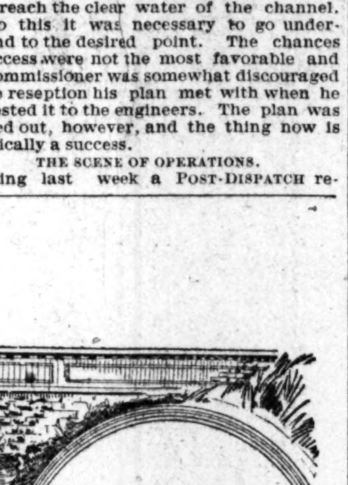
On the line of the conduit it was found that three large creeks had to be crossed and so bridges had to be built. One was built over Horse Creek, one over Harlem Creek and the third over Moline Creek. Each of the bridges is of cut stone and very handsome looking structures. Over these bridges the conduit is carried just as if it was on solid ground.

The most interesting piece of work, however, yet undertaken on the whole job was the cutting of the tunnel.

The middle of the river had to be reached so as to reach the clear water of the channel. To do this it was necessary to go underground to the desired point. The chances of success were not the most favorable and the commissioner was somewhat discouraged at the reseption his plan met with when he suggested it to the engineers. The plan was carried out, however, and the thing now is practically a success.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

During last week a POST-DISPATCH re-



Inside the Conduit.

porter visited the place under the guidance of Mr. B. F. Adkins, one of Mr. Holman's assistants. The Chain of Rocks was reached in a buggy after a rather tough drive over the Columbia Bottom road from Broadway north.

Inspector Brooks, in charge of the tunnel, was hunted out and told what was wanted. The exploring party was taken to the pretty two-story frame building some distance further up the road and there the engineers kindly loaned them a couple of rubber coats, tarpaulin hats and rubber boots. When the shaft which leads down to the tunnel was reached the man in charge was asked to call down the hole for the "cage." The man pounded on a piece of gas pipe and yelled in the end of it. Some one down in the depths jerked a string which knocked a piece of iron against an old crowbar bent in triangular shape; when the signaling was all over the "cage" came up. All of a cage there was about it was the bottom which was hung by side beams to a single wire rope. It looked rather ticklish, but the party got on and the thing dropped down into the hole. After descending eighty feet the bottom was reached in the midst of a perfect rainstorm caused by the leakage through the seams of the rock. From the bottom of the shaft the tunnel started away on the horizontal into the darkness. There was about eight inches of water flowing along the bottom and down the center was laid a narrow track for the tram cars used to carry the stone from the back end of the tunnel to the shaft. Mr. Brooks lit his miner's lamp and started out to lead the way. The party had gone into the tunnel about two hundred feet when some one, away down in the darkness, yelled something and Mr. Brooks said: "Put your hands over your eyes; they're going to blast."

THE BLAST IN THE TUNNEL.

This announcement was rather disturbing, coming as it did unexpectedly, but there was no time to get out. After about five minutes of patient waiting in a foot of water, the tunnel seemed filled with a solid sounding sort of noise and all the lights went out. Mr. Brooks was not disturbed, however, and relit his lamp in a very reassuring, matter of fact manner. At a point about 800 feet under the bed of the river a gang of men were at work with picks and shovels taking out the loose rock.

At about one thousand feet a place was reached where the water was pouring down through the roof at a rate calculated to flood the place in short order were it not for the pumps kept going all the time at the lower end. The drift of the tunnel is cut clear out to a point under where the inlet tower will be, and the work being done now is shaping the inside up so as to make room for the brick masonry with which the tunnel will be lined. The trip out to daylight was made in safety.

Intimately associated with the tunnel is a small fat donkey which makes its home there and which has not been above ground since the thing was started nearly a year ago. He plods along through the loose rock and water in the most unconcerned manner and attends strictly to business. He is hitched to one of the cars full of rock and started toward the shaft. Reaching there he is unhitched and a lamp stuck in the collar of his harness. He turns back into the tunnel and trots down to where the work is going on and waits until he is wanted. He sleeps on a little raised platform on the side of the tunnel and seems to thrive at the business. Mr. Brooks was asked who stopped the donkey's ears when they were blasting and he said that the donkey attended to that part of it himself. When the heaviest part of the work was being done charges of 100 pounds of dynamite were fired without disturbing him, while all the men got clear out above ground. Bearings are taken every now and then to see if the tunnel is pointed straight for the rock on which the inlet tower is built. The way the first lines were obtained was very simple. Two lines with plumb weights were hung down the shaft, these were shifted until they were both in line with the inlet tower and a point on shore; when the two strings were in line above ground a line was run from them below ground.

To the north of the present shaft, about sixty feet, is what is known as the up-take shaft. It is a hole in the solid rock 20 feet in diameter and 85 feet deep, a tunnel connects it to the main tunnel and through it all the water which now leaks in is being pumped out. Later it will be used only to pump out the tunnel when the water gates are shut on the river end.

THE INLET TOWER.

Right out over the end of the tunnel, or over where the end of the tunnel should be, there is now being built what is known as the inlet tower. Through this tower the whole water supply will pass. It is being built on the solid rock of the river bed, twelve feet below the present stage of water. It is a rather ticklish job. The preliminaries consisted in building a coffer dam, which is nothing more than a huge box, open at the top and bottom. This was floated out to the place it was wanted and then piled with iron until it settled down on bed rock. Unfortunately the bed rock was not flat, so that the dam did not fit. It was finally fixed so that it did not leak more water than could be handled, a bottom of concrete was put in and then the work of building the masonry commenced. The masonry comes to a point like the bow of a boat up stream and is rounded off behind. On the channel or east side are openings which will be fitted with iron gates which will slide up and down in grooves. When this is all made firm and water tight the coffer-dam will be knocked away from around it and the tower left standing to take care of itself. Then the work of connecting with the tunnel will be commenced. A hole thirty feet deep will have to be punched right straight down through the solid rock until the tunnel is reached. After the connections are all made the work which now is being so carefully guarded from the water will be flooded and the waters of the Mississippi allowed to take possession.

From the present shaft near the edge of the river another tunnel will be run inland for about 600 feet to a point under the site of the pump-house, where it will come to the surface in what will be known as the wet well. Down this well the two big pumps will reach and suck up the millions of gallons of water every day and pour them into the conduits which lead to the settling basins. These will extend to the south of the pump house along the Columbia bottom road. Four of them will be built for a starter. They will be 400x670 feet, and will be about 12 feet deep. They will be used in rotation. The water being let in at the top, or west side, and allowed to settle a while and then be drawn off into the conduit and allowed to find its way down the seven miles of conduit to the high service works at Bissel's Point where it is pumped through the stand-pipes or water towers into the distributing system.

The plans for the entire work take up hundreds of pages of paper and draughtsmen are still at work carrying out details.

The whole plan was laid out by Mr. M. L. Holman, the Water Commissioner, who has personally supervised the work throughout. He has been assisted on the work by S. B. Russell, principal assistant engineer, C. V. Mersereau, assistant in charge of Chain of Rocks work; Thos. B. McMath, assistant in charge of conduit; A. Schnadelbach, assistant in charge of draughting-room, and J. A. Laird, in charge of machinery and iron work.

They Break the Record.

Vandalia and Illinois Central Line have put on a Sunday train to Chicago and make the run in eight hours and forty minutes. Leave St. Louis 8:10 a. m. daily, arrive Chicago 4:50 p. m. The only Sunday train to Chicago from St. Louis. Office, corner Broadway and Olive, Adams Express Building.

PROMINENT WOMEN.

What Some of Them Are Finding to Do This Winter.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—It would be interesting if one could know exactly how one's favorite authors look. When one meets for the first time the writer of a pet volume the impulse is often to say: "Why, I supposed you were such a different person." Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, who has found countless readers for "Jan Vedder's Wife" and "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," and who has left her Highland eyrie for the pleasures of a New York winter, makes you think of nothing so much as chipper determination personified. There is energy in her step, vigor in the clasp of her hand, go-aheadativeness in the twinkle of her eye good-humored resolve in the set of her mouth and decision in her very bonnet bows. She's an optimist of tremendous steam power.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge would strike one as quiet, cultivated, kindly, conservative. She is of medium height, matronly figure and face which you would pass without attention, though if she chanced to be interested in you or in the conversation you would find yourself presently getting a pleasant impression of fine gray eyes, smooth brown hair and fresh healthy skin. If some one asked you what she wore you would say: "Don't know; black very likely."

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, the widow of the martyred Gen. Custer, inspires people with a desire to tell her things. Her face is sympathetic and, sometimes to its owner's annoyance, draws people's secrets out of them. It has been a handsome face, but anxiety and heart-rending sorrow have marked it, making it more expressive than ever beauty could have done. She is tall and slender; hair black, eyes brown-gray.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, of "Anglomaniacs" renown, is a blonde. She has a mature and dignified beauty, set off by a knowledge of dress and of the world, and by a peculiarly Southern charm of speech and motion. Long as she has been in New York that Virginia accent is never quite forgotten.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott, the wife of the Plymouth pastor, is a very slight, frail looking little woman of medium height, very slender and with a refined face, suggesting that she has taken on herself many cares about many things. Her eyes are bluish gray and she has plainly banded, fine hair.

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Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.
For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,
they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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NYE'S READY ANSWERS.

BILL FURNISHES FOOD FOR ANXIOUS MINDS TO DIGEST.

He Gently Criticises the Work of a Western Poet, Takes a Fall Out of a Western Man, and Discusses Etiquette and Sitting Bull.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

The past thirty days have been very productive of interrogatories by mail for this department, and I desire at this time to express thanks for the interest shown and the appetite for knowledge manifested by these frequent calls for information upon subjects so widely and so diametrically differing in character, the knowledge of which is yet so important to each writer in fitting himself or herself for the great battle of life. I trust that the somewhat bantering tone employed at times in the treatment of these subjects will not deter future correspondents from ever and again tapping this perennial font of varied, though sometimes fly blown, information.

Pimply Harris—assumed name, I judge—writes from Aspen, Colo.:

"SIR—I am the author of a number of little

The Man About Town.

poetic bits, some of whom have been printed, and lately I have thought that although there was very little money into it I would do well, as a matter of prestige and in order to catch on to the drawing room element, if I would write some more ambitious pieces for the magazines. So I done so, and done it so as not to offend either publication, sending a poem to each, the *Century*, *Scribner's* and *Harper's*, also a little Oriental pean to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"Some of these magazines wrote to me by means of a job press that they liked my verse, but that it was not fitted to their columns. I wrote back for them to tell me how much the thing run over or how short it was of a page, and I would trim her up so it would fit, but to this I got no reply. I have decided from having gotton brief and rather conventional replies all round, together with the manuscrip which I sent, that unless you have a pull as a poet on these magazines you might as well go to soliciting orders for fruit trees in perdition as to expect you can suit the morbid tastes of these people.

"I write a great deal of verse, because I have considerable leisure whilst herding sheep here for a man who pays me a mere pittance. It is an uneventful job, but I try to do it in such a way as to make myself necessary to the owner. Some of my verse is light and effervescent, like Charlotte Rouge, whilst other is more filling and heavier, like what you might call the rump steak of rhyme.

"I wish you would tell me, as between old frontiersmen and co-workers in the literary vineyard, what, in your opinion, is eating the editors of the magazines.

"I give you one stanza of a little epic which I drew off and sent to the *Atlantic Monthly*, to show you that because I don't live in Milk street or belong to the Papyrus Club of Boston the romping children of my unshackled brain it seems has got to cut their front teeth on the cactus of Colorado, whilst the maddening aroma of hot beans comes dimly across the unquenchable distance:

"Soporific, beatific
And in much felicitude
Lies Samoa in the vast Pacific,
And her sons they are terrific,
Although they are mostly nude."

Your attitude, Mr. Harris, toward the magazines is entirely unwarranted and cannot be supported at all. While your idea of obtaining a livelihood by herding sheep and writing pieces for the magazines in order to obtain social recognition shows great business foresight, you must admit that some of your verse lacks merit, and your club-footed measures cannot possibly get there. You will excuse slang when I say that the verse you send me can hardly hope to get there, at least with both feet.

Magazine editors are engaged in editing their publications, Mr. Harris, for the use of magazine readers. I do not mean that the magazine reader is entirely different as to his anatomy or diet from the reader of the morning paper. In fact it is generally the same person, only in different moods and with different environments. When he is going to his work in the street car or ferry all the week he reads the paper, so that he may intelligently meet with and compete with others who read. On Sunday he also wishes to know where his friends on the stage or in politics or anywhere else may be, and what they are doing. There is a kind of general reception held on Sunday morning through the papers, tendered by the readers to every man or woman of distinction in the world. You can come there and shake hands with them for 5 cents.

The magazine comes in at eventide each thirty days with an air of elegant deliberation. It comes with the gentle soothe which you cannot get from the clash and combat and hurrah and death and destruction told by the types of the daily paper. So you must write simply with that idea in view. Your highly artistic description of the island of Samoa is so soft and chastened that when you strike your lyre with a discordant clash and refer to the scandalous costume of the people there you shock every magazine writer from Maine to Mexico.

The only real good, original thing you sent me, Mr. Harris, was written by Eugene Field.

Alonzo Dowd, of West St. Paul, writes: "I, too, would like also to do business in New York, but am deterred by the expense of living there. I can get twice as much salary there as I can here, but am told by a friend who has lived in New York eight years that he cannot on double his St. Paul salary keep the wolf from the door. How is that?"

Well, possibly your friend has to keep the wolf from twice as many doors as he used to. That is often the case in New York, I am told. It is quite often the case, Mr. Dowd, that a prosperous man gets into the toils of pleasing people who interest him and obtain control of him, and some day when he has eaten a hearty meal of victuals and dropped dead on receipt of the bill his neighbors are surprised to see two sets of tombstones erected by his two sets of families.

You will find, no doubt, that too often while a man in a large town is salivating the wolf at one door another animal of the same kind is scratching the paint off his other residence. I am sorry to know that these things exist, and no one can be more pained than I am to see two sets of widows tearing up the green sward and pelting each other with immortelles at the grave of one they have loved as one man; but it sometimes occurs, and if you contemplate removing to New York, and your wife favors it rather more than you do on account of the great shopping facilities thus afforded, I advise you to show her this piece. Coming as it does from a litterateur and man about town, it is of great value.

C. M., Springfield, Mass., writes:

"DEAR SIR—Praying that you will not throw this letter into the waste basket before reading it, I will endeavor to give you the reason for its being written. I am a man of 40 years, married, and a constant reader of your work, and can assure you a warm admirer of the same.

"But, Mr. Nye, I have a brother who is no less so. Well, he is married for the past six months and is a very straightforward business man, but last Sunday while at church, seated in the same pew, I felt shocked to have him commence playing with his wife—taking her Bible from her, changing rings and fooling around generally, to the constant annoyance of others—and the thought at once suggested to me to write you, knowing your remarkably peculiar way of writing on such topics, and suggest that if, when thinking of a subject to write upon, you should adopt this, it would be read with great interest by a great many, and you would confer a great favor upon me, and hundred's of mankind will call you blessed."

There can be nothing more reprehensible than the custom among frivolous people of carrying the customs and etiquette of the skating-rink into the sanctuary. It is far more consistent to stay away from church entirely and read the Sunday paper on some pretext or other than to whisper and play tag through the litany. Of course young people are more difficult to manage in church and their spirits are more buoyant than those of more elderly people, so they should not be so harshly dealt with; but a grown man with a full head of whiskers who will go to church and whisper and frolic through the service or the sermon may one day, when it is too late, turn on the fire alarm and get no response.

People who have not respect enough for whatever they are attending to keep quiet and listen, or let others at least, do more to make me doubt and distrust the wide open policy of Col. Ingersoll than most anybody else.

There are only two kinds of more contemptible people. One is the man who baits his lobster traps with his grandparents, and the other is the microbe who writes you anonymously on a postal card.

Commie Ill Faw, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, writes: "What should I do with callers who come just as I am about to go calling myself? 2. What sort of man was Sitting Bull, personally? Did you meet him while on the frontier?"

A good way to cut short a disagreeable call is to come down-stairs with your sealskin sacque on. Some keep a winter cloak or bonnet handy for such emergencies, and do first rate without getting a reputation for rudeness. It is very painful, indeed, to have a string of callers catch and hold you all through a pleasant afternoon, when you had made calculations on going out and making forty or fifty calls and feeling sure that with the bright weather you would find no one at home. Sometimes it takes a week in uncertain weather, with more or less people at home, to cover the ground you might on a pleasant afternoon go over in two hours.

Sitting Bull's Signature.

2. Yes, I knew Sitting Bull, and got him to write in my album in the summer of 1876. I had a letter to him from the Prince of Wales. Sitting Bull was personally very gentle and courteous to his friends, but a most disagreeable person to invite to your house to meet a mixed company.

A friend of mine asked Mr. Bull to come to dinner and meet the pastor at his house at one time, and he said he would never do so again. The great chief was not in good form. He was ill-natured, and swore at table because his luxuriant hair got in the mayonnaise dressing.

Sitting Bull was married three times, two of his wives surviving him. He was liberal in his religious views and bitterly opposed to silk underwear among his people. He scoffed at the teachings of Delsarte, and did not go to hear the Rev. Joseph Cook lecture, though at one time he could have done so by walking less than nine miles.

Sitting Bull, with better supplies and more encouragement from the War Department, would have made a very successful commander, but socially he had no standing at Washington, and so military leaders with less ability but more pull were promoted, while he was kept in the background like a poor boy at a frolic. BILL NYE.

P. S.—The sensational report that old Sit was the illegitimate son of John Bull is absolutely without foundation. Ole, John and Sitting were in no way related to each other. B. N.

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Mascoutah's Musical Union.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Musical Union, one of the most popular home organizations in this city, held a business meeting yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Julius E. Postel; Secretary, William H. Ruppersberger; Treasurer, John Scharth, Jr. Mr. Gust J. Scheve, the well-known musician, was reappointed musical director. The union is upon a firm financial basis and has brilliant prospects for the future.

WORLD'S POPULATION

WHAT THAT OF THE UNITED STA[TES] WILL BE IN ANOTHER CENTURY.

Tendencies That Are Coming Into Pla[y to] Prevent Over-Population—It Is [No] Longer a Survival of the Fittest—[...] Maximum.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The population of the world has b[een] variously estimated by statisticians at [...] 000,000 by Malte Brun in 1810, 739,000,000 by B[...] in 1848 and 1,456,000,000 by Boehm in [...] Later estimates based upon recent explo[ra]tions in Africa go as high as 1,750,000[,000,] which is certainly not an understatem[ent.] It is impossible to reach anything but a ro[ugh] estimate, owing to the difficulty in get[ting] reliable figures from barbarous or semi-[civi]lized nations, like those of China and [Cen]tral Asia States and savage co[nti]nents like Africa. The latter, [un]til recently, was credited with 192,000,[000,] but of late estimates have gone as hig[h as] 325,000,000, of which 50,000,000 are found in [the] Congo basin. It is not likely that the por[tion] of Africa is increasing rapidly. The s[ame] may be said of the savage tribes of Austr[alia] and the barbarous hordes of Asia. It is [only] among civilized, or semi-civilized, peop[les] who have made some advance in the ar[ts of] life, that there is any great permanent [pre]ponderance of births over deaths. Wild [ani]mals do not increase in numbers if we cons[ider] only long periods of time. Any g[reat] increase in the numbers of a species in a [...] state brings counteracting influences [into] play, which reduce the numbers to less [than] the normal, when an upward movem[ent] again sets in. In this way a rythmic pro[cess] is constantly going on, the net resul[t of] which is to keep the numbers nearly [con]stant. As savage tribes are subject to all [the] adverse influences of animal life and [have] few of the life-prolonging devices of civi[liza]tion, their numbers are, in the same [way,] kept constant; although, of course, [their] superior intelligence gives them some ad[van]tage of the brute creation and they do [in]crease in numbers slowly.

But in civilized countries it is quite di[ffer]ent. And every advance in civilization b[ut] nothing but an added advantage in the st[rug]gle against the adverse decrees of nature. [The] tendency of population is to increase at a [con]stantly accelerated rate. The natural [rhyth]mic process which keeps the brute cre[ation] within bounds is evaded by the wit of [man.] He has suspended the operation of m[any] natural influences and evades the [...] conditions imposed by Mother Nature. [He] has set aside many of the regulations of [the] natural code and substituted regulation[s of] his own. According to the code of natur[e no] individual can leave descendants unles[s he] first shows that he can bear his part in [the] struggle for existence. If by any chanc[e an] unfit weakling does escape the dangers o[f the] strife and leaves children these inheritin[g his] unfitness and weakness are sooner or [later] sure to fall in the battle of life [and] leave the struggle in the hands of the fitt[est.] In this way nature selects those individ[uals] who are best able to keep up the specie[s or] race and maintain it in the highest poss[ible] state of efficacy. This is what is called [the] survival of the fittest through the stru[ggle] for existence. It is the process called nat[ural] selection. If man had not partially ema[nci]pated himself from nature's code of st[...] he, too, would be obliged to go through [the] same fierce struggle and be subject to the s[ame] inexorable conditions which nature imp[oses] upon the brutes. For natural selectio[n he] has substituted various forms of artif[icial] human selection, and although he ca[nnot] altogether escape from nature's whim[s he] can to a considerable extent modify he[r de]crees.

One of these forms may be called

SANITARY SELECTION.

Sanitary science is the science of cle[anli]ness. All decent people maintain [that] "cleanliness is next to godliness." Pe[ople] who are a little more [...] decent, a little "more evolv[ed,"] as Herbert Spencer would say, reverse [the] proverb and think that godliness is ne[xt to] cleanliness. Cleanliness is one of the cor[ner] stones of civilization, one of the condition[s of] long life. Sanitary science is the most [im]portant of all the practical sciences. It [has] succeeded in sensibly raising the duratio[n of] life and every year saves millions of si[ckly] babies who 100 years ago would have peris[hed] almost at birth. They are now prese[rved] with their weakly constitutions and enc[our]aged to reproduce other weakly babies. In [this] way not only the fittest survive, but the [un]fittest as well. The population selecte[d by] nature is increased by the addition of [the] weaklings selected by sanitary science. [Med]ical selection is also doing its best to incr[ease] the world's population by the invention[s of] "lymphs" and "elixirs," and other reme[dies] by which the germs of disease are killed [and] the patient saved. As no remedy [has] been found for hereditary tendencies t[hese] patients transmit their constitutional t[end]encies to succeeding generations, and s[o the] world gets another infusion of unfit [per]sons. Military selection operates to des[troy] the individuals fittest for life and throw[s the] duty of maintaining the race upon the w[eak]lings, who are unable to sustain mili[tary] duties. The French are said to be low[er in] stature than before the wars of Napol[eon.] The long strife ending with Wate[rloo] drained the nation of its tallest [men.] In this case there is not [...] addition to the population, but the num[bers] are maintained by the survival of the [un]fittest. A process similar to military selec[tion] is going on every day without the aid of [can]non or powder. It is notorious that [indi]viduals of the better classes do not lea[ve as] many descendants as do individuals o[f the] poorer classes. Of course "better" [and] "poorer" are here used with referenc[e to] comparative intellectual and moral quali[fica]tions. So far has this process gone that ser[ious] alarm has been caused, and philosophers [and] naturalists are discussing the question as [one] of great practical moment. It is bad en[ough] to have the efficiency of the race lowere[d by] the addition of unfit individuals, but to [have] it still further lowered by the actual w[ith]drawal of the fittest is a serious ma[tter.] Military selection and the unascertained c[ause] which deprives the best equipped individ[uals] intellectually and morally of their re[pro]ductive power, operate to lower the effici[ency] of the race while doing nothing to check [its] actual increase.

As will be seen in the sequel, however, [the] latter influence, which may be called in[tel]lectual selection, is probably destined to [save] the race from the frightful problem of o[ver-] population, a problem which, if the pre[sent] rate of increase continues, will have t[o be] faced by our great grandchildren. It [is a] form of natural selection without w[hich] neither the efficiency of the race can be m[ain]tained nor its members kept within bound[s.]

Let us see.

If the population goes on increasing [as it] has in the past the United States will in [1990] contain 920,000,000 inhabitants. Or there [will] be 263 persons on every square mile in [the] country, including Alaska and all the mo[un]tains, lakes and rivers. If we want to [look] still further into futurity, we shall find in [2090] 12,850,000,000, or 3,671 per square mile. Th[is is] at the present rate of increase, which is [...] high, but even at the lowest prob[able] rate the population will in 1990 amoun[t to] 620,000,000 and in 2090 to 8,500,000,000. Now [Bel]gium had in 1888 a population of 6,000,0[00, or] 530 per square mile. But Belgium draws [her] food supply from other countries, and eve[n then] it is the people barely exist. The Un[ited] Kingdom has 270 to the square mile, a[nd] Ireland was put to its best uses instead of [be]ing maintained as an ill-kept potato pa[tch it] would have no difficulty in supplying her [peo]ple with a living, though it would not [be a] very good living. France, which has a p[opu]lation of 187 to the square mile, and whos[e]

POPULATION IS STATIONARY,

can probably support her inhabitants o[n] her own resources. The United States, w[hich] now has a population of only about 17 to [the] square mile, could support all her peop[le in] affluence if economic conditions were fav[ora]ble and have an enormous surplus to sen[d to] he friends in Belgium and Italy. It has [been] calculated that if the resources of the Un[ited] States were fully developed the country c[ould] sustain a population of 1,000,000,000 inh[ab]itants. Charles Maclaren of the Royal [Geo]logical Society of England, after an elabo[rate] examination of all the conditions—clim[ate,] geography, soil, moisture, etc.—declares [that] we can if we try hard enough support 3,[...] 000,000 inhabitants on the American co[nti]nent, or more than twice the present pop[ula]tion of the whole globe.

But it is safe to say that the American [conti]nent will never be burdened with [an e]normous population and it is not by [any] means certain that our great-grand-chil[dren] will help to swell a population

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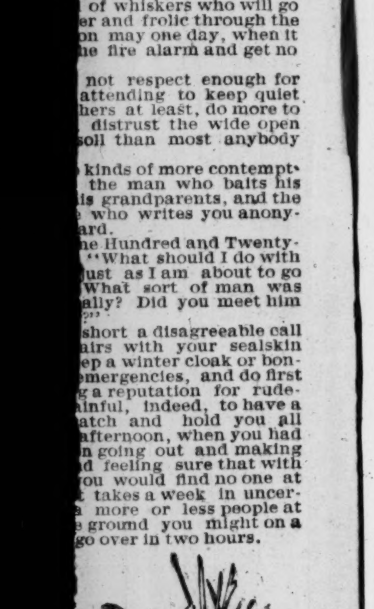

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B. N.

is to Chicago, $5.75.
VIA
EXPRESS OF
AND SANTA FE ROUTE.
North Broadway and

's Musical Union.
Jan. 10.—The Musical
ost popular home organ-
held a business meeting
the following officers
year: President, Julius E.
William H. Ruppersberger;
Scharth, Jr., Mr. Gust J.
known musician, was reap-
rector. The union is upon
asis and has brilliant pros-

WORLD'S POPULATION.

WHAT THAT OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE IN ANOTHER CENTURY.

Tendencies That Are Coming Into Play to Prevent Over-Population—It Is no Longer a Survival of the Fittest—The Maximum.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The population of the world has been variously estimated by statisticians at 640,000,000 by Malte Brun in 1810, 739,000,000 by Balby in 1843 and 1,456,000,000 by Boehm in 1880. Later estimates based upon recent explorations in Africa go as high as 1,750,000,000, which is certainly not an understatement. It is impossible to reach anything but a rough estimate, owing to the difficulty in getting reliable figures from barbarous or semi-civilized nations, like those of China and Central Asia States and savage continents like Africa. The latter, until recently, was credited with 192,000,000, but of late estimates have gone as high as 325,000,000, of which 50,000,000 are found in the Congo basin. It is not likely that the population of Africa is increasing rapidly. The same may be said of the savage tribes of Australia and the barbarous hordes of Asia. It is only among civilized, or semi-civilized, peoples, who have made some advance in the arts of life, that there is any great permanent preponderance of births over deaths. Wild animals do not increase in numbers if we consider only long periods of time. Any great increase in the numbers of a species in a wild state brings counteracting influences into play, which reduce the numbers to less than the normal. when an upward movement again sets in. In this way a rythmic process is constantly going on, the net result of which is to keep the numbers nearly constant. As savage tribes are subject to all the adverse influences of animal life and have few of the life-prolonging devices of civilization, their numbers are, in the same way, kept constant; although, of course, their superior intelligence gives them some advantage of the brute creation and they do increase in numbers slowly.

But in civilized countries it is quite different. And every advance in civilization being nothing but an added advantage in the struggle against the adverse decrees of nature, the tendency of population is to increase at a constantly accelerated rate. The natural rythmic process which keeps the brute creation within bounds is evaded by the wit of man. He has suspended the operation of many natural influences and evades the hard conditions imposed by Mother Nature. He has set aside many of the regulations of the natural code and substituted regulations of his own. According to the code of nature no individual can leave descendants unless he first shows that he can bear his part in the struggle for existence. If by any chance an unfit weakling does escape the dangers of the strife and leaves children these inheriting his unfitness and weakness are sooner or later sure to fail in the battle of life and leave the struggle in the hands of the fittest. In this way nature selects those individuals who are best able to keep up the species or race and maintain it in the highest possible state of efficacy. This is what is called the survival of the fittest through the struggle for existence. It is the process called natural selection. If man had not partially emancipated himself from nature's code of strife, he, too, would be obliged to go through the same fierce struggle and be subject to the same inexorable conditions which nature imposes upon the brutes. For natural selection he has substituted various forms of artificial, human selection, and although he cannot altogether escape from nature's whims he can to a considerable extent modify her decrees.

One of these forms may be called

SANITARY SELECTION.

Sanitary science is the science of cleanliness. All decent people maintain that "cleanliness is next to godliness." People who are a little more than decent, a little "more evolved," as Herbert Spencer would say, reverse the proverb and think that godliness is next to cleanliness. Cleanliness is one of the cornerstones of civilization, one of the conditions of long life. Sanitary science is the most important of all the practical sciences. It has succeeded in sensibly raising the duration of life and every year saves millions of sickly babies who 100 years ago would have perished almost at birth. They are now preserved with their weakly constitutions and encouraged to reproduce other weakly babies. In this way not only the fittest survive, but the unfittest as well. The population selected by nature is increased by the addition of the weaklings selected by sanitary science. Medical selection is also doing its best to increase the world's population by the invention of "lymphs" and "elixirs," and other remedies by which the germs of disease are killed and the patient saved. As no remedy has been found for hereditary tendencies these patients transmit their constitutional tendencies to succeeding generations, and so the world gets another infusion of unfit persons. Military selection operates to destroy the individuals fittest for life and throws the duty of maintaining the race upon the weaklings, who are unable to sustain military duties. The French are said to be lower in stature than before the wars of Napoleon. The long strife ending with Waterloo drained the nation of its tallest men. In this case there is not any addition to the population, but the numbers are maintained by the survival of the unfittest. A process similar to military selection is going on every day without the aid of cannon or powder. It is notorious that individuals of the better classes do not leave as many descendants as do individuals of the poorer classes. Of course "better" and "poorer" are here used with reference to comparative intellectual and moral qualifications. So far has this process gone that serious alarm has been caused, and philosophers and naturalists are discussing the question as one of great practical moment. It is bad enough to have the efficiency of the race lowered by the addition of unfit individuals, but to have it still further lowered by the actual withdrawal of the fittest is a serious matter. Military selection and the unascertained cause which deprives the best equipped individuals intellectually and morally of their reproductive power, operate to lower the efficiency of the race while doing nothing to check the actual increase.

As will be seen in the sequel, however, this latter influence, which may be called intellectual selection, is probably destined to save the race from the frightful problem of over-population, a problem which, if the present rate of increase continues, will have to be faced by our great grandchildren. It is a form of natural selection without which neither the efficiency of the race can be maintained nor its members kept within bounds.

Let us see.

If the population goes on increasing as it has in the past the United States will in 1990 contain 920,000,000 inhabitants. Or there will be 263 persons on every square mile in the country, including Alaska and all the mountains, lakes and rivers. If we want to go still further into futurity, we shall find in 2090 12,850,000,000, or 3,671 per square mile. This is at the present rate of increase, which is very high, but even at the lowest probable rate the population will in 1990 amount to 620,000,000 and in 2090 to 8,500,000,000. Now Belgium had in 1888 a population of 6,000,000, or 530 per square mile. But Belgium draws her food supply from other countries, and even as it is the people barely exist. The United Kingdom has 270 to the square mile, and if Ireland was put to its best uses instead of being maintained as an ill-kept potato patch, would have no difficulty in supplying her people with a living, though it would not be a very good living. France, which has a population of 187 to the square mile, and whose

POPULATION IS STATIONARY,

can probably support her inhabitants out of her own resources. The United States, which now has a population of only about 17 to the square mile, could support all her people in affluence if economic conditions were favorable and have an enormous surplus to send to her friends in Belgium and Italy. It has been calculated that if the resources of the United States were fully developed the country could sustain a population of 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Charles Maclaren of the Royal Geological Society of England, after an elaborate examination of all the conditions—climate, geography, soil, moisture, etc.—declares that we can if we try hard enough support 3,600,000,000 inhabitants on the American continent, or more than twice the present population of the whole globe.

But it is safe to say that the American continent will never be burdened with this enormous population and it is not by any means certain that our great-grand-children will help to swell a population of 1,000,000,000 in the United States. We might support such a population, but it does not follow that we shall. Many people who have some little difficulty in getting their share of the natural resources of our country think that even now we have enough; that we must first satisfactorily support 65,000,000 before boasting of our ability to take care of 1,000,000,000. But all will agree that any greater population than this latter number would be beyond our resources. The question is one for posterity to answer and it may be said—as it has been—that as posterity has not done anything for us we are not obliged to worry over the fate of posterity; "after us the deluge." Nevertheless the question is a fascinating one. Besides, we have to consider whether there will be a deluge. Certainly the foregoing shows that we have many reasons to believe there will be. The race which in natural conditions increases very slowly or not at all is encouraged by civilization to double itself in fifty years. Civilization has provided cunning contrivances to realize the dismal predictions of Mr. Malthus. The forms of artificial selection mentioned above, except intellectual selection, and many more which will suggest themselves to the reader, all unite to add to the numbers and embitter the strife. But civilization is itself a very natural thing. It is the outcome of natural impulses, and it may be relied upon to carry within itself the natural remedy for any of its temporary inconveniences. The remedy which civilization offers for the evil of overpopulation is intellectual selection. Acting consciously through individual purpose it is artificial. But it is most effective and most widely spread as an unconscious influence. In this form it is rightly entitled to be called a form of natural selection. It has come into operation only recently, within the past half century perhaps, but it will grow more and more potent; it will solve the problem of Malthus and quiet the fears of political economists.

It will probably be admitted that men take more thought for the future now than in generations past. There is more thought for individual well-being, and no man will burden himself with a family until he knows he can carry the burden easily. He marries later in life and consequently has fewer children, and hence again there are fewer generations living together on the earth. This ordinary foresight is the property of the better classes, but will become the property of all classes as education prevails and the ordinary maxims of thrift are comprehended by the people. This is one of the artificial forms of intellectual selection. Of course there are others, but none more potent or more wide spread. But in its natural forms, unconsciously operating in the hope of mankind. The constancy of numbers will be restored in a perfectly normal natural manner.

It has been observed that as a general rule there is a coincidence under natural conditions between plenty of food and plenty of babies. Mr. Spencer explains the fact that poor people have more babies than rich people by saying that the poor, on an average, get more of the kind of food essential to fecundity than do the rich. It is plenty of the particular kind of food that is needed. In this respect the poor are more nearly in

NATURAL CONDITIONS

than the rich. But it has also been observed that less and daintier food is demanded in proportion as man is withdrawn from a purely material existence. The finer the mind becomes the finer the tastes grow. Quality is demanded rather than quantity. Gluttony is very rare now, and yet a few centuries ago it was considered one of the cardinal vices. It is so rare now that the moralists do not preach against it. Men have become finer. And they will become finer still as education proceeds and more rational economic arrangements enable the poorer classes to partake of the general benefits of civilization. Besides every improvement in industrial methods implies a higher form of humanity. Intellectuality is growing in value. Even the tending of a machine requires attention, which is an intellectual virtue. And tending a machine makes no draft on the physical being, so that little food comparatively is needed to keep up the organism. Those who, because of their intellectual defects, cannot rise to the demand of the new life will be destroyed. They may, it is true, produce babies, but a fearful mortality among those babies will be nature's revenge for inefficiency. This is no doubt going on to-day. In times past physical qualifications were demanded by nature. The struggle was a material one and the man who could strike a hard blow was favored by nature rather than the man who produced a new system of philosophy or wrote a great drama. But nature has changed her mood. The favored in the strife are those possessing an intellectual outfit, and as life becomes more complex and more a matter of wit, mere physical strength will be less and less a test of fitness. The manufacturer is compelled by competition to use his wits and invent new methods and machines, and he induces a further development of intelligence in his working men by paying a premium in the shape of higher wages for greater skill. More knowledge and more careful calculations are needful to the merchant who would escape the dangers of industrial strife. The ship owner demands greater intelligence in his captains and crews. Mental power is needful even in domestic arrangements where the housewife is called upon to exercise forethought and economy. Evidence of this sort can be produced in any quantity to show that families which do not possess their mental qualifications are abandoned and started on the downward road toward extinction.

But it has been observed that sluggishness of mind goes with a high degree of fertility. The most highly developed wild animals are less prolific—other things being equal—then the lower forms. And man, the most highly developed of all increases more slowly, even in those countries where he multiplies most rapidly, than any other mammal except the elephant. A high development of mental power is said to accompany—other things being equal—a postponement of the reproductive activities. Mental labor costs nutriment, and the more nutriment consumed in sustaining the mental activities and preserving the integrity and safety of individual life, the less there is left for the use of the race. Individual life and race life are in antagonism. Nature's ideal, which in the lower forms of animal life is the perfect species, is, in man, the perfect individual. In the brute creation the individual is a mere proletarian, that is, a bearer of children, but even the most degenerate civilized man will never consent to play such a role, and if there is any truth in the foregoing suggestion, he could not if he would. Only by being sluggish in mind can the individual be a proletarian, and the highest civilization will have none of sluggish men. In this way will the equilibrium be restored and constancy of numbers again reappear as the rule. Nature knows her own trade, and although man may for a time evade her rules, sooner or later she will come back to her own, and working in unseen subtle ways preserve the balance of things. We may have in this country 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, but when the maximum is once reached it will not be passed, and the brutal struggle for life will never come. The physical struggle for physical life will give place to intellectual and moral emulation which will be so arduous that no energy will be left for physical competition. Over population will, no doubt, torment many countries from time to time, but as a continuous state of things over population is an impossibility; the balance between population and subsistance will be reached and preserved when all the countries of the earth are fully peopled and nature once more resumes her sway. But the sway will be a quiet and peaceful one, not as among the brutes a desperate anarchy in which the race is preserved only by the cultivation of the worst faculties of animal intelligence.

Dr. Enno Sander's Effervescent Lithia Water,

Well known for its efficiency, is not only stronger, but also cheaper than any natural American or imported water of its kind which is recommended for the cure of gout and rheumatism. It is for sale by druggists.

Burns Anniversary Celebration.

The Scottish Clans are to celebrate the 132d anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Monday evening, Jan. 26, with a concert at Entertainment Hall, Exposition Building, and have secured for the occasion the services of MacLennan's Royal Edinburgh Concert Co. Among the artists are Miss Alice Steel, Scottish prima donna; Miss Edith Ross, an eminent Scottish contralto; Alexander Finlayson of the Lyceum Theater in Edinburgh; James Fleming, basso, principal of the Glasgow Select Choir; Jules Guitton, solo violinist; Charles F. Ferguson, Scottish humorist and vocalist; James Blaikie, organist, and Wm. MacLennan, piper and dancer. The concert will consist of popular Scottish music and the favorite songs of the country.

TICKET OFFICE Vandalia Line is now located at 221 North Broadway, corner of Olive street, with Adams Express.

BIG DINNERS AND BALLS.

THE MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN IN NEW YORK.

The Astor Grand Ball and What It Will Cost—A Craze Over Pink Takes Upper-Tendum by Storm—A Deluge of Festivities.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Although New York hasn't ventured on a New Year's ball this year, being warned by the result of the unique affair engineered by Mr. McAllister a twelvemonth ago, it has entered on a season of gayeties which promises to eclipse all its forerunners in splendor and extravagance. Every one of the great balls announced for 1891 will involve a greater outlay than those of a year ago. Teas, which were so popular for the last two or three seasons, have now become a rarity. They were instituted during the worrisome days of 1873, as a measure of economy by which, without spending much, my lady could receive a few of her friends and entertain them for very little money. Those teas cost an average of about $150 apiece. There were usually two or three waiters, some light dishes or tea and chocolate; a great deal of twaddle and make-believe enjoyment, some very fine dresses and, in short, a capital show at the smallest possible money. But times have changed all that. The last two or three months of 1890 were exceptionally brilliant in a social way and now, at the beginning of the new year, there are more grand balls arranged than at any time since the colonial dames of old New York learned to dance.

"The first of the great balls will be that of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Jan. 19. January is always prolific of big social events, but this and the Astor ball to follow, on the 26th, will overshadow everything else. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's ball-room is one of the finest of its kind in this country and her entertainment will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000. Mrs. Astor still holds the scepter as the queen of New York society, and it cannot be wrested from her until she lays it down of her own accord. The rivalry has been very strong at times, but Mrs. Astor's commanding wealth, her splendid house with its unequalled ball-room and rare picture gallery added to the genius she possesses as an entertainer, have maintained her supremacy. As everyone knows, an invitation to one of her balls or dinners is the means of opening all other doors in society to the recipient. To secure such an invitation is the dearest wish of hundreds of good families in New York. For a night under the great lights in that splendid room, they would surrender most anything.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

"Then there are besides these, the Assembly balls in Madison Square Garden, the Patriarchs at Delmonico's, and a host of other events, all in January. Mrs. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, gives a reception and dance on the 24th, and Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt (who, by the way, was a hot rival of Mrs. Astor a year ago for the leadership) gives a reception on the 13th, followed by dancing of course. There are more people at the receptions this season than heretofore. This will keep up till Lent begins, when a round of moderate festivities consisting of dinners and luncheons will follow, continuing till Easter."

"Did any one ever compute the cost of a single season's festivities in New York?" I asked.

"Well, it would run well up in the millions. Take an event like that of Mrs. Astor's ball, for instance. The menu alone will cost not less than $3,000 or $4,000, being set for 600 or 700 persons; the flowers will be as much more; there will be two bands of music, and these with the wines and decorations altogether will easily reach $10,000 or possibly $12,000. The Vanderbilt balls will be very little if any less. Then there are those of the Beekmans, Roosevelts, Webbs, Livingstons, Sands, and some hundred or more other families, all of whom give fine entertainments in the season. They will run all the way from $10,000 down to a modest $3,000 or $4,000. These, of course, are only the dances. I have said nothing of the thousand and one dinners and luncheons, and the receptions where a collation is spread, or of the 'small dances,' whose name is legion."

A Proud Father and a Happy Debutante.

"Are there no large balls conducted on a more economical scale in New York?"

"Oh, yes; the Patriarchs and the others which Mr. McAllister has in charge, are conducted with a view to economy. Some of these are pretty cheap; they probably average from $3,000 to $4,000 each. Mr. McAlister has a certain amount of money, and he gets these three or four balls out of it during the season; that's his arrangement, you know. Private persons couldn't do it at the same cost; they would be much more extravagant."

PINK THE RAGE.

"The rage this season is to be pink," said caterer Pinard yesterday. "It has lately become quite a fad in society, you know, to give pretty appellations to a certain class of entertainments. Well, we are to have a deluge of pink dinners, teas, luncheons and balls. Bright pink will always be a favorite, I suppose, because of its effectiveness, but this year the town seems to have gone crazy over it. For a pink dinner, like many that is to be given during the next three months, the entire menu is to be kept of that shade as far as possible. Beginning with the oysters, the little lemon bisquits are held together by a thread of pink ribbon; the bisque of lobster soup is pink, celery being necessary to give it that tint; the fish is served with a pink sauce and decorations, and even the entrees are brought on in pink satin cases. Then, of course, the sorbet or Roman punch is in glasses of the prevailing shade, the ice having the same hue. Little cakes, bonbons, candies and fruit are all done up in pink and even the decorations of the room are of that warm tint; your ice cream is served in a pink satin box and all the china and glassware are pink. Guests at such affairs will wear La France roses, the bouquets are tied with pink satin ribbons and the hostess is characteristically robed in a pink gown. Should the affair be a pink luncheon, all the ladies are expected to appear in gowns of that color.

"Another form of the same fashion will be seen at the different hunt dinners, which will this year be very swell affairs, particularly those of the Rockaway, Meadowbrook and Westchester hunts. These dinners are essentially a European institution, and are coming greatly into favor here. The men wear their pink hunting coats and are supposed to enter the presence of the ladies, just as they come from the forest or moor. In Germany and England this barbarous notion is carried out literally, but our gentlemen hunters, while not discarding their riding or shooting suits, will at least make themselves presentable."

It is often asked what it costs to bring out a debutante in society. Now, this is the most costly of all social functions, if it is desired to have it done in good taste. Of course, there are many nice families who bring out their daughters in a modest way at very little cost, little more probably than the expense of a tea or luncheon would amount to; but it is different with most people in the best circles. A rich family will not hesitate to spend $15,000 or even $20,000 on the occasion of their daughter's 'coming out.' New furnishing for the house and the finest decorations will enter largely into the cost of such a ball. Where the girl is an only child, and the parents are anything short of nobodies, papa won't grudge a substantial check on such an occasion. Formerly it used to be the proper thing to put these buds of millionairedom under the protecting wing of Mr. McAllister, but now—well, I don't think he is consulted as to dates even.

COSTLY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"There is no city in the world," said Mr. Pinard warmly, "where the private entertainments exceed those of New York in cost and magnificence. Everybody who has traveled knows this. Americans are noted for having things done in the best style, and this is particularly the case in social affairs. Not only in the generous expenditure of their money, but in the assemblages of beautiful women, graceful in carriage and gowned in a way that no European woman has yet learned to approach, are our entertainments superior to those given abroad. Our women dress better and are quite as handsome, if not indeed handsomer, than those of either Paris or London. A friend of mine who was at nearly all the great events during the last London season tells me that he found nothing to equal the private balls given here in New York, which are really the finest in the world.

"Society is running on Burgundy a great deal now," adds the famous caterer. "It is a leading feature at every entertainment; quite a heavy wine, I know; but even the ladies seem to favor it. At all the great dinners champagne is now served very much earlier than before, being brought on with the fish and right down to the game. We are essentially a ball and dinner giving community, and you may well imagine that, what with dinners averaging $10 or $12 a head without wine, and $28 to $30 with wine, and with grand hops at which there is a vast profusion of display, never a band of less than twenty-five pieces and sometimes, as in the case of the Astor ball a few weeks hence, two bands—what with all this and the many other avenues of outlay, society's pleasure becomes the life of the tradesmen. The social activity here and in other American cities is giving employment to thousands of carriage-makers, jewelers, upholsterers, furniture manufacturers, dressmakers, florists, confectioners and other occupations. Yes; it would be an unfortunate year for many if the wealthy stopped ball and dinner-giving and instead of putting out their surplus income for these things, decided to save it."

CORNER OF THE ASTOR BALLROOM FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

CORNER OF THE ASTOR BALLROOM FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

A HUNT DINNER A L'ANGLAISE.

PATENTS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

The strictest secrecy is observed by Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free. They report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Bridle—Henry G. Brent, Brunswick.
Potato planter—Alexander Chapie, Florissant.
Fire kindler—Rudolph Guenther, Kansas City.
Lamp—Albert G. McDaniel, Hannibal.
Combined chute and hopper for charging retorts—Kerr M. Mitchell, St. Joseph.
Retort charging device—Kerr M. Mitchell, St. Joseph.
Mechanical movement—Tillman Puetz, St. Louis.
Carving machine—Joseph Rohlmann, St. Joseph.
Steam and hand-steering gear—Frederick E. Sickels, Kansas City.
Paper cutter—Henry G. Spraker, Rich Hill.
Corn planter—Henry J. Wagner, Dayton.
Gas engine and igniter therefor—George J. Weber, Kansas City.
Faucet—Edward B. Wilder, St. Louis.
Sieve attachment for thrashers—Henry L. Windler, assignor of one-half to A. Rasa, Waverley.

ARKANSAS.

Planter—Frederick E. Barr, Saratoga.

TEXAS.

Ticket reel—Milton Everett, San Antonio.
Rotary valve for steam engines—Samuel Grant, Jr., Fort Worth.
Stirrup—George A. Kern, Victoria.
Means for ventilating cars—Samuel Lazarus, Sherman.
Cultivator—Fred T. Neitch, Houston.
Clinometer or slope measurer—James H. Parks, Clarendon.
Safe—John J. E. H. Payne, Dipscomb.
Wire stretcher—Francis O. Reed, assignor of one-half to J. D. Williams, Paris.
Street car—Jacob B. Stoner, assignor to S. Lazarus, Sherman.

TO INVENTORS—We suggest that there is need for a novel contrivance by means of which the ordinary window shade may be attached to the spring roller, thereby dispensing with the tacks commonly employed, which will better preserve the shade, make it more secure and more easily detached.

The Bryant & Stratton Day and Night School.

Thorough and practical instruction is given in

Book-keeping,
Business writing,
Business correspondence,
Business arithmetic,
Office work and banking,
Reading and spelling,
English grammar,
Shorthand,
Typewriting and
Telegraphy.

Each student receives special instruction in the several departments, and has the individual care and attention of his teachers from the time he enters the school until he leaves it, nothing being omitted that will tend to his advancement.

For further information apply at the college office, corner Broadway and Market street, or address

DR. W. M. CARPENTER, Principal.

FASHION'S WHIMS.

Some of the Latest Whims of the Goddess in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The rather ancient fashion of wearing a chain of gold dollars at one's wrists is being revived.

The reasons for this are easily found. Such bracelets are easy to procure, if one has any admirers at all, as each can be relied upon to yield up, at least, one gold dollar with a monogram upon it. The matter of buying a band bracelet from which they are to hang is a question of only a few dollars. Thus, you see, a really elegant bracelet, the best of its kind, is procured at the expense of a little American—shall we say cheek? Call it as you will, men are now going forth nightly to be plundered of their hard-earned dollars.

Black gloves will continue to be the favored ones worn by our French sisters. One's hands look so much smaller in them and the arms so much whiter above them that in spite of all spasms to the contrary, they will be worn.

A nail in one's shoe is neither comfortable nor convenient, but a nail in one's pocket may possess both of these attributes and be useful and fashionable as well. Oxidized silver nails are made in exact fac simile of iron ones. So nearly alike that you could not tell the difference. You would pick one up and cast it away or consign it to the cigar-box that is kept for home carpentry as readily as you would the real articles. But if you come across one of these nails in an out-of-the-way place examine it carefully for you will probably find way down on one side a tiny silver point. Push this point forward and you have a lovely pencil fit for a gift in any of the "progressive" games and nice enough to do duty as a special souvenir of any special occasion.

For a birthday gift, make your best boy a present of a 50-cent piece. But have the silversmith idealize, beforehand, so that it is worth two or three times 50 cents. When it has been coated with a nice wash of bright silver hue, lighter than the original half-dollars, get the jewelers to make a place upon the reverse side where you can insert a small likeness of yourself. These fifties are then carried for pocket pieces, lucky pennies, so to speak. Fifty cents in money and a picture of the best girl in the world all combined in one little lump not larger than a wintergreen cream lozenge!

$5.75 to Chicago.

Cut rates now on by Jacksonville Southeastern Line and Santa Fe route.

By purchasing a bridge ticket in connection with railroad ticket, from East St. Louis, rate will be $5.75.

Take the handsome Red Express; finest train out of St. Louis for Chicago. Pullman palace sleeping and reclining chair cars are run by this line. Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

Pears' Soap

has been established in London **100 YEARS** both as a **COMPLEXION** and as a **SHAVING SOAP**, has obtained **15** INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, and is now sold in every city of the world.

It is the purest, cleanest, finest, The most economical, and therefore The best and most popular of all soaps

for GENERAL TOILET PURPOSES; and for use in the NURSERY it is recommended by thousands of intelligent *mothers* throughout the civilized world, because while serving as a cleanser and detergent, its emollient properties prevent the chafing and discomforts to which *infants* are so liable. **PEARS' SOAP** can now be had of nearly all Druggists in the United States, BUT BE SURE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE, *as there are worthless imitations.*

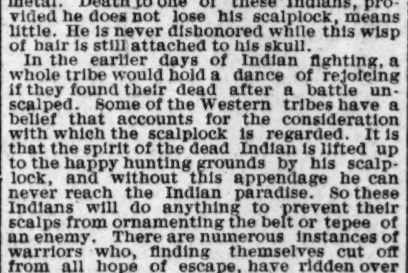
THE STYLES OF SCALPING.

VARIOUS WAYS OF ACCOMPLISHING THE HORRIBLE DEED.

How Indians Scalp Pale Faces and How Mexicans Scalp Red Men—A Man Who Was Scalped and Lived to Relate the Story of It.

It is the fall of 1878. The Cheyennes, dissatisfied with their place in the Indian Territory, have broken into small bands and are breaking for their old home in the North. Two companies of United States cavalry are in pursuit, but the Indians outnumber the soldiers, and when the troops get too close they turn and fight like cornered wildcats. Every day the soldiers find fresh evidence of the ferocity of the savages they are pursuing. Every village along their path has been devastated. The mutilated bodies of men lie in the streets—four or five in every town.

Further on the soldiers find a wounded horse lying on the prairie. Near him is a cowboy's hat; by it lie two or three empty rifle cartridges. There was a fight here. A hundred yards further on there are more shells and the grass is spotted with blood. Fifty yards further they find the body of a cowboy. About him are more shells—pistol cartridges this time. The cowboy's long hair is gone. Here was an adversary whom there was some glory in killing.



How the Indian Scalps the Mexican. *How the Mexican Scalps the Indian.*

Just the hair on the top of the dead cowboy's head was gone. The scalping knife cut around just below the line of the hair of the forehead. Then the knife circled his head, taking in that portion of the scalp where the hair divides behind. That is the way they scalp a white man, says the San Francisco *Examiner*.

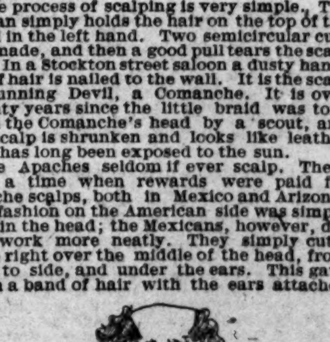
Had their victim been a Sioux or a Kiowa they would not have taken so much. But a white man does not distinguish his scalplock. The scalplock consists of the axis of the scalp. Just that spot where the hair that you brush to the front and to the sides joins that which you brush back toward the neck. Nearly all the Indians take great trouble with the scalplock. They let the hair grow longer there than anywhere else, and braid it as carefully as a Chinaman does his queue. Frequently they braid strings of buckskin or rabbit skin in it and ornament it with bits of glass or bright metal. Death to one of these Indians, provided he does not lose his scalplock, means little. He is never dishonored while this wisp of hair is still attached to his skull.

In the earlier days of Indian fighting, a whole tribe would hold a dance of rejoicing if they found their dead after a battle unscalped. Some of the Western tribes have a belief that accounts for the consideration with which the scalplock is regarded. It is that the spirit of the dead Indian is lifted up to the happy hunting grounds by his scalplock, and without this appendage he can never reach the Indian paradise. So these Indians will do anything to prevent their scalps from ornamenting the belt or tepee of an enemy. There are numerous instances of warriors who, finding themselves cut off from all hope of escape, have ridden over precipices and gone down singing a song of triumph because the enemy could not get their hair. This is also the reason that the Indians always carry off their dead and hide their bodies where they can never be found.

The manner of scalping varies little among different tribes. The Sioux take a smaller piece of the scalp than most others, but even this depends entirely on the amount of time they have for the operation. They are not, however, so particular as the Cheyennes as to the character of the man from whose head the hair comes. Their habit is to scalp every man, woman or child that they kill. But the Indians are a strange people, and no rule is invariable. For instance, when they wiped out Custer's command, the "Chief with yellow hair" was not touched. They took his epaulets and his belt, but that was all, while many of the soldiers were hacked and mutilated frightfully. And yet Custer had been their most constant enemy, and had fought as long as there was a breath in his body. During the devastating march of the Cheyennes northward a couple of Capt. Wood's troopers were killed. They buried them near where they fell. After the Indian trouble was over the soldiers went out after the bodies of their comrades. They found that the Indians had dug them up and scalped them.

The process of scalping is very simple. The Indian simply holds the hair on the top of the head in the left hand. Two semicircular cuts are made, and then a good pull tears the scalp off. In a Stockton street saloon a dusty handful of hair is nailed to the wall. It is the scalp of Running Devil, a Comanche. It is over twenty years since the little braid was torn from the Comanche's head by a scout, and the scalp is shrunken and looks like leather that has long been exposed to the sun.

The Apaches seldom if ever scalp. There was a time when rewards were paid for Apache scalps, both in Mexico and Arizona. The fashion on the American side was simply to skin the head; the Mexicans, however, did the work more neatly. They simply cut a strip right over the middle of the head, from side to side, and under the ears. This gave them a band of hair with the ears attached



John T. Cummings' Missing Scalp.

that was ample proof that the Indian from whose head it came was dead. It must be said, however, that even when scalps were worth $200 apiece the market was never glutted. The people on the frontier do not like to hunt Apaches.

The Indians are usually closely pursued while on their raids and have not much time to spend in scalping. On this account a small number of people have been scalped and have lived to tell of it. John T. Cummings, an old California prospector, had this experience. He was prospecting close to the Oregon line when the Modocs went on the warpath in 1873.

"I didn't know that the Indians were out at all," said he, "until a volley from the brush killed my partner. One bullet tore through my forearm. I ran for the tall timber, but had not gone far before I felt myself hit again. That's all I remember until the next morning. I felt my face all wet and a most peculiar feeling on my head. I was not yet conscious enough to feel pain. I put my hand to my head and the touch made me quiver all over. I fainted again. A party of soldiers found me, and the surgeon did what he could for me. The wound that knocked me was on my right breast. I went East, and they cut an arrow head out of there. For years the pain from the scalping kept me almost crazy. It is easier now, of course, but even now the touch of a finger to the bare scalp will make me scream. I cannot bear the weight of a pencil there."

The whole top of Mr. Cummings' head is bare. The naked spot is not like ordinary baldness. It is covered with a thin, green-blue skin. The remainder of the scalp makes a perceptible wall around it.

When an Indian wants a scalp he will go to any length to get it. Some of the older members of the Fourth Cavalry tell of a Sioux who carried off a wounded soldier on his saddle bow and scalped him while the whole command was in pursuit.

THE NEW JUDGE.

He Looks as if He Might Be McKinley's Twin Brother.

When people see the successor of the late Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, they will be apt to think that the twin brother of the gallant Maj. McKinley of tariff bill fame, has located at the national capital. Few men in public life bear so close a resemblance as Justice Henry Billings Brown and the Ohio statesman. Although Judge Brown is a native of the Bay State, he has lived nearly all his life in Detroit, having moved to that city after graduating from Yale about 1859. There he at once began the study of law, and to such good purpose that he soon became District

Justice Brown.

Attorney and afterward Circuit Judge of Wayne County. After seven years on the Michigan Bench he was appointed in 1875 by President Grant as District Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of the Sixth Circuit, and that post he held until his recent elevation to the Supreme Bench. There is said to be no abler lawyer in the West than Judge Brown, and he has long been regarded as a high authority in admiralty cases, his decisions having several times called forth the commendation of the Supreme Bench, on coming up for revision.

Judge Brown's residence in Detroit is on Jefferson avenue, the most fashionable neighborhood of that city, and one much favored by social magnates. Senator McMillan was his near neighbor. Several years ago he married Mrs. Pitts, a widow of a very wealthy merchant and a leader in society. The one exciting episode of Judge Brown's life happened about three years ago, when the city was greatly excited over the numerous burglaries that had lately taken place there and which the police seemed powerless to stop. Many householders armed themselves, among the number being Judge Brown. One night he was awakened from sleep by the pressure of a hand upon his shoulder. Looking up in the dim light he saw a masked burglar standing over him and demanding the keys of the silver closet. The Judge apparently assented, and, reaching under his pillow as if to get the key, pulled out his revolver and instantly discharged it at the intruder's head. The shot took effect and the burglar fell to the floor. He was captured and taken to prison, suffering severely from the wound. He recovered somewhat and was tried and sentenced to a term in State prison, during which he died of his midnight wound—the result of the unerring markmanship of the cool-headed and clear-sighted judge.

Personally Judge Brown is a man of good figure and pleasing address; short in stature, but dignified and with a constitution of iron. He is smooth shaven and devotes a good deal of time to society. Both he and his charming wife will become additions to the "judicial set," who compose a part of the official aristocracy of Washington.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

STRICTURES

With all their bad consequences, such as strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges, weakness and final loss of manhood, quickly cured by simple, safe and easy methods. For a full description of our treatment address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

SOCIETY'S RIGID RULE.

THE R. S. V. P.'S MUST BE STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY ALL.

An Elegant Series of Parties and Receptions During the Past Week—Box Parties Given by Numerous Prominent People—Society Events.

"Respondez s'il vous plais," reply if you please, is the actual interpretation of the cabalistic letters which may be found in the left hand corner of all invitations for luncheons, breakfasts, dinners and card parties—everywhere that noses are counted and covers laid for a certain number of guests. It would seem to be an insult almost to the intelligence of regular society people who are supposed to be perfectly au fait concerning all of the small courtesies and usages of society, as well as the greater, to suggest to them that an immediate response to missives calling for a reply as indicated by R. S. V. P. is absolutely necessary and that a failure to observe this request is absolutely rude and unpardonable. Yet so frequent is this breach of etiquette that many persons who are in the habit of entertaining complain that they are put to great inconvenience, and their prettiest effects, for some of their notable feasts have been utterly spoiled by the failure of one or two of their guests to respond, or, after declining, to put in their appearance at the last moment. For a card party a fixed number of guests are invited, enough to fill so many tables, and the hostess must know in time how many of her guests to expect, in order that she may fill vacancies, and the failure of a single person to come after accepting will spoil the evening for three other person for whom a table cannot be made up. Two charming euchre parties were spoiled in this way recently.

At a very elegant breakfast given not long ago where four tables were laid for forty guests, all of them in different colors, and very artistic in all of their appointments, two of the guests failed to accept or decline, and the others after accepting changed their minds and came at the last moment. The consequence was that the tables, which had already been set, were necessarily torn to pieces and re-arranged to accommodate these four thoughtless guests. Two of them were shoved together to accommodate two more, thereby spoiling the color effects, and the other places were crowded into the other tables. Of course, no favors or flowers were provided for them, and altogether the hostess was placed in a most embarrassing predicament. It is in response to requests from several well-known people that this gentle reminder concerning the importance of paying diligent attention to the R. S. V. P. of invitation cards is given.

* * *

The latter part of the week has scarcely kept pace with the first few days when two or three fashionable events were crowded into one evening. This is always unfortunate for evening parties where people are expected and desired to spend the whole evening. St. Louis is scarcely large enough to furnish enough people to insure the success of more than one large ball in the same set, unless, of course, both married and young people are invited, and in that case not more than two functions can be made entirely satisfactory. When there are three, one of them is sure to be either a failure or very tedious, because of the long delay in the arrival of the guests. Recently, when there were three balls one evening the guests, as a rule, made a point of attending the one farthest away from the center of the social whirl, in order to round up close to home. The result was that scarcely more than a dozen couples reached the latter place before midnight, when the hosts, weary of the tedium of waiting for their guests, had to begin the arduous task of conducting a ball which must be crowded into the morning hours. In order to avoid a conflict in entertainments it would be well for prospective ball givers to announce well in advance the probable date of their proposed entertainments, before the cards are printed and where they belong to the same set, conflicting dates may thus be readily avoided. For receptions, two or three the same afternoon is no disadvantage, as the guests can readily and pleasantly drive from one to the other without inconvenience.

* * *

The beautiful ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegrist on Thursday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Ellison of Louisville, Ky., was the notable event of the latter part of the week. Her picturesque home presented a charming interior, with its artistic furnishing and group of pretty women, who formed the receiving party, Mrs. Siegrist, Miss Ellison and Miss Mae Lindsley, all of them gowned effectively in harmonizing colors. Mrs. Siegrist wore red and gold. Miss Ellison, a pure white Grecian robe, her hair banded with gold, and Miss Lindsley, lavender. There were only about a hundred young people present. Among them were Miss Daisy Billon, Miss Isabel Bartle, Miss Feltus, Miss Maizie Harris, Miss Fvelyn Beall, Miss Ramsey, Miss Lottie Cantwell, Miss Nellie Hull, Misses Zerlina and Ziza Thompson, Miss Frances Cabanne, Miss Genevieve Van Phul, Misses Tompkins, Misses Kehlor, Misses Bond, Miss Lida Bevis and others.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Florence, who has been visiting the family of Mr. Wm. H. Thomson, gave them a box party at the Olympic on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss July Thomson and her guest, Miss Underwood, and their escorts formed the party.

* * *

Miss Lily Haydell entertained at their last meeting the Afternoon Progressive Euchre Club, of which she is a member, at her lovely home in South St. Louis. She has with her for only a few days longer her guest, Miss Jones of Florida.

* * *

One of the pretty entertainments of last week in South St. Louis was the club party of the V. P. Progressive Euchre Club, which met on Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Ree Timberlake. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake, Mr. and Mrs. Everist, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Haddeway, Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Yerger, Misses Marie Popping, Ida Haddeway, Gertrude Timberlake, Isabel Parker, Messrs. E. Webster, John Evans, Elmo Wheeler, C. F. Doering and James Bull. The first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. A. M. Everist; the second by Mrs. Jackson. The first gentleman's prize was won by Mr. James Bull, and the second by Mr. Doering. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock.

* * *

The "Shelley Club," one of the largest and most interesting of the fashionable literary organizations of last season, has enlarged its scope this year, and in consequence has been rechristened. It is now known as the Wednesday Club, and meets each week at the residence of some one of its members. Mrs. Hugh McKittrick entertained the club at its last meeting, when Mrs. J. W. Harrison read a very excellent and carefully prepared paper upon Lord Byron.

* * *

One of the most delightful events of the week was the luncheon given by Mrs. Goodman King, in compliment to Mrs. Henry V. Lucas and the Misses McLaughlin. It was quite informal, but none the less pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Griswold gave a charming luncheon on Wednesday, to which only her married lady friends were invited. The table appointments were very handsome, and a delicious luncheon was served in ten courses. She was assisted by Mrs. Huntington Smith, who has been detained at home longer than she had expected. She will make her anticipated visit to Washington, D. C., the latter part of the month, when she will visit Mr. Smith's mother, Mrs. Hamilton Smith.

* * *

Miss Sadie McAdam entertained at her home at Woodlawn, the musical club to which she belongs, on Friday afternoon.

* * *

A very handsome anti-nuptial luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Jones Irvine, in compliment to Miss Eulalie Specht, whose approaching marriage has been announced. Miss Specht was one of Mrs. Irvine's attendants and the affair was a reunion of all the bridesmaids of the Irvine-Jacobs wedding.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. Cherbonnier gave a large whist party on Thursday evening, entertaining with this old fashioned game a number of their military friends. There has been quite a revival of whist this winter, and several clubs have been organized.

* * *

A merry party of young people, Miss Nellie and Miss Lucy Calhoun, Mr. George Hoffman, Mr. Kennon and others went to Bowling Green, Mo., to make a visit to Miss Margaret Walker, who spent the month of December with her St. Louis friends. Returning home they stopped in Sedalia to make a short visit to Mrs. D. L. Smith, who entertained them with a reception and dance.

* * *

Miss Tiffany is one of the latest additions to the rosebud circle, and Mrs. John Tiffany has sent out cards for Mondays in January, when she will introduce her daughter.

* * *

Mr. Hudson of Colorado gave a theater party on Wednesday evening in compliment to Mrs. Henry V. Lucas and the Misses McLaughlin of Chicago.

* * *

Mr. Joe Lucas gave a drag party last week to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Lucas, and the Misses McLaughlin. They all went out to his country place near Normandy, and from there to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lucas' lovely home, where they dined.

* * *

Count de Tourney and Count and Viscount de Nue will leave the latter part of this month to make a visit to relatives in California before starting for a tour around the world, with Paris for their objective point.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Brookes of Chicago, who visited friends here during the holiday season, returned home on Thursday. She was complimented by her numerous friends with quite a number of card parties, dinners, etc., during her visit here, and just before her departure she gave a handsome luncheon at Hotel Beers to her friends.

* * *

The "West End Ladies' Progressive Euchre" was entertained last week by Mrs. Rae. The first prize, a set of silver spoons, was won by Mrs. Charles Arnold. Mrs. Williams won the second prize, a silver and cut-glass bowl; the third prize, a beautiful sevres fruit bowl, was awarded to Mrs. Pugh. Mrs. Gahns will entertain the club next at her pretty home on Bell avenue.

* * *

Mrs. M. D. Lyle entertained the "Common Sense P. E. Club" last week at her home on West Pine street. The first prize for ladies, a cut-glass bowl, was won by Mrs. W. Holloway; the second prize for ladies, a pretty willow chair, was won by Mrs. John McCullagh. The first prize for gentlemen, a silver headed silk umbrella, was won by Mr. Opel; the second prize for gentlemen, a rosewood table, was awarded to Mr. G. M. Wilde.

* * *

Miss Nellie Hanson gave a Tiddle de Winks party at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bart Adams, No. 4058 Morgan street, on Thursday evening from 3 to 6 o'clock. About thirty little girls were present, and that they had a good time goes without saying.

* * *

One of the prettiest juvenile parties given, thus far in the New Year, was that of Miss Marjorie Phillips, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Phillips, given at their new home on West Morgan street. The young guests were all carried to their destination by the Narrow Gauge cars at 7 o'clock and returned at 12 o'clock. A great deal of enjoyment was crowded into a few hours. Dance followed dance and refreshments were served in good time, so that the signal to catch the train found everybody prepared.

* * *

There is quite a little colony of St. Louis girls in Dresden attending a private school, limited to twenty pupils. Miss Dora Prewitt, daughter of Dr. Prewitt; Miss Nina Robinson, daughter of Dr. P. G. Robinson; Miss Clemens and the Misses Fair. Good reports come from these young ladies and one or two of them have made such progress in German as to be able to write good German letters home. Miss Dora Prewitt, it is said, has been engaged by a Cincinnati paper to illustrate for them some of the important buildings of Dresden. It seems, however, that they get time from their studies for a little fun now and then. On Christmas Day while the fraulien was out shopping the girls conceived the idea of making some candy, and, without any malice in their hearts, poured it into the fraulien's best Dresden plates to cool. She was very angry, of course, but forgave them after testing the quality of American home-made candy.

* * *

"Truth is stranger than fiction," and I couldn't help thinking this as my lorgnette swept the fashionable audience gathered at one of the local theaters last week one evening. What romances we find amongst the most unromantic! I was watching one of the beautiful women not far from me. She was seated beside her devoted husband. The husband, a most insignificant little creature, well known in sweildom, chattered like a girl to the charming and icy one beside him, but scarcely a word, never a smile did she bestow on her "liege lord." Some men from the boxes and other parts of the theater came down at intervals to chat with the pretty woman, but her face whilst courteous to all never could be made to warm into even a cordial expression. A few years ago she was one of the bright, happy girls in this city, but she thought her heart so light a matter she changed it for a shaft of gold. She is young, beautiful, ambitious, and the world is yet full of possibilities for her, but the story on her face would tell that she felt not one could bring her a ray of brightness for her too dearly coronet. Helas, for this tropical brunette. What dream does her girlish freedom now seem to her?

* * *

Not far from her was a perfectly happy face. As well as earthly happiness can make; in her social train are gaunt shadows, tragedies, disease, and bitter sorrow, but the present dims any thought of the past, and if only the sun had always shed its gold on her, no happier smile could she wear on her blonde, happy face, nor prosperity shed a more perfect crown on her gold hair. Yet few would change lots with her. Still in the assemblage was a woman radiant with health, splendid in attire and with a careless enjoyment of the good things of life that few can have. They tell of a little grave—that of a baby, who died from neglect on account of her mother's devotion to society, perhaps the other child she now has "curled and cared for" may have helped to drive remorse, at any rate, there was none on the brunette face smiling in her circle of friends.

* * *

A young girl, well known, admired in the social world, listened beside a handsome escort and few would guess that already her life was desolate; her romance long since spun, when the cross of ill-health separated her from the man to whom she was so devoted and who idolized her beyond words. In the dress circle sat a contented wife and husband, the wife having lost her remembrance that she did not love her husband and married him for convenience and the husband, never thinking of the story of another woman who did love him and whom he could not love, and yet when sin shadowed her life later and scandal seared her once good name, many people who knew it sighed and said: "If only he could have loved her."

* * *

A little rosebud of humanity has crept into a St. Louis home this week. This little fairy, who smiles out of violet eyes, is Miss Susie Cabanne Goode, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Goode. She first made her debut in the social world of St. Louis and in the world in general on Jan. 5, 1891. The little lady is as pretty as a picture, and how could she help being otherwise, with the prettiest of brunette mammas and her handsome blonde papa. The little Susie Cabanne Goode has been the recipient of more pretty floral offerings than any other queen of babyhood, on whom happiness has smiled at its advent.

* * *

The young people of South St. Louis have already given one very successful performance of "The Mikado" and will repeat it on Friday evening, Jan. 16, and go to DeSoto for Saturday night, the 17th, where they give it for the benefit of the poor.

* * *

Miss Marion Ralston, a very young demoiselle, but a wonderful musical genius ever since she could sit at the piano, composed the music for "God Save Ye Merrie Gentlemen," the Christmas anthem which was sung recently at the Mary Institute festival. It is dedicated to Mrs. Kate C. Brainard and said by critics to be a very beautiful composition.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Barr have arrived for their annual visit to St. Louis. They are registered at the Southern Hotel and will be in the city for a month.

* * *

Mrs. James Green of Washington avenue entertained on Friday the euchre club to which she belongs.

* * *

Mrs. Theodore Papin is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Harding of Illinois, and gave a luncheon in her honor on Thursday from 3 to 5 o'clock.

* * *

"The Monday Evening Club," which meets to-morrow night at the residence of Mr. George Dana, has made a special departure from the usual literary order of exercises. They will have instead an "Old Folk's Concert," under the auspices of Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. D. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. Carrie Hawes.

COMING EVENTS.

Mrs. Will H. Elliott has issued at home cards for Jan. 14, 21 and 28, 3 to 5 o'clock, No. 3429 Lucas avenue.

Mrs. Frank Nichols, at home for the remaining Mondays in January after 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Auguste Ewing's luncheon on the 13th of January.

Mrs. L. D. Allen's reception for young ladies on Jan. 13, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in compliment to Miss Blossom, who is a guest of Mrs. E. Sublett.

Mrs. Wm. J. Gilbert's progressive euchre party on the 15th.

Mrs. J. P. Camp's evening reception in compliment to Miss Keen of Evansville, Ind., Jan. 27.

Mrs. Ezra Linley's ball the latter part of the month.

Miss Hortense Specht's marriage to Mr. Marry, Jan. 20.

Miss Daisy Wilson's marriage to Mr. J. Ashbury Lewis, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Ellison, the pretty Louisville girl, who has been visiting Mrs. Henry Siegrist, left on Friday night to return home, accompanied by her brother, who came over to attend the ball given in her honor on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Kate Buck and her daughter, Miss Servis, left this morning for Florida to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. Sim T. Price of Finney avenue has gone to Ohio to spend a week or ten days.

Mrs. Robertson, who has been making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Miles Sells, has returned to her home in Indianapolis.

Miss Maude Currie of Delmar avenue has gone to Springfield to visit Mrs. Ed McCullough.

Miss Mary H. Ludlum leaves this week for the South, where she will spend the winter, not returning home until April.

Mrs. Alexander De Menil leaves this week to visit her mother, Mrs. Bacon, at Carlyle, Ill.

Mrs. Al Hurst left last week to visit her mother, Mrs. J. R. Parr.

Mr. Harold Branch, who has been spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Branch, has returned to the Military Academy at Macon City.

Mrs. Will Broughton leaves the latter part of this week with a party of friends for New York City.

Mrs. W. L. Allen left last week for a short visit to Mrs. M. Allen at Lexington.

Mrs. Eugene Schweppe left last week with her children for Denver, to be absent until February.

Miss Booth, who has been visiting Miss Mae Lindsley, left on Wednesday to return to her home in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Chouteau Maffit leaves this week for El Paso, Tex. She will be accompanied by Miss Mamie Sharpe.

Misses Nellie and Stella Syre of Lexington, Mo., who have been visiting Mrs. Taylor Stith of South St. Louis for the past two months, left last week to return home.

Miss Mary Lewis leaves this week for Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. J. H. Dickson left last week to return to Hannibal, after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. James Goodbar is absent on a visit to friends in Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Meyer, Miss Rosenblatt and Miss Florence Bauman leave soon for Europe.

Misses Jeanette and Linte Nedringhaus have returned to Ogonty, where they are attending school.

Miss Nora Kelly of West Pine and her guest, Miss Challie Hyde, have gone to Chicago for a short visit.

Mrs. Robt. B. Whittemore of Pine street, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lulu Whittemore, have gone to Lebanon Springs to spend a month.

Mr. Francis S. Grasty, lately connected with the San Francisco *Morning Call*, has been visiting friends in St. Louis for the past two weeks, and leaves on Tuesday for Baltimore, accompanied by his little nephew, Charlie Brockenbrough.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendling and daughters are spending the winter in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Meacham have gone to Cincinnati, where they expect to reside in the future.

Mrs. Eugene Schweppe and children have gone to Denver to remain while her two oldest sons are attending college.

RETURNS.

Mrs. William Marks and her daughter, Miss Bessie Marks, have returned from Louisville.

Miss Mary Cavenaugh has returned from a visit to the Misses Kemper at St. Charles, Mo.

Miss Laura Gunn returned on Friday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Kirsenden.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Goode returned this week from a visit of several weeks to relatives in Maryland and a trip to Old Point Comfort.

Misses Annie Taylor and Lettie Parker, who have been spending the past six months in a European tour, returned home yesterday, after passing a few days in New York since their landing.

Miss Bessie Stone returned the latter part of the week after a delightful visit to Kansas City friends. She was accompanied by Miss Lady Belle Hammett.

Miss Pazzie Roberts, who has been spending the vacation at home, returned last week to resume her studies at school.

Mrs. Edwin Berins has returned from a visit to Miss Wehreman.

Mrs. Adelaide Arthur has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Hollister.

Mrs. Warwick Hough has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. T. F. Winston.

Mrs. Amelia G. Freeze has returned to the city, accompanied by her niece, Miss Hazel Carrol, who will make her a visit of a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacob have returned from a holiday trip to the country.

Miss Belle Brolaski has returned home after after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Rodemeyer.

Miss Mattie Skinner has returned from a visit to friends at Alton.

Miss Grace Davis has returned home after spending two weeks with Illinois friends.

Miss Gertrude Caulfield has returned from a visit to her friend, Miss Emma Flack.

Mrs. William Marks and daughters have returned from a visit to Kentucky.

Miss Altie Elliott, who is visiting friends in Chicago, is expected home in a few days.

Mr. Jessie Finley of Lindell boulevard returned home this week from quite a long sojourn in Europe.

Miss Alvina Potthel of Pine street has returned from Belleville, Ill., where she visited Misses Dorothea and Louise Seifert, daughters of Mr. John Seifert of that place.

Mrs. Dent-Tutt has lately returned from California, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. McDonough, nee Jessie Tutt.

Mrs. Robertson has returned from visiting her sister, Mrs. Miles Sells of Chicago.

VISITORS.

Miss Mann of Boston accompanied Miss Lettie Parker home and will be her guest for a few weeks.

Mrs. Joseph Hebert and her little son are visiting her mother, Mrs. Nathan Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. James Crawford and child of Jersey City are spending several days with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. J. Dernham is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Betts of Pulaski, New York.

Mrs. John Wood of Quincy has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Taylor.

Miss Clara Garnett arrived last week to make a visit to St. Louis relatives.

Miss Mamie McEntire of Springfield is visiting various St. Louis friends.

Mrs. L. D. Garth of Washington avenue is expecting a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Von Wiedelstadt of St. Paul.

Miss Lulu Miller arrived last week from Hannibal to attend the marriage of a friend.

Mrs. N. O. Nelson is entertaining her niece, Mrs. Motter of Denver, Colo.

Miss Mamie Sturgis and Miss Green of Boston will arrive the latter part of January to visit and officiate as bridesmaids at Miss Mimi Morrison's wedding.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson is spending ten days with St. Louis friends. She returns this week to Independence.

Miss Virginia Beall is entertaining Miss Ramsey of Lexington.

Miss Underwood of New York is visiting Miss John Thoman.

Miss Jennie Gettys of Lucas avenue is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. D. F. Leavitt is entertaining Mrs. Wm. Gregory of Boston.

Mrs. Davison of Jefferson City is visiting Mrs. Frank Obear.

Mrs. Moses Fraley is entertaining her niece, Miss Sadie Seligman of New York.

Mrs. B. F. Brown of Delmar avenue is entertaining Miss Zoe Wright and Miss Olive Wilbur of Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford of New York are the guests of her mother, Mrs. Herce.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Nutt and family have left the Southern and have apartments at the Lincoln Flats.

Miss Jennie Gettys is visiting friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Eva Dunn is enjoying a pleasant visit to Miss Kate Mitchell at her home in Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben May will take possession of their new house on West Pine street Feb. 1.

Mr. W. W. Parker and bride, formerly Miss Genevieve Richardson of Marshal, Tex., have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Parker. They left for home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Joseph Davis, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammett, returned home on Friday.

Why is Spanish Court Face Powder the craze among our fashionable and refined society ladies? Because it is absolutely pure and beneficial to the complexion.

Mrs. Erastus Wells receives her friends on Friday afternoons.

Miss Annie King has returned to the city to resume her studies. She was accompanied by Mrs. L. Y. King.

Miss Julia Nelson, who has been having a delightful visit with her father to Washington City and New York, will return with him home on Monday.

Mrs. Caleb Cherbonnier receives with her sister, Miss Louise Boislinière, on Thursday afternoons.

Mrs. Cyrus Happy has gone home after a pleasant visit to Miss Claudine Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hayes are having a delightful little visit to the Eastern cities.

Mrs. S. Hirsch is making a visit to her mother, Mrs. E. H. Whitney, in the southern part of the State.

Mr. Samuel Hunter and bride have been spending a portion of their honeymoon with St. Louis friends. They go from here to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and their daughters, Misses Mamie and Rosa, are located for the winter at No. 3847 Olive street.

Mrs. W. H. Owen, after a visit of ten days to St. Louis relatives, returns this week to her home in Lebanon.

Mrs. Harry X. Sweeny is having a delightful visit to friends at Belleville.

The Gaskell Literary Club-room, 605 Fagin Building.

The wedding of Mr. J. H. Bromley and Miss Annie Mestemacher took place last Tuesday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1458 Cass avenue. Miss Jennie Folk acted as bridemaid and Mr. Chas. A. McLean as groomsman.

Miss Mary E. Culkin was pleasantly surprised last Tuesday evening at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Culkin, 3925 Page avenue, by a surprise masquerade party, given in her honor by a number of her friends. Among those present were Miss Clara M. Crely, Genevieve La Barge, Lenoa Berry, Laura Ellwanger, Alma Chewring, Maud Murphy, Amanda Da Barge, Josie Wells, Messrs. Ellwanger, Chewring, Fredericks, Koenig, Russell, Wells, Smith, Murphy, Abel and Ashley.

On last Thursday evening, Jan. 8, Miss D. J. Tarbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tarbell, formerly residents of this city, was quietly married to Mr. Harry Connor of Chicago. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents in Brookline, one of the pretty suburbs of Chicago, and was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends of the family. The bride, a perfect brunette, petite and pretty, was arrayed in a very handsome wedding gown. After the ceremony a reception was tendered the young couple followed by a banquet. The presents were numerous and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Halbruegger celebrated on the 4th of this month their silver wedding, at their residence, No. 3015 Eads avenue. A large number of leading citizens were present, among whom were Maj. John C. Lullman and family, Mr. John F. Meyer and family, Mr. A. Rassfeldt, Mr. John B. Clements, Mr. Henry Schirion, Mr. Charles Krone, and a hundred others. The presents upon this occasion to Mr. and Mrs. Halbruegger were superb and numerous, and it is not to be doubted that the anniversary of their silver wedding will not be forgotten until the celebration of their golden wedding, twenty-five years hence, dawns upon them.

Mrs. T. S. Green gave a dance on Wednesday evening.

Spanish Court Cream is being used by the elite of St. Louis, and why? It is the only preparation that can stand the test of the medical profession.

Miss Bessie Kehlor will give an elegant party on the 22d inst. in compliment to her guest, Miss Pettit of Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Roberts of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Chas. B. Smith of Vandeventer place, having come on to attend the wedding of her cousin, Miss Julia Smith, to Dr. Crosby.

The Ladies' Aid Society, No. 4, and Gen. Pope Camp, No. 50, installed their officers Jan. 2. The President, Mrs. Belle Seaman; Vice-President, Miss Alice Thomas; Chaplain, Miss Olive Whiting; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Marshall, Secretary, Miss Walker. The Board of Directors and delegate to convention are Miss Marquette, Mrs. Raymond, Miss Jessup, Miss Olive Whiting.

The "Unique," which has for months past been in a state of quietude, was reorganized with a new list of members on Thursday evening. The officers elected were H. E. Roesch, Fred Horstmann, Louis Burnte, Robert De Narcy. The initial reception will be given in a short time and will be a masquerade ball.

One of the pleasant events of last week was a party given by Miss Whiting and her sister, Miss Olive Whiting, to their Sunday-school classes at their home on Theodosia avenue.

Miss Lucy Hausen Rockwood of 4124 Washington avenue gave a delightful party to her young friends last Friday evening. There was about thirty or forty present, all of whom spent a very pleasant evening.

Mr. G. A. Senn returned from New Brunswick last Friday, after spending a vacation with his father.

Miss Tylee Winter of Bell avenue gave an elegant pink luncheon on Wednesday afternoon to young ladies. Refreshments were served on small tables, prettily decorated with pink roses. Among those present were the Misses Belle and Madge Mellon, Marie Wilson, Madge Murphy, Emma and Mollie Curley, Blanche Warren, Mazie Thompson, Miss Wells of Boston and many others.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Maggie Gallagher on Wednesday evening by her friends in honor of her birthday. The evening passed very pleasantly in dancing and amusements. Among those present were Misses Mary O'Flaherty, Katie Sheehan, Mary O'Connor, Sarah O'Leary, Ellen Rourke, Jessie Smith, Nan Kennedy, Minnie Burke and Annie Leavy, Messrs. Patrick O'Neil, Thos. Reedy, Chas. McCarthy, Rob Fitzgerald, Michael McMahon, John Kelly, Chas. Shaughnessy, Bill Cullen, Ed Gallagher and others.

Mrs. John Hopkins of Sioux City, Io., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Caroline Edwards, at 4005 Clayton road.

Mr. Sam Cohen, Mayor of Holly Grove, Ark., spent a few days with his family, Judge and Mrs. R. P. Cohen, on his way to Chicago, where he will go into business.

Miss Etta Hymers has announced her engagement to Mr. Alex Rietz of Chicago.

The Holly give their next party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Obermoeller on the evening of Jan. 15.

The Misses Scott on South Ewing avenue gave their young friends a very enjoyable euchre party on last Monday evening. About fifty couples were present and everything conspired to make the gathering one of extreme pleasure. The guests were treated to an elegant repast.

Mrs. W. B. Wenzle gave a box party Friday evening. Among those present were Miss Lily Hill, Bertha Alexander, Carrie Hanback, Agnes Grant, Bessie Clark and Lida Wenzle.

Miss Ree Timberlake of Carondelet entertained the V. P. Progressive Euchre Club on Wednesday evening last. There were present, Mr. and Mrs. J. Timberlake, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Haddaway, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Everist, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Yerger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Misses Mary Timberlake, Ida Haddaway, Lizzie Parker, Marie Poepping, Ree Timberlake, Messrs. J. Bull, O. F. Doering, Ed Webster, John Timberlake and others. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. First prizes were won by Mrs. A. M. Everist and Mr. O. F. Doering respectively; second prizes by Mrs. Jackson and Mr. J. Bull.

On Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Thomson gave a handsome box party at the Olympic. The guests were Miss Julia Thomson, Miss Underwood, Miss Clara Snyder, Miss Ella Daughaday and Messrs. Peyton Carr, John Rankin, Scudder and Wilson. After the performance they had a dinner at the St. Louis Club at which Mr. W. J. Florence was a guest.

On the same evening (Thursday), Mr. Schulenberg gave a box party to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Wainwright.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stewart returned to-day from a three weeks' visit in the East.

The Ladies' Guild, in which Mrs. Ben. F. Gray, Mrs. Franklin Ferris and Mrs. William Sylvester are much interested, will give "An Enjoyable Evening" (musical and literary) at Arcade Hall, Cabanne Place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13. A similar entertainment given last year was most thoroughly enjoyed.

ON THE ROAD.

SOME ENTERPRISING ST. LOUIS LADIES WHO ARE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A New Field for Women.—Efforts Into Which a Quartette of St. Louisians Have Successfully Ventured—Selling Customers.

A score of years ago there were very few avenues open to the woman or young girl who wished to earn a livelihood. She could teach with propriety; but no other work was open to the woman of refinement and culture, driven by force of circumstances, to earn her own bread.

Teaching was drudgery to many, yet there were dozens of applicants for every school, no matter how small the wages. Many ladies who were suddenly reduced to poverty took in sewing and did fancy work for their more favored sisters until their health and youth were wasted, and all for a pittance scarce sufficient to keep body and soul together. There were cases of women who had been in good circumstances and had fair educations going into the kitchen because there was no other way for them to earn money.

The opportunities for work for poor girls are increasing. They are taking the places of men in the stores, while the little cash boys have been abolished in the largest dry goods emporium and little girls hired in preference. As splendid clerks and saleswomen as they make, there is one avenue open to them which they have been slow to avail themselves of, and that is the work of a drummer or travelling salesman.

ON THE ROAD.

This seems a little strange, as women love the handling of beautiful fabrics and naturally understand how to set forth their beauties to the best advantage to others. Many women love to travel, and there are hundreds of women who are lonely and without homes or domestic ties who must earn a livelihood, so it cannot be the domestic life and interests that keeps them from the field of the commercial traveler.

In the city of St. Louis there are a few ladies who have adopted this method of earning a living, and perhaps some account of their experience may lead others to find in the same way a new and more lucrative field of labor. Since the ladies have won reputation in every other field with which they have entered as co-laborers with men, there is no reason why they should not enter the lists of the commercial traveller and win laurels for themselves as successful drummers. One of the most successful ladies who has made traveling during the spring and fall season, and drumming for her house a specialty, is Miss Celia McAully.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY DRUMMER.

This young lady is a St. Louisan of medium height, with bright dark eyes and hair and pleasing, affable manners. She commenced her career as a teacher, but finding it confining and hard upon her health she gave it up and commenced selling goods. After a while she went from St. Louis to a store owned by her sister in Chicago, and having won the good will and patronage of a great many St. Louis families during her business career in this city she started out on a trip for the firm twice a year. This enterprising young lady is well-known in St. Louis and has a custom that any man might well envy. Upon the occasion of her last trip to St. Louis a reporter made her a visit and requested an interview. Miss McAully was established in a West Pine street residence where she had rented a handsome room in a private residence and was receiving her customers. Knowing the date of her coming they were all looking for her, and as soon as she was settled comfortably in her temporary quarters and had arranged her baggage containing her samples, her customers commenced pouring in. Sometimes the reception rooms would be full of ladies and young girls waiting for those who were before them to be dismissed. Miss McAully was too busy to spend much time from her fall trade, but the reporter looked on during an afternoon with great interest at a woman commercial traveler. In the first place Miss McAully has a gift for planning young girl's dresses and costumes.

"Do you take many orders from St. Louis?" she was asked.

"Indeed I do, and I am partial to my customers here. They are often very kind-hearted and get me others among their friends. Again, customers who order the least expensive materials are often most troublesome and hard to please. They come to me to save themselves trouble and to pay me to design a becoming costume and then refuse to trust my taste and cavil at everything I show them in styles and fabrics."

"Do you like the life of a lady traveller?"

"I do very much and find myself treated invariably with consideration and courtesy. I think it is much nicer than any position which requires confinement. I enjoy my annual trips and have made many kind friends among the ladies whom I have first met in my business capacity."

ANOTHER LADY COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Another lady who has made traveling her business is a widow lady, Mrs. Jane Bennett, of this city. She is quite an old lady and having lost her property and finding work necessary late in life she commenced by selling books. That, of course, was slow work, and she was employed by a St. Louis firm to travel over the small towns of the State selling dress goods, etc. She soon found that she could easily earn a living in this way, and now she has established a regular business and makes regular trips.

It is easier, she says, to go around and supply the orders of her regular customers than almost anything she could do, and the active life agrees with her health.

Another lady drummer who formerly traveled for a Missouri firm and made frequent trips to St. Louis was a young German lady, Miss Laura Hipple. She commenced as a girl clerk and she showed such aptitude as a saleswoman that the head of the firm commenced taking her on trips with himself and his wife. She seemed to know instinctively how to please his country customers, and he found her invaluable for many years. She finally bought millinery and notions for a number of country stores, and was well known by the merchants of St. Louis and Chicago as a splendid business woman, and one who had much influence over the merchants of her territory.

A well-known lady drummer to the ladies of St. Louis is Mrs. Bone, who travels for a house in San Francisco. She sells extracts of every kind, coming to St. Louis every year to take orders, and she has established quite a solid reputation for the goods she sells.

Another lady drummer who is familiar to St. Louis merchants and sells the largest dry goods firm on Broadway a bill of silk thread, comes and stops at the Southern and goes her rounds with all the quickness and promptitude of a man.

It is quite a common thing for lady drummers to visit small towns and have a certain number of customers in private families, but this is not regular commercial traveling except on a very small scale. However, the field is one full of promise for the fair sex, and the commercial traveler had better look to his laurels in future for the opposite sex will surely, if slowly, enter his field of labor and by degrees steal from the gentlemen some of their best customers.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Why cough, when Kemp's Balsam will cure you at once? Get a free sample to-day of druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

Ice Dealers Alarmed.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—The ice dealers here are alarmed over the poor prospects for an ice crop this year. Two-inch has been put up at the brewery for use there. The large ice elevator at Lincoln Lake is empty and idle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOWNS SEEN AT A TEA.

NEW AND PRETTY FROCKS THAT PLEASE THE EYE.

Straight, Narrow Gowns Flaring at the Feet in Trailing Fans—Corsets and Rubber Boots Incompatible—An Example From the Charity Ball.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Of the essential part of the entertainment provided at an afternoon tea—that is to say, the noise—no one in New York need ever be denied. In a quiet street its murmur is faintly audible a block away. At the distance of two or three houses one becomes distinctly conscious of the uncertain troublous beating of the waves of sound. At the opening of the outer door the full swell of the many-tongued roar breaks suddenly on the ear. Inside the drawing-room it may happen to one to stand, wedged among one's fellows, dumb, deafened, feebly studying the rich tones of sapphire and ruby and russet, and the pale shades of ivory and yellow, and the flashes of scarlet and orange in one's neighbor's toilets, these being apparently the last of earth one is to look on before the tide rises and overwhelms. A girl who in this surging sea of humanity is trying to drink a cup of tea has not thrown aside her long turquoise blue cloth mantle with its lavish deckings of gold and tinsel braid. A pretty woman who is buffeting past catches a corner of it on some part of her apparel and turns it back, showing the warm, red Kalinsky fur lining. The girl reaches out one hand for her bright draperies, the other remaining at her lips, for it's drink as drink can, between bumps if possible.

A Dainty Evening Dress.

A girl who is redolent of violets is shouting confidentially just at one's ear: "Mamma had the carriage and it was so wet I wore rubber boots, but I had to ask Mrs. —— to give me a private dressing room, for"—here a desperate but only partially successful attempt to speak lower—"I can't take them off without I take off my corset first, you know."

IN A SIMPLE BODICE.

One twists one's neck for a glimpse of the maker of this interesting communication. She is very tall and very fair, and the corset must have been successfully readjusted, for in mouse gray crepe de chine she is most fashionably gowned. Her simple bodice and plain skirt are all in long, soft plaits, gathered in at the waist with a girdle of pearl and turquoise-jeweled silver. She wears her hair in two heavy girlish braids down her back, each braid ending in a loose curl. Over her forehead it is parted and waved in soft natural-looking tendrils. Her frock has long sleeves that hang in full plaited puffs to the elbows, then close in and reach half way down over her fingers. At the wrists they are narrow and wrinkle, then they expand oddly into what one might call cuffs, or might almost call mitts for the hands. About her throat she wears a quaint and beautiful necklace of old German manufacture, of pearls and turquoise strung with silver beads. She's a naive and innocent looking creature, but—"you're so apt to snap a bone if you stoop ever so little." Merciful providence, she is beginning again.

Now there comes one of those tidal waves peculiar to teas which lift one off one's feet and bear one quite unresisting into the next room. Beside the tea urn, where the navigator is deposited helpless, moveless, there stand slender women in straight frocks, the very narrow frocks which make women look so like exclamation points, or with trained gowns like kites standing on their small ends. The skirts are drawn down, tucked in and wrapped about the feet till you get a perpendicular effect that is weirdly picturesque and pole-like. Just where they lie on the ground the draperies begin to flare, suggesting, for one's life one can't help the simile, the gathering up from the outlying circle of roots, of the shoots of hops and beans. A lady in mauve has accentuated the upness and downness with long scarf-like or rope-like trimming of black velvet, knotted at intervals with rosettes and reaching to the floor. Over her hips the smooth cloth is drawn so tightly that at every motion the swelling and contraction of the great muscles is visible.

A FIGARO JACKET.

A slight, dark, Southern-looking woman wears a primrose yellow cloth dress with a—so to speak—two-story Figaro jacket, bordered all around with the merest edge of sable. The effect of this jacket, though it clings to the figure, is to make its wearer taper from her chest to her ankles, the narrowing process being there accentuated by a sable band which seems to coil and curl like a black snake in a tightening circle. Below the band the yellow cloth lies in a scant, gathered flounce on the carpet like a fan. The hat worn with this toilette is of primrose velvet, small, round, flat as a plate, edged with sable and turned up sharply at the back with a couple of large-flowered evening primroses, over which hover black lace moths.

Seen at an Afternoon Tea.

It is a brilliant crowd, well-dressed, carefully coiffe. A fair, pretty woman wears one of those new frocks, the newest frocks of all, which are laid as to their skirts, always excepting the back breadths, in very narrow, daintily turned, close set, up and down tucks, which remind one of the old accordion plaits, and yet are so unlike them in their fixedness instead of flow as to be, if a falling-off in grace, a triumph in obedience. This special frock is of a very delicate pink cloth, quite full behind, straight in front and turned up half way around with a broad hem of dark blue velvet, this particular combination being at present particularly popular. The hem is headed by a ruche of pink ostrich feathers, and the Louis XIII. coat bodice, with its short back and long tabbed front, is of pink silk with high sleeves of pink and silver brocade. The Paris hat in dark blue velvet has a curiously indented brim, and is tucked up at the back with bows of pink ribbon.

A SILVER BROCADE.

A frock just entering is of silver-colored silk brocaded with spots in gold. It is made with an open casaque bodice, the long coat being of plain silver velvet edged with a narrow gold ball fringe. The yoke and close sleeves are of brocade, and, starting with the gold spots as centers, tinsel embroidery has been worked in most wonderfully delicate and shimmering twisted serpent patterns, covering with rich uncanny tracery the entire ground. The full front below the yoke is of silver silk caught in at the waist with a snake girdle, the flat, golden head lifting itself against the bodice and settling upon the side under the left arm. At the bust is a coiled snake in silver encrusted with moonstones and topaz, its tail in its mouth and with particularly wicked, glittering eyes. There are open sleeves of velvet falling back from the shoulders and edged with the ball fringe, the bodice is finished at the throat with a standing ruche of silk, edged with narrow lace, and the hair is done in a low coil thrust through with a silver dagger, about the hilt of which a gold snake is twined.

There is a frock of gray cloth, starred with great circles of jet and worn with a long basqued black velvet jacket. There is an uncommonly handsome brown cloth frock, woven with peculiar fleckings of gold thread and set off by a little bonnet of jet and pale blue. There is a cream colored cloth frock, with high collar and epaulettes of beaver and a white bonnet with trimmings of the same fur. There are two or three costumes in mouse color and several in pink, and some of the smartest dresses are distinguished by very long and slender curved gold buckles, very different from the clumsier devices of last year. On a pale blue bengaline frock is one composed of two fiery-eyed snakes writhing together. A wee bit of a bonnet is made of nothing but a flight of black butterflies noosed and held poised above the hair by narrow black velvet strings. There are only nine men present and—stay, there are none. The uproar is over, everybody has gone home. There is nothing that is livelier while it lasts than an afternoon tea, and nothing that is quicker done. The hostess is standing by her empty punch bowl, congratulating herself that she asked everybody on her visiting list, and that, except those who were dead and whose obituaries had escaped her notice and those who had changed their addresses, they had all come.

White Cloth and Gold Passementerie.

WITH A MEDCCI COLLAR.

A very pretty frock or two figured at the New Year's reception of New York Woman's Press Club. One of these was a simple foureau gown of white cloth adorned with white and gold passementerie describing a gorselet and a Medici collar. The points of the collar met at the waist and the V between them was filled with filmy lisse folds. A gold buckle caught up the bodice drapery on the bust and below this the bodice was perfectly close-fitting and all in one with the skirt.

A second dress was of pale lemon-yellow silk embroidered with gold and with blue. The pretty bodice was decked with full frillings of striped lemon and grey gauze laid back from the throat, extending to the waist and edging the full sleeves. The same material made the broad folded waistband.

A pretty evening dress completed this week for a young woman whom Mrs. Astor is taking prominently under her protection is of pale green silk hung in front with straight draperies of white lisse, embroidered with coral and dull gold beads. The low bodice is cut round and edged with a narrow lisse frilling. At the waist behind is tied a broad silk sash, which merges in the shining silk demi-train.

A unique frock at the Charity Ball was of ivory-white silk, having the upper part of the bodice and the entire length of the train draped with white chiffon. The bodice was just low enough to display the throat and was edged with a flat chiffon ruffle which fell over a bust drapery of the same material, merging in a deep border of embroidered pearl passementerie set with tiny gems. The skirt was severely plain and edged with flat ruffles of chiffon headed with the passementerie. On the train the chiffon fell from the waist to the feet in a succession of small fans. The elbow sleeves were draped with chiffon.

$3 CABINETS, Per Doz.

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The Best Artists! The Best Imported Material! The Best Finish!

Awarded 37 First-Class Medals. Highest Prize Paris Exposition, 1889.

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Opposite Exposition

St. Louis

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

A ROMANCE OF

BY EDGAR

Author of "The Confession ... Woman," "The E... New York ...

[Copyright, 1890

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

IV.

Soon, however, Dr. Thorndyke changed the current of talk in a way that was fraught for his hearer both with interest and distraction.

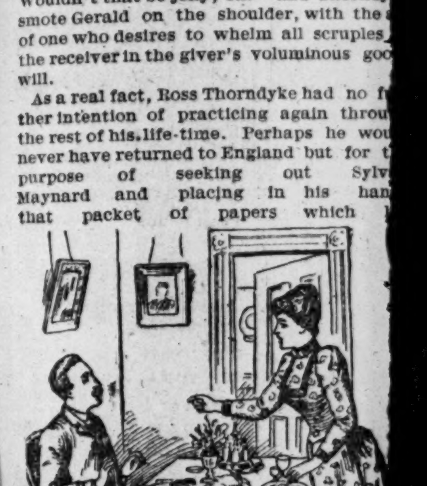
"I should have known of your own and Sylvan's whereabouts," he said, "if relations of a friendly sort had remained between you mother and myself after your father's death. But unhappily this was not the case."

"I never knew," began Gerald.

"Of course you never knew, my dear boy, was the interruption.

"Why should either you or Sylvan have known? You were both too young. Your mother and I did not harmonize; let me ... there, at my moment of beginning. ... after your father's death I went to America. In Chicago I became prosperous with a spe... and to a degree that surprised myself. I o... tained a good practice, but that was not a... Funds which I invested in land soon bred ... amazing profits. I'm rich, Gerald, and ha... no near kindred except an old aunt or t... whom I should be doing an ill turn if I thr... anything like luxury into the peaceful te... of their days. I loved your father, a... I'm prepared to be a second father ... Sylvan and yourself. In any case, pr... or no pride (for I see a rebelli... glitter creeping into your eyes) you must ... me help you along through the ... of your studies, my boy, and afterward, ... knows what may happen afterward? ... shouldn't be surprised if I set up a partne... ship with you as my 'junior associat... Wouldn't that be jolly, eh?" and Thorndy... smote Gerald on the shoulder, with the ... of one who desires to whelm all scruples ... the receiver in the giver's voluminous go... will.

As a real fact, Ross Thorndyke had no f... ther intention of practicing again thro... the rest of his life-time. Perhaps he wou... never have returned to England but for t... purpose of seeking out Sylv... Maynard and placing in his han... that packet of papers which ...



Lucia Sprang Up From the Chair.

dying father had bequeathed him. But ... Thorndyke lingered in his native land ... several months, at the end of which he a... Gerald had become sworn friends. All G... ald's pride had melted into thinnest air. ... perceived how disinterested was the goodne... his father's friend; he recognized Thor... right to aid him; and for this ... kind of new-comers he soon conceived ... affection that was filial. When Thorndy... sailed for New York in the autumn of t... same year, it was with the understandi... between Gerald and himself that the form... should follow him by the middle of spring. S... van's twenty-fifth birthday would occur... most at the time of the doctor's arriv... Thorndyke wondered what sort of an impr... sion Gerald's brother and sister-in-law wo... produce upon him. From certain letters ... Sylvan's, recently seen, he had formed ... idea that he was fated never to care for ... heir of the Maynards as he had already go... care for young Gerald. And his premonit... proved right.

Sylvan was living, at this time, in a sm... house near the upper portion of Park aven... He had a pretty home, which only need... the laughter and foot-patterings of childr... to make it a charming one. Thorndyke ... man who had never married, a man who... earlier life had suffered a piercing disappo... ment with which this little chronicle of ot... affairs than his need not deal, and who ... now cared for all the lures of womanh... about in the same way that he cared for ... Murillo in the National Gallery, or the no... statue of Lord Lawrence in Waterloo pla... had no sooner seen Lucia Maynard, the w... of Sylvan, than he pronounced her a wo... replete with charm.

She had abundant bronze-hued hair, w... eyebrows and eyelashes that were dark ... ink. Her eyes were large, liquid, beauti... you had to look at them for some time bef... you knew whether black or yellowish-bro... prevailed in them. As for her features, if t... were not perfect, their relations, each... each, made them been delightfully so, for ... forgot their defects in the subtle s... wrought by this peculiar concord. She ha... warmth of tint that rarely deepened i... rose. Her smile, which flawless teeth by ... means marred, seldom lit her face, but w... its bright mystic funds were drawn upo... dwelt in the remembrance like echoes ... dulcet song.

Thorndyke promptly saw that she had m... ried a man who had never stirred in her ... passionate thrill. Not that she seeme... woman who desired or demanded the home... which evokes passion. Her tall and ... molded shape had the effect, both in mo... ment and repose, of that placid dig... which bespeaks a kind of sexual indiffere... And yet, as he watched her more keenly, ... told himself that he discovered in her ... unrest of some thwarted ambition. Was ... craving for wealth, for social prominen... He decided to wait and discover. She int... ested him so acutely that he was haunted ... this idea of waiting and discovering.

Meanwhile Sylvan's welcomes were alw... warm. He had indeed disappointed the d... tor, and especially after knowing and ... Gerald. Sylvan was no reflection of ... brother—not even a pale and neutral one. ... expressed for Thorndyke all the conservati... of his mother and all (in the judgment of ... new observer) his mother's rigid ... headedness. Thorndyke was in many way... free-thinker, and Gerald's fearless libe... isms had vastly pleased him. Sylvan ... knew whether or no. Yet one day, when Syl... said, in reference to his brother:

"I suppose Gerald now be ... shocked you. He often shocked me. ... had got over to represent the severely radical ... ment at Cambridge by the time I bade ... tional, ..."

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She gave a non-committal laugh. "O... take things as I find them—or try to."

That "try to" haunted Thorndyke.

He would sometimes watch Sylvan ... think how thoroughly his stooped frame ... large, gray, restless eyes betokened that ... had inherited his father's body, and yet ... dominant in him was the pious conservat... spirit of his mother. Being ignorant of w... the packet contained, him by Egbert M... hard recorded, Thorndyke wonde... whether it might not work trouble... the nature of this sensitive, self-... ing soul. If it were, as he suspect... certain tidings which concerned that on... treasured elixir, might it not provoke ... van something of the same mental revolt ...

A ROMANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Author of "The Confessions of Claud," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," "A New York Family," Etc.

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Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

IV.

Soon, however, Dr. Thorndyke changed the current of talk in a way that was fraught for his hearer both with interest and distraction.

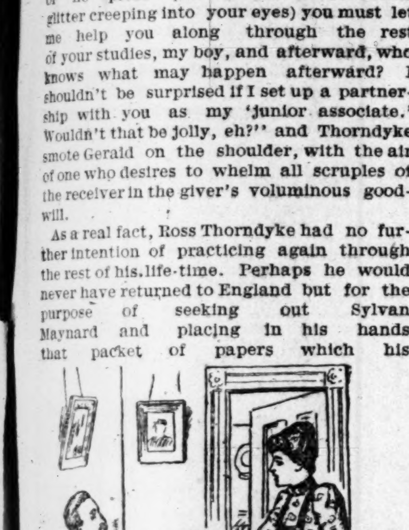
"I should have known of your own and Sylvan's whereabouts," he said, "if relations of a friendly sort had remained between your mother and myself after your father's death. But unhappily this was not the case."

"I never knew," began Gerald,

"Of course you never knew, my dear boy," was the interruption.

"Why should either you or Sylvan have known? You were both too young. Your mother and I did not harmonize; let me end there, at my moment of beginning. Soon after your father's death I went to America. In Chicago I became prosperous with a speed and to a degree that surprised myself. I obtained a good practice, but that was not all. Funds which I invested in land soon bred me amazing profits. I'm rich, Gerald, and have no near kindred except an old aunt or two whom I should be doing an ill turn if I thrust anything like luxury into the peaceful tenor of their days. I loved your father, and I'm prepared to be a second father to Sylvan and yourself. In any case, pride or no pride (for I see a rebellious glitter creeping into your eyes) you must let me help you along through the rest of your studies, my boy, and afterward, who knows what may happen afterward? I shouldn't be surprised if I set up a partnership with you as my 'junior associate.' Wouldn't that be jolly, eh?" and Thorndyke smote Gerald on the shoulder, with the air of one who desires to win all scruples of the receiver in the giver's voluminous good-will.

As a real fact, Ross Thorndyke had no further intention of practicing again through the rest of his life-time. Perhaps he would never have returned to England but for the purpose of seeking out Sylvan Maynard and placing in his hands that packet of papers which his dying father had bequeathed him. But now Thorndyke lingered in his native land for several months, at the end of which he and Gerald had become sworn friends. All Gerald's pride had melted into thinnest air. He perceived how disinterested was the goodness of his father's friend; he recognized Thorndyke's right to aid him; and for this most kindly of new-comers he soon conceived an affection that was filial. When Thorndyke sailed for New York in the autumn of that same year, it was with the understanding between Gerald and himself that the former should follow him by the middle of spring. Sylvan's twenty-fifth birthday would occur almost at the time of the doctor's arrival. Thorndyke wondered what sort of an impression Gerald's brother and sister-in-law would produce upon him. From certain letters of Sylvan's, recently seen, he had formed an idea that he was fated never to care for this heir of the Maynards as he had already got to care for young Gerald. And his premonitions proved right.



Lucia Sprang Up From the Chair.

Sylvan was living, at this time, in a small house near the upper portion of Park avenue. He had a pretty home, which only needed the laughter and foot-patterings of children to make it a charming one. Thorndyke, a man who had never married, a man who in earlier life had suffered a piercing disappointment with which this little chronicle of other affairs than his need not deal, and a man who now cared for all the lures of womanhood about in the same way that he cared for the Murillo in the National Gallery, or the noble statue of Lord Lawrence in Waterloo place, had no sooner seen Lucia Maynard, the wife of Sylvan, than he pronounced her a woman replete with charm.

She had abundant bronze-hued hair, with eyebrows and eyelashes that were dark as ink. Her eyes were large, liquid, beautiful; you had to look at them for some time before you knew whether black or yellowish-brown prevailed in them. As for her features, if they were not perfect, their relations, each to each, must have been delightfully so, for you forgot their defects in the subtle spell wrought by this peculiar concord. She had a warmth of tint that rarely deepened into rose. Her smile, which flawless teeth by no means marred, seldom lit her face, but when its bright mystic funds were drawn upon it dwelt in the remembrance like echoes of dulcet sounds.

Thorndyke promptly saw that she had married a man who had never stirred in her one passionate thrill. Not that she seemed a woman who desired or demanded the homage which evokes passion. Her tall and well-molded shape had the effect, both in movement and repose, of that placid dignity which bespeaks a kind of sexual indifference. And yet, as he watched her more keenly, he told himself that he discovered in her the unrest of some thwarted ambition. Was it a craving for wealth, for social prominence? He decided to wait and discover. She interested him so acutely that he was haunted by this idea of waiting and discovering.

Meanwhile Sylvan's welcomes were always warm. He had indeed disappointed the doctor, and especially after knowing and loving Gerald. Sylvan was no reflection of his brother—not even a pale and neutral one. He expressed for Thorndyke all the conservatism of his mother and all (in the judgment of this new observer) his mother's rigid wrong-headedness. Thorndyke was in many ways a free-thinker, and Gerald's fearless liberalisms had vastly pleased him. He hardly knew what to answer, one day, when Sylvan said, in reference to his brother:

"I suppose Gerald now and then greatly shocked you. He often shocked me. But he had got to represent the severely radical element at Cambridge by the time I bade him good-bye."

"My husband believes in being conventional," said his wife, before the doctor could frame a fitting response.

Thorndyke started a little and looked at her. "And have you no such belief?" he inquired.

She gave a non-committal laugh. "Oh, I take things as I find them—or try to."

That "try to" haunted Thorndyke.

He would sometimes watch Sylvan and think how thoroughly his stooped frame and large, gray, restless eyes betokened that he had inherited his father's body, and yet how dominant in him was the pious conservative spirit of his mother. Being ignorant of what the packet confided him by Egbert Maynard really contained, Thorndyke wondered whether it might not work trouble in the nature of this sensitive, God-fearing soul. If it were, as he suspected, certain tidings which concerned that once-treasured elixir, might it not produce in Sylvan something of the same mental revolt and disarray years ago wakened in the mother whom he so resembled?

On Sylvan's twenty-fifth birthday Thorndyke formally and privately delivered the packet. Sylvan did not open it in his presence. The young man seemed deeply impressed by the very tidings of such a legacy. "Will he tell his wife anything concerning it?" thought Thorndyke. "Well," he proceeded to muse, "if Lucia is left in ignorance of its contents it will be just like his secretive, timorous temperament."

The elixir had always appealed to Thorndyke in no other light than that of a melancholy joke. He was a no less devout disciple of science than his dead friend had been; but that any concoction of the kind described to him by Maynard on his death bed could possibly be accredited with the potency declared of it was like calling the grass blue and the sky green.

Several more meetings occurred between Sylvan and the doctor, and still no reference to the packet was made. One evening Thorndyke presented himself when the master of the house chanced to be absent. Knowing how rare was any such occurrence unless Sylvan went out in his wife's company, the visitor said to Lucia, when she appeared and graciously greeted him:

"How odd that your lord should have left home of an evening unaccompanied by his lady! I suppose you gave him full authority to desert you?"

Lucia dropped into an easy chair. "Oh! yes. It's a meeting of some lawyers' club, I believe, to which he belongs."

"And you don't mind being left alone?"

"Not very. Sylvan and I—" She shrugged her firm and shapely shoulders. "I never care to be alone. But I don't mind if Sylvan leaves me now and then. It isn't that."

Thorndyke pretended to appear dismayed. "What are these dreadful revelations? You want other society than Sylvan's?"

She gave him the faintest smile of indifference, as though she ignored the question, or as though she chose to put it capriciously aside. "I'm very fond of life," she said, slipping both hands behind her head and clasping them there, so that her back-fallen sleeves evidenced the swelling pearl of her arms, from neat wrist to dimpled elbow. "But life as I long to have it we know it isn't for me. Sylvan cares nothing at all about living, in my sense of the word!"

"And pray tell me what is your sense of the word?"

"Oh, to mix with people and enjoy your youth. He doesn't care to do that. Besides, we haven't money enough to do it. He doesn't complain about any slimness of the household purse. He lets me spend more dollars than I ought to spend. But we're nobodies from his point of view."

"And what is being a somebody here in New York—from your point of view?"

"Having lots of money—giving fine entertainments. You're so recently here, if you don't. It doesn't make the remotest difference who your grandfather was. If you haven't a big bank account you're sent to the wall."

"And you're tired of being sent to the wall?"

Lucia Maynard sighed. "I'm tired of not living."

"And you think that not being fashionable is not living?"

"Oh, no. But I think not knowing certain people—refined, attractive people—is almost like death itself."

Thorndyke drooped his head for a moment and pulled at his gray mustache. "Well, after all, is death so horrible?"

"Death!" she echoed, with a sudden fierceness of mien. "Oh, I think it is frightful! I do so hate the idea of dying! Don't you?" And as she leaned toward him, with the light of a near lamp showing the clear-cut grace and pallor of her neck, throat and chin, it occurred to him that she was extremely beautiful.

Not unnaturally he thought of the sealed manuscript which of late he had delivered to her husband. And then, while remembering this, he also recollected the elixir (that "infernal nonsense" as he had long ago got to call it) which might very probably have formed the gist and pith of Egbert Maynard's bequest.

"If you so hate the doom of dying," he said, inwardly stirred by the idea of his own boldness and imprudence, "you might perhaps have read with interest the farewell lines which Sylvan's father left him and which I delivered to him on his 25th birthday. Or, it may be, your husband did not show you what I gave him. If that is true, then I—"

"Yes, yes," she broke in, with an eagerness that was violence. "He did show me that letter—that singular letter. I—I have been thinking of it ever since; I can't keep my mind from dwelling on it. Did you not consider it a most amazing message?"

"I might judge better," replied Thorndyke, "if I could know what it was like."

"Why, didn't you know?" she faltered. "I thought you were his intimate friend."

"I was—and at one time his very intimate friend. Though he never told me what was inside that envelope, I can guess its contents." He continued speaking for some time and ended with these words. "Of course it was a wild dream of Egbert Maynard's. Now and then the finest human intellects are beguiled just in this way." He saw her face fall, and then watched her as she nervously bit her lips. "You speak from your own experience as a chemist," she said, and the ring of disappointment in her voice was plain to him as would have been her tears if shed from the troubled glooms of her eyes.

"I'm not a chemist," Thorndyke hastened to reply; "I'm a physician—or was."

Her looks brightened again. "Then you do not speak with any real certainty, after all."

"Ah, my dear lady! As if one would not be sure we had left the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone both very far indeed behind!"

"But this liquefaction of electricity which Sylvan's dead father describes—for which he offers the very formula of preparation—would you assert that to be impossible?"

"I would—yes."

Lucia mused for a moment and then gave her head so earnest a negative shake that its flossy bronze-brown loops of hair emitted flashes in the lamplight like those from polished mahogany.

"But you are stating in so many words," she exclaimed, "that Egbert Maynard was a madman."

"There are many sane madmen in the world."

She struck the edge of her chair impatiently with one clenched hand.

"That is no answer. So many things no more wonderful than his assumed invention have happened. To concentrate the vital principle of all existence—I see nothing more extraordinary in it than to achieve the telegraph, the telephone. At least, I can't understand why it should be scoffed at before it is tried."

Thorndyke laughed. "I don't scoff at it," he said. "But it is like having some one tell you that he had constructed an apparatus by means of which you could see round a corner."

"I can imagine such an apparatus being constructed."

"One can imagine the miraculous," conceded Thorndyke, with a smile of skeptic amusement gleaming between his gray-bearded lips. "But I don't suppose that your husband will object to testing the truth or falsity of what his father so firmly believed."

Lucia once more shook her head and this time with a forlorn motion. "Object! You don't know him. He's already afraid of that prescription as though it were a cobra."

"Afraid of it?"

"Assuredly."

"And why?" queried Thorndyke, with a sudden recollection of how his dead friend's dead wife had once deported herself.

"Why?" Lucia repeated. She made a quick little gesture of exasperation and disgust. "He's a tremendously religious man, this husband of mine. Didn't you know that? Haven't you seen it? I think that from some sacred sense of filial respect he would never destroy these papers. But he's already locked them up somewhere, and regrets that he ever allowed me to gain a glimpse of them?"

"You say that he's afraid of them?" asked Thorndyke, pierced with memories of Georgina Maynard's past behavior.

"Yes. They fill him with horror. I don't know if he has any faith in the chemical marvels they suggest. But he remembers that his mother more than once told him of how his father died an infidel."

"Ah!" said her listener, drawing a long breath. He felt as if some specter were in the room, viewless and yet palpable. "I see, Sylvan believes—"

"That there would be something blasphemous about such an achievement," broke in Lucia, "even if it could possibly be made." She rose, and for a moment appeared to listen intently. "That is he now," she at length said in a quick, low, warning way; and almost immediately Sylvan entered.

The doctor stayed for nearly an hour longer, but during this time there was no resumption of the subject on which his wife and Thorndyke had been engaged. "He wishes to let it pass unmentioned from this time forward," the doctor told himself. "Ah! how heredity speaks in him! What a difference between the brothers! It is so easy to imagine Gerald full of ardor to try the truth of what his father has asserted, instead of being forewarned at the outset by paltry, superstitious fears."

As more days went on the doctor felt piqued by Sylvan's continued reticence. Not to volunteer one syllable regarding a trust faithfully kept for many years! Such a course was incrusted with the disrelish of crude manners. By this time Thorndyke's term of sojourn in New York had almost drawn to a close. He found that his investments and general business interests as a property-holder in and near Chicago made it inconvenient if not quite impossible to remain much longer in the East. Besides, he had become fond of the huge town that he had made his home. He had a homesick longing to gaze again on some of those very features of it which long ago, as an immigrant Englishman, he had roundly ridiculed.

He decided that he would make no attempt to break the ice with Sylvan. It was of the young man's own freezing; let it stay rigid if he so willed. Pressing letters came from Chicago, and Thorndyke resolved to start at once. Before doing so he said to Sylvan that his brother would soon arrive in New York, and that it would, of course, be better for Gerald to remain there a month or so before going into the West. "As regards your brother's feelings on the question of practicing his new profession either here or in Chicago," he continued, "that is a matter which I shall want him wholly to decide for himself. My friend, Dr. Clyde, in East Thirtieth street, will take him up, I hope, for my sake. Clyde is young, and a trifle too imaginative, I sometimes think, for a physician. But he's immensely clever, has won a brilliant repute as a specialist in nervous diseases, and promises me that he will aid Gerald in every possible way."

Sylvan seemed to reflect for a brief while on the frank and genial sentences just heard.

"Thank you very much," he presently said. "You seem to have been so kind to Gerald that I am sure he must appreciate it most gratefully."

"Confound the fellow!" Thorndyke said to himself after quitting Sylvan's doorstep. "He couldn't give me any heartier or more graceful answer than that. I can understand how his legal ability has already made him a lawyer with strong promise of success. Thank fate for the few men in this world who [illegible]. I begin to wish for that character is the one thing [illegible], whether it be saintly or devilish."

And then a self-accusing smile gleamed on Dr. Thorndyke's face as he moved onward amid the ugly brown-stone perkiness and "stylishness" of Fifth avenue. "After all," his musings proceeded, "what character have I? If ever there was a biped without the vaguest social individuality, such a biped is Ross Thorndyke."

He was not by right in just the social sense of which he had meditated. But when all is said, how often more potent as a factor of life is the heart richly brimming with kindness, [illegible]. Those people who are "individual," who have angles of personality [illegible]. Thorndyke lightly denounced himself as colorless, but his place in whatever landscape of life this or that observer might have placed him would have resembled some strong and full-boughed tree which never intrudes itself with the least saliency, and yet can not be exiled from [illegible].

He had indeed left Lucia in a very unhappy frame of mind. The idea of the so-named elixir had taken hold of her imagination with a savage, though covert force. Not loving her husband, [illegible] in the possession of a distinct power over him, seldom used, though rooted in a deep reserve fund. His firm refusal that she should again look upon the letter and manuscript lately delivered him, had first astonished and then ired her. A coldness grew up between them, each being aware of the other's reason for preserving it. But Lucia was the first to change these mutual conditions. Her dreams were now full of the precious drug concerning which Sylvan chose to maintain so piquing and mystic a silence. Did he then believe in its efficacy? Had he acquired some positive knowledge on that head? The very thought almost took Lucia's breath away. Her husband, as she could not help feeling quite certain, would scarcely hesitate between burying the bequest under profound secrecy and allowing just herself alone to profit by it, even were he sure that it meant a genuine victory for science. The more that she brooded over the chances of his piety taking this dog-in-the-manger form, the more she felt her nerves distressfully tingle. His scruples of a religious kind had not seldom bored her since their marriage; but these affected her with shuddering moods of disgust and chagrin.

On a certain evening, four or five days after Thorndyke had departed, Lucia and Sylvan sat together at dinner. Dessert and coffee had been placed on the table; the servant had slipped from the room. They had just been speaking (both rather listlessly) of Gerald's intended voyage, when all at once it pleased Lucia to say:

"One can't help wondering what you will tell your brother when he asks you about that packet which Dr. Thorndyke recently gave you."

Sylvan started, colored, and then frowned a little. He prided himself upon his gentlemanlike manners, and she who listened to his voice had hardly ever heard it raised in shriller key than when he now replied:

"Tell Gerald? I have not thought of mentioning the subject to him. Why should I do so, pray?"

Lucia began to slide one white finger-tip along the rim of her purple finger-bowl. "It would simply be natural if you did tell him; that is all."

"I don't agree with you," he answered, stolidly.

"You didn't think it unnatural," she said, "to rebuff me when I questioned you on the same subject."

"I did not rebuff you. I gave you all the information it was right to give. More than that, even. Better if I had preserved complete silence."

She flashed him a challenging look across the pretty little table, with its glimmers of silver and glass. "Why would it have been better?" she asked. "What has caused you to rate me as unworthy of your confidences?"

"It isn't that," he retorted, brusquely enough, for him, and tossing his head with a show of the most unusual intolerance. I explained to you; I explained fully. Your curiosity is unwarranted; it's rapacious, in fact."

She gave a high, chill laugh. "Because I'm interested in what struck me as the great work of a striking intellect."

He smiled sourly. "Of an impious mind."

"You're speaking of your own father."

"Yes—more's the pity."

"And then you hold his accomplishment as merely impious. You don't rank it as a fine and successful stroke of scientific insight?"

He answered at first with a dogged shake of the head. "I don't know anything about the brain-power it displays. Nor do I want to know. I've hidden the thing away—locked it up. I ought to have burned it. It smells of Egbert Maynard's atheism. Only the fact of his being my father has prevented me from destroying it. Some day I shall. Some day I feel that I shall."

Lucia sprang up from her chair with sparkling eyes and trembling lips. "You shall not! You must not!" she exclaimed.

He stared at her as though dumfounded by her vehemence. "In the name of God," he returned, "what has got hold of you? You've been a different woman for days. Is it those cursed pieces of paper? For a good while I've suspected they'd bewitch you. Now I'm sure they have!"

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE new Recorder of Votes can't be guessed, But it's easy to guess that Strauss' photos are best.

FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS.

THE STORY OF A SLY YOUNG MAN AND A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Florence and His God-Child—The Fashions in Leather—A Street Car Episode—A New Game—Collecting Silver—Novelties in Fans.

Of all the sly young men on whom the St. Louis sun ever shone young Mr. F. E. Whitcomb, the partner of M. W. Alexander, and a most popular young druggist himself, has proved himself the prince. One year ago Mr. Whitcomb told Mr. Alexander he desired to go out on some important business for a few hours. At the expiration of that time the young man returned to his duties and with such an unruffled composure that no one dreamed of what that "important business" was until a few days ago, one year after the date of the afternoon absence, Mr. Whitcomb came to Mr. Alexander, handed his older partner a bottle of champagne and asked him to "drink the health of Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb." To say how astonished the senior partner was at the unexpected disclosure would be to deal too largely in exclamation points. But the story came out after one year of secrecy. Both the hero and heroine of the romance are quiet and retired in their dispositions. Mr. Whitcomb is a comparative stranger in the city, coming from the East, and the lady who figured as the other quiet principal of the affair of orange blossoms is an exceedingly pretty little blonde. She lives in the South Side with her parents and her name, until she became Mrs. Whitcomb, was Miss Dorothea Henrietta Hessman, a member of a well-known family in the South Side. When one year ago the young people decided to marry, they resolved to keep it very quiet. No one should know; not even their intimate friends; no glare of the wedding lights should be theirs; no ringing of the chimes; no costly wedding gown. So, slipping quietly away one day, having made arrangements to have the marriage license unpublished, the two conspirators of Cupid were quietly married and each went his or her way. When the neighbors saw the young man at the home of the pretty young lady, they imagined he was merely paying a friendly call upon his inamorita. Imagine their surprise when the little romance now comes to light. The young bride-groom is so thoroughly contented and happy under the rule of Hymen that he found concealment no longer possible to his taste, and is now receiving the congratulations of his many friends, as will to-day when the little story is first published.

* * *

There is a general regret among the St. Louis ladies at the departure of Frank Bros. for a foreign city. Especially do they regret the departure of the pretty milliner, Miss Cohen. She had grown to be a familiar character in St. Louis, and no one seemed quite to reach her magnetism in pleasing ladies, deferring and suggesting at once a [illegible]. Somehow a young girl in charge of any department where ladies love to shop can reach a niche in their hearts next only to that occupied by their best bonnet. It is remarkable how they judge at [illegible] and then how [illegible] may be a [illegible] by, but [illegible] one and [illegible] wonderful [illegible] fastidious [illegible] she managed the pleasure and convenience of "her dear five hundred" customers. All these now are grieving the loss, for the favorite Miss Cohen may disappear as autocrat of the hats and bonnets.

* * *

Of course we have all seen, laughed at and admired the trio of celebrities, Florence, Jefferson and Mrs. Drew. Everybody thronged to "The Rivals" and "Heir at Law." Everybody fell in love over again with Florence. Everybody raved over gracious, stately Mrs. Drew, and everybody found a delight in the perceptible decadence of Joseph Jefferson, the dream of their childhood in his once perfect Rip Van Winkle. Dear old Mr. Jefferson's unbounded energy yet shines through his Bob Acres. "He was a look of good days, old long ago," sighed with pleasure an elderly lady. Some of the light comedy of this frivolous age, no superficiality of the modern stage. The trio brought us again to the stately decade of the good old times when audiences whispered during the performance and the curtain fell upon the actors before the audience rose from their places.

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Speaking of Florence brings to mind one of his godchildren, Marie Bryant, the pretty daughter of the dead minstrel, Dan Bryant, who married a noted St. Louis beauty, Miss Nellie Fitzgibbon, daughter of the oldest photographer of St. Louis. The romantic story of the courtship and marriage of Dan Bryant and Miss Fitzgibbon has already been written in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The oldest child of the union was Marie and Mr. Florence was her godfather. After the death of the popular minstrel and the consequent ill-fortune of the poor children and the second marriage of his widow the great hearted comedian never forgot his god-daughter. She had been educated by a sister of her dead grandfather (J. D. Fitzgibbon, the photographer), who was Superior of a New York convent, and after her graduation the pretty Marie met under romantic circumstances and promised to marry a wealthy citizen of Lancaster, Pa. She came on to St. Louis to have the marriage consummated, and after a few weeks sojourn here her fiance joined her, and the marriage was performed in St. John's Church, on Chestnut and Sixteenth streets. That evening and the next day the papers teemed with the event and an amusing incident was the outcome of the promise of the former Mrs. Bryant, mother of the fair bride, to give two different reporters of two different dailies, each the first account of the wedding, the double game bringing about a funny contretemps amusingly written up at the time. Florence, it is said, contributed largely to the trousseau of the daughter of his old friend, and not only was the trousseau largely his gift, but he had been the stanchest friend throughout her convent life to both Marie and her little sisters. Her mother, who made religion a romance, had called her Marie Immaculee, but the sisters at the convent deeming that too sacred changed the name to that of her godfather, Marie Florence.

* * *

What a fashion leather is this year made in everything for decoration and personal wear as well. For gowns those who wish to preserve the skirts from draggling in mud, slush and rain can best do so by having leather bind their skirts at the edges instead of braid, letting it run also towards the lining; this protection will also save the pretty and delicate shoes now so varied and important a feature in a lady's toilette. For decorations sprays of flowers made in leather are employed in many articles. The flowers are just like those fashionable many years ago, but they are now tinted with oil colors. On a sachet composed of plush and brocade a long graceful trial of passion flower is carelessly laid. If the tinting is well done the decoration is by no means to be despised. On the contrary if it is badly executed the spray is an abomination. This is the case in many things only the faultiness seems more noticeable in leather work painted than in paintings which are not in relief.

A brown plush and blue brocade wall pocket can be prettily ornamented with a spray of pale yellow flowers. On one composed of dark green plush and pale yellow green brocade a trail of hops looks pretty. On the plush of the autumnal red tint of the bramble bunches of nuts would be charming; so, too, would bramble leaves on a green and brown pocket. Leather makes the figure look at its best, and when under a master hand—nothing can fit quite so well, so closely clinging, and be so firm in retaining correct shape at the same time.

* * *

Several of our St. Louis ladies who are now abroad are making collections of silver, which is such a raving craze this year. They write that they are to bring the oddest, quaintest and most antique specimens as well as strictly new designs. Spoon collecting seems especially to have given a motive to ladies in visiting out of the way foreign towns, where old silver can be picked up. It is no longer necessary to have sets of spoons—six or twelve of each in pattern—for harlequins are so much more interesting. The prettiest examples brought home this year are the Italian ice spoons, and they seem to have brought such low prices that the collectors must have thought they were getting a present of them. At Vichy one finds the most lovely old silver in spoons, buckles, patch boxes and girdles. Ladies, both in Europe and America, are vying with each other now in their odd collection of silver, which is more of a craze even than the china of last year.

* * *

What pretty table slips there are this year! Some of the most novel and heavily embroidered in washing cottons, of colorings that combine with the rest of the decorations of the table. A very lovely specimen is of white corded silk with orchids embroidered in light tones. Bands of ribbon laid in a square on the table is a novel notion, for on this ribbon (which is generally moire) greenery and flowers are laid. Croton leaves of curious shapes are placed flat on the cloth between the several pieces of china and also trails of colladium leaves. But these are mere adjuncts to a very fine display of china and cut glass, as are lamp shades, which are quite new in idea, the actual shade and the full frill round it being formed of soft oriental silk, embroidered with tiny flowerets in silk of natural tones, whilst the others are trimmed with artificial orchids on the silk so that the leaves seem to stand up on the wire frame.

* * *

People who see genial, good-looking George McManus at his post at the Grand Opera-house and notice how faithful he is to his worldly duties and how often and merrily he mingles with men, do not imagine the strong "book-worm" trait that holds him captive. The witty, good-hearted St. Louisan has a passion for books, pursuing his studies unostentatiously at his pretty new home on Laclede avenue, where his library is one of the handsomest of the city. Irving, Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Poe, Bryant, Whittier, Tennyson, Longfellow, all the older poets, classics and little classics, works of science and many others hold places of honor in this retired nook. The material part of the works must not be neglected for they are all handsomely bound in the garb their authors should have and here in the quiet hours when busy, genial George McManus is misssed from his friends he is to be found deep in the delights of his books. In this home, too, there rules the prettiest little wife imaginable, a dainty and delicate bit of femininity who rules supreme over her husband's heart and that of his several sons, who are among the brightest lights of the St. Louis University.

* * *

This season a fancy has cropped up for long chains worn around the neck and hanging loosely over the bust. These are generally made of plain gold links, with a pearl introduced every two inches or so. Polished stones are preferred to cut ones, save in cases of diamonds, emeralds, carbuncles, moonstone, turquoise, amethysts and different colored onyx. Turquoises are decidedly fashionable and are likely to become more so since Sarah Bernhardt wears some very handsome turquoise ornaments in "Cleopatre." The Paris jewelers are already showing Cleopatre trinkets, ornaments and ear-rings, bracelets, collars and belts, formed of Egyptian figures, lotus leaves, sphynxes and square onda armlets in dull gold and oxydized silver, besides bangles with serpents' heads and brooches in the shape of writhing snakes.

* * *

This is the veritable reign of rings, and never before were they more beautiful, unique and fascinating than now. The long graceful marquise style of setting gives chance for the display of large, choice stones. A fine opal, gleaming with a myriad iridescent hues, glowing as if there was a hidden fire in the heart of the stone whose passionate beauty has conquered superstition. Soft azure hued sapphires, blue as the cloudless sky, emeralds of such perfect tint as Scotia would have craved for her crown, a simple pretty blue turquoise, for all the world like the eyes of a child, are all selected for these rings, and are usually surrounded by a rim of diamonds, to throw out still more brilliantly the beauty of the colored stone. These rings range in price from $50 to $200 and more. There is besides what is termed the "cross-head ring," set with a diamond and some rare emerald, ruby or sapphire, and there are three stone rings and five stone rings, diamonds alternating with colored gems. Tiny triple narrow hoops are set around with diamonds, one with emeralds and one with rubies and the three, hardly larger than a single broad ring, are to be worn on the small finger. There are also forget-me-not rings, set around with tiny turquoise, for the little finger. The cutest little silver boxes come with these rings.

* * *

Will not the dudes be happy? there is to be put on the market a new electric cane, harmless, in appearance, but charged in some manner with electricity. By touching a button in it the owner can promptly "floor" any one who attacks him. The cane is really one of the fine inventions of the day and the one who got out the patent is sure to make money by his clever braininess.

* * *

Now that tea is such a fad of the day there is a question as to what accompaniments shall go with the cheery beverage in the fashion world, that is when served in the drawing-room or for 5 o'clock tea at the tea table. Bread and butter, certainly at the latter, and, above all things, the serving is carried to the nicest point. The cutest and daintiest and most varied novelties are found in the tiny bread-and-butter plates, which form most important features on the tea table. These plates are about five and a half inches in diameter. Minton and other English factories furnish such plates decorated with a variety of old Sevres and flower patterns, and sprigged Dresden designs, with delicately gilded edges. A pretty English design has a curving edge, heavily gilded, and is sprigged with pale green spray. Still another is scattered with little roses and finished with a curving and delicately gilded edge. French china plates in the small size are prettiest when floriated in design and of white and gold China. Some of the oddest plates have perforated edges. Some of those plates are $15 a dozen, some $18. In royal Dresden as much as $40 is asked, and then the supply can scarcely equal the demand. The Japanese plates are less expensive and certainly as pretty and more odd, and nothing is so suitable for the tea table as the Japanese tea service.

* * *

Talk about episodes in street cars and gallantry also, I saw the most amusing incident occur in an Olive street car the other day. In one corner of the car was a fine-looking man in the costume of a workingman. He had a fine physique, a fine face, and was indeed a regular Adam Bede in appearance and bearing. At one stopping-place a young girl, quite pretty, got on the car, and the St. Louis Adam Bede arose to offer her his place. At the same time a negro woman had too. About her face was wound the snowiest cloud of worsted imaginable, presenting a ludicrous contrast. However, she was evidently satisfied with the world in general, and evidently intended to gain all the comfort she could whether by strategy or otherwise. At the moment when the good-looking workman rose to offer the pretty girl a place, she was looking down absorbed in getting her car fare from her dainty purse and her face was turned from the gallant laborer. He touched her lightly on the shoulder to call her attention to his proffered courtesy and vacated place. Just at that moment the dusky woman with the white cloud about her, who was directly behind him, gave a strategic movement and deftly slipped into the waiting place. When the pretty girl with a smile turned to accept the courtesy of the workingman, behold the place was placidly and serenely occupied by the snow-crested colored woman. The expression on the face of the chivalrous workman was a study. Consternation, chagrin, amazement, disgust, blended at once on his fine face. Then he walked impatiently to the rear platform, and stood there to cool off a little before he re-entered the car, to cling the rest of the way to a strap and glare in disgust at the outside atmosphere.

* * *

So much has been written on the subject of women's complexions that it would seem to have exhausted the subject, but there is still some scope in [illegible] and exhaustless. One good recipe for the complexion [illegible] Circassian women, who apply a coating of the white of an egg over the face and neck for an hour [illegible] when the coating is dry wash it off with tepid water and some harmless soap. This will remove any impurity from the skin and be found invaluable. I know of a lady in this city who has never yet used a soap or cosmetic without [illegible] a well-known chemist. He analyzes them and pronounces [illegible], and in that [illegible] that lengthy process [illegible] are yet free from [illegible]. She's one of the thoroughly [illegible] should be an example to the rest of womankind.

* * *

New games are always welcomed by every one. Here is a new one which is all the rage in England, and which will of course find its way here. [illegible] the name of it. It is simply a slanting board a yard square [illegible] six to nine inches square. This is set so that one edge rests on the grass, or floor. The upper edge is raised some inches by two wooden feet at the back. Two or more players can take part in the game. All the rest of the paraphernalia is nine bags of red Turkey twill, eight filled with half a pint of beans, one with a pint. The players stand at a given distance, and while holding all the bags in one hand must one after the other throw them onto the board, the object being to send them through the center hole. The score, according to the number of players, varies from 100 to 500. Every bag that rests on the board counts five, but every one that falls short causes five to be deducted; those that go through the hole count ten; the large one, twenty. To hurl the bags they should be placed on the palm of the right hand held upwards. The colors blue and red distinguish the sides.

* * *

Now that Cupid is casting the golden arrows broadcast the following descriptions of the latest gowns for bridemaids and pages will be of value: Some are composed of pale gray China silk trimmed with gray and pale pink passementerie, the rows of which edge the front of the skirt. Down the back of the skirt are two broad stripes of pink silk, the bodices have high sleeves and full fronts of pink chiffon and sashes of pale pink moire ribbon are fastened on one side. The hats are of gray straw covered with gray ostrich feathers and trimmed with pink bows. Each bridemaid carries a bouquet of pale pink roses, tied with ribbons of the same color. The pages wear costumes of dark blue velvet, with lace collars and cuffs; pale blue vests fastened with silver buttons and hats en suite.

Other bridemaids' dresses are quaint, white and heliotrope flowered silk over heliotrope satin petticoats, with white chiffon fichus, with large Gainsborough hats of a darker shade of heliotrope, with feathers to match. To go with these are gold bangles with the initials of the bride and bridegroom inserted in pearls. To be carried with these swell and distinctive gowns are bouquets of heliotrope.

* * *

A writer in *Temple Bar* recently tells some good stories of Oxford. One of them is in regard to a breakfast. He said: "It was well understood in certain sets that you did not go to breakfast for any conversational purposes, but that you might get the best of eating and drinking. I was very much amused one morning by overhearing a dialogue between two men.

"Come and breakfast with me this morning?"

"What have you got?"

"Pate de fois gras and champagne."

(With much disgust). "Pate de fois gras and champagne? Do you take me for a ballet dancer?"

* * *

Leather goods are having a craze now. For gentlemen there are sole leather dress suit cases, toilet bags containing a complete list of toilet articles, mounted with silver; leather cuff and collar boxes; flasks covered in leather, and military brushes in cases. For ladies there are bags of sealskin, calf or alligator. Shopping or chatelaine bags in a variety of leather, pocketbooks silver mounted, traveling ink stands in Russia, hat boxes holding from one to three hats, folding mirrors, curio bags, umbrella cases, etc. The bags come in seal, aligator or dead tanned.

* * *

How different are the feasts of nowadays from those of long ago. Think of it, ye gods of æstheticism, that sausages were once the delicacy of a Roman dinner. The account is from a description made by a great classical scholar who did not intend it for publication. Among others he gives this menu: "The first course consisted of fresh eggs, hard boiled, with lettuce, radishes, endive and rackets, olives of Venafrum, anchovies and sardines, and the choicest luxury of the day—hot sausages, served upon gridirons of silver, with the gravy dripping through the bars upon a sauce of Syrian prunes and pomegranate berries, which was placed upon the board. Then to the melody of Lydian lutes two slaves introduced a huge silver dish loaded with a Nubian boar, garnished with leaves of cherril and floating in a rich sauce of anchovies, the dregs of coan wine, white pepper, vinegar and olives."

Who would want to attend a banquet if that was the menu of the present day.

* * *

A new carriage muff is quite large, made of silver bear, looking for all the world like a huge kitten. It is tied at the top with narrow brown velvet ribbons; there is a short, round throat boa to match. Another muff is of green velvet edged with zibeline. This makes a sort of square piece, tied just below the real muff, perfumed and lined with Ophelia aro-[illegible] It is an art in carrying it gracefully.

HENRY McNICHOLS'

Fine Display of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

The Cheapest Prices in the City.

Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Portieres,
Rugs, all reduced,
Blankets, Comforts,
Bedroom Suits,
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Chiffoniers,
Ladies' Writing Desks,
Fancy Cabinets,
Easels,
Book Cases,
Parlor Suits,
Dining Room Suits,
Fancy Rockers,
Willow Rockers,
Heating Stoves, the Largest Line in the City,
Wrought Iron Ranges,
Cast Iron Ranges,
Cook Stoves, Buck's Brilliant and Charter Oak,
Toilet Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Water Sets,
Hanging Lamps,
Standing Lamps,
Table Cutlery,
Washing Machines.

FOR THE BABIES:

Writing Desks,
Tricycles,
Bedroom Sets,
Doll Beds,
Velocipedes,
Wagons,
Doll Buggies,
Baby Buggies.

The Cheapest Prices in the City.

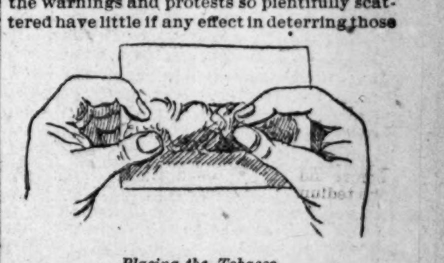
"The Only McNichols,"

1015, 1022, 1024 MARKET ST.

HOW TO MAKE CIGARETTES.

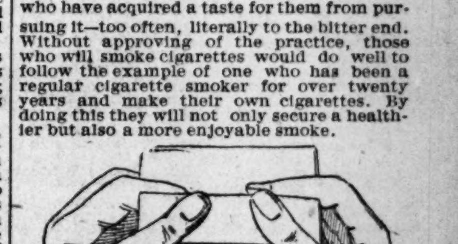
How Smokers May Save Health and Money and Amuse Themselves.

Notwithstanding the vigorous denunciations medical men have launched against the smoking of cigarettes, it is pretty evident the dainty little cylinders of tobacco and paper are steadily growing in popularity, and that the warnings and protests so plentifully scattered have little if any effect in deterring those



Placing the Tobacco.

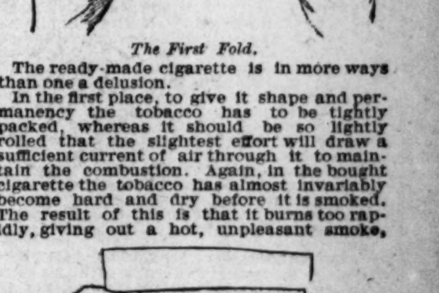
who have acquired a taste for them from pursuing it—too often, literally to the bitter end. Without approving of the practice, those who will smoke cigarettes would do well to follow the example of one who has been a regular cigarette smoker for over twenty years and make their own cigarettes. By doing this they will not only secure a healthier but also a more enjoyable smoke.



The First Fold.

The ready-made cigarette is in more ways than one a delusion.

In the first place, to give it shape and permanency the tobacco has to be tightly packed, whereas it should be so lightly rolled that the slightest effort will draw a sufficient current of air through it to maintain the combustion. Again, in the bought cigarette the tobacco has almost invariably become hard and dry before it is smoked. The result of this is that it burns too rapidly, giving out a hot, unpleasant smoke,



Rolling—The Dotted Lines Show Position of Fingers Behind the Paper.

which, if the smoking is continued for any length of time, will inevitably produce the burning of the lips and throat that novices so frequently complain of.

By purchasing tobacco and paper, the only materials required, the smoker can insure the quality of both and by making up his own

How to Hold. *Making Mouthpiece.*

cigarettes he will save more than half the cost, while the pleasure to be derived from them will be [illegible]. The illustrations given show the process so clearly that [illegible].

St. Louis to Chicago

In eight hours and forty minutes by a new train. Leave St. Louis 8:30 a.m. daily, Sundays included; arrive in Chicago 4:50 p.m. Vandalia and Illinois Central. This is [illegible] better time than any other line. No change in time of other trains, viz: 8:40 a.m. daily, [illegible]. Free reclining-chair car. Pullman sleepers. Two Chicago trains daily and three daily except Sunday by the Vandalia and Illinois Central. Get tickets corner Broadway and Olive, Adams Express Building, and Union Depot, St. Louis, and at offices of connecting lines in West and Southwest.

The only Sunday train to Chicago is via Vandalia and Illinois Central. Leave St. Louis 8:30 a.m. daily arrive Chicago 4:50 p.m. [illegible]. Office, Broadway and Olive, Adams Express Building.

Small Banking Unprofitable.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—The Bank of Republic City, which has been doing a large business in loans and rediscounts, has closed its doors [illegible]. The owners say that the difficulty of making collections and the timidity of Eastern investors in regard to placing money in Kansas, [illegible].

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THE WORLD'S MOST EXCLUSIVE BADGE OF KNIGHTHOOD.

When Instituted and by Whom—The Patron Saint—The Insignia—Its Costs in Fees and Charities—734 Knights in 542 Years.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The seven orders of British Knighthood are the most exclusive in the world and the most valued. They are, The Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George and The Indian Empire. These knightly fraternities were instituted to reward important services to the crown, and their annals abound in events which display the loyalty and devotion of the subject honorably distinguished by the gratitude of the sovereign.

In antiquity, renown, splendor and fame derived from the rank and merits of the persons on whom they have been conferred, the orders of British Knighthood yield to none, Sovereigns and Princes of every nation, the most powerful peers, the greatest statesmen and warriors of England, have felt honored by admission into them, and these institutions have thus proved as ornamental to the throne as useful to the State.

Knighthood is one of the most ancient dignities in Christendom, English monarchs valuing it to such a degree that Edward III., Henry VI., Henry VII. and Edward VI. were knighted by their subjects after their accession to the throne. With knighthood every lofty and generous feeling was associated. "As I am a true knight," was the most solemn assurance that could be given of fidelity and troth.

The ancient manner of conferring knighthood was by investiture of the sword, belt, golden spurs and gold chain or collar, but it was more frequently bestowed on the field of battle by laying a sword on the candidate's shoulder, as in the case of David Gam and his two brave companions, who were thus knighted by Henry V. as they lay dying on the glorious field of Agincourt, but the members of the English chivalrous orders are formally knighted and invested at a chapter of the order. In cases of foreign sovereigns or princes the Queen commissions a plenipotentiary who makes the investiture abroad. A mistaken idea prevails that in the middle ages any Knight could confer the dignity but the power was vested only in the Sovereign, their representatives, commanders of their armies and a few persons of exalted birth or station. The Queen only can appoint to any degree of the seven British orders, but the Prince of Wales, when acting for her, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can confer civil knighthood.

ITS HISTORY IN DOUBT.

Of the British orders "The Most Noble Order of the Garter," is the most renowned and exceeds in majesty, honor and fame all chivalrous orders in the world, but though it has engaged the attention of able antiquaries, its early history still remains in obscurity. Neither the cause for the exact time of its foundation has been discovered, and fable and tradition have been called upon to supply the want of facts and records. Some writers allege St. George's Day April 23, 1344, as the exact date, while others assign 1348 (now generally accepted) as the true date. Froissart authorized the first period, while the statutes of the order countenance the latter. Why the garter as the ensign of the order was adopted is unknown, but it is improbable that the order itself was founded purposely to commemorate the fall of the Countess of Salisbury's garter or the King's gallantry on the occasion. As the lady's husband was a zealous friend of the King; as her son, a full-grown man was one of the knight founders, and as the lady was nearer 50 than 40, facts oppose such an assumption. The obligation to defend the rights of ladies formed an essential part of the oath and duties of knighthood in general, from which class the first members of the order were chosen, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that therefore an article of their attire was adopted as its ensign. Agreeably to the practice of every country professing the Christian religion the fraternity was placed under the special protection of some eminent saint, and the choice naturally fell upon St. George, the great patron of soldiers, who had been for ages the peculiar guardian, protector, defender and advocate of England, and the very tutor, patron and cry of Englishmen. For this reason the order has always borne the title: "The Order of St. George," as well as of "The Garter." The statutes provided that none but those of gentle birth should find admission, that none ignoble or unworthy should find entrance and that all the fraternity should be beyond reproach; that the order should consist of the kingdom's sovereign as sovereign of the order, the Prince of Wales and twenty-four companions and that twenty-four poor knights should be maintained "for charity's sake and for the honor of God and St. George." The statute relating to membership has undergone changes, and now the order consists of twenty-five knight companions, any descendants of George I. the sovereign shall appoint and such foreign potentates and princes as the sovereign may elect.

The founders were King Edward III., sovereign of the order; the Prince of Wales (Black Prince); his cousin Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster; the Captal de Buche, a distinguished Gascon nobleman; the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury, Lords Stafford, Mortimer, Lisle, Grey of Rotherfield, and Mohun with fifteen Knights Banneret and Knights Commoners. A Knight Banneret was a knight possessing considerable lands and revenues, commanding other knights, esquires and soldiers raised by himself and serving under his banner.

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER.

The insignia of the order are as follows: Garter of garter blue velvet, edged with gold, bearing in golden letters the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (evil to him who evil thinks). The garter, which has buckle and pendant of richly chased gold, is worn on the left leg below the knee. The robe is of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, bearing on the left breast an embroidered star. The hood is of crimson velvet. The surcoat of crimson velvet lined with white taffeta. The hat of black velvet lined with white taffeta, a plume of white ostrich feathers, in the center of which is a tuft of black heron's feathers, all fastened to the hat by a band of diamonds. The collar is gold, consisting of twenty-six pieces each in the form of a garter, and appended to it is the George, a figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon. The ribbon is of garter blue, four inches wide, worn over the left shoulder, to which is pendant the Lesser George, a figure similar in design to but smaller than the George on the collar. The ribbon is never worn with the collar. The star is of eight points, silver, and upon the center is the cross of St. George, encircled with the garter.

The magnificent chapel of St. George at Windsor is the order's chapel. There, every knight had his especial stall and there, after a solemn and appropriate divine service, he is installed with imposing ceremonies, and by proclamation by Garter-King his achievements are placed over his stall never to be removed until death has vanquished the knight. The achievements are his banner, helmet, lambrequin, crest and sword. St. George's Chapel is the most noted in England for its antiquity, architecture and historical associations and it has been the scene of many marriages, christenings and funerals of royalty. Service is held morning and afternoon every day in the year and it is obligatory for the military and naval knights supported by the order to be present at one service each day. It costs each knight £686 13s 4d, or about $3,334.76 to enter the order, the items being: Military and naval knights, £40; choir, including vicars, vergers, choristers, sextons and bell-ringers, £16; insignia of the order, £362; installation robe, £80; garter king's installation fee, £30; usher of the black rod, £40; officers of arms, £30; benevolences, £108; registrar, 13s 4d.

History records several cases of gartered knights who were publicly degraded and expelled the order. The statute degradation crimes are treason, heresy and cowardice. No charge of heresy or cowardice has ever been preferred, but during the wars of the Roses and in the Tudors' troublous times the charge of treason was frequently the pretense whereby an enemy was disposed of. In this way near two score of knights lost at once their honors and their heads.

THE OLDEST KNIGHT.

George III. was associated with the fraternity as Companion and Sovereign the unprecedented term of seventy years. The proud Duke of Somerset, who died in 1748, was a Knight Companion for sixty-four years. James, Duke of Hamilton, who fought and killed Lord Mohun in a duel, Sept. 12, 1712, and who fell on the ground by the assassin hand of Mohun's second, Macartney, only enjoyed the dignity of the Garter two days, he having been instituted Sept. 10.

At a chapter of the order held July 6, 1606, an effort was made to degrade Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, who, with the Countess of Essex, had been convicted of poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. The attempt failed, as the statutes did not recognize felony as a degradeable offense, but the knights swore never to touch his hand in amity or speak a word in friendship to him, so, though pardoned by a half-daft King, Somerset was ever after shunned. In 1613 a Garter was implicated in a murder. Prince Maurice of Nassau, one of the Knights, had a French groom, who enticed a jeweler of Amsterdam to the Prince's apartment and after robbing him strangled him with the Prince's garter, which lay on a table. The Prince, who had been proud of the decoration, never again wore it.

In 1759 occurred the most remarkable incident connected with the order. The Marquis of Granby was sent by George II. to invest Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at that time commanding the allied armies in Germany, then opposed to France. The Prince decided to be invested at the head of his troops in full sight of the enemy. Marshal Duke de Broglie, the French commander, hearing of the proposed ceremony and animated by the true spirit of a knight, sent a flag of truce stating that in honor of the greatest order in chivalry, the English Garter, he would suspend arms on investure day. Accordingly, on Oct. 6, 1759, the ceremony took place in view of both armies, and when ended both sides fired a feu-de-joie in honor of the occasion. A grand banquet to Lord Granby and suite was given at which De Broglie and his chief officers were present, mingling with their enemies in the greatest harmony, returning to their own camp at night so that hostilities might re-commence with rising of the sun. At the chapter of the order held at Carlton House June 9, 1814, the Prince Regent instituted Louis XVIII. of France, Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, Frederick of Prussia, Ferdinand of Spain; William, Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, the Earl of Liverpool and the celebrated Lord Castereagh. Among the spectators were the Princes of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburg, Prince Metternich, Marshal Blucher, Gens. Bulow, de Yorck, Ambass and Mena and many other distinguished foreigners and about 100 of England's chief nobility. Since the meeting in 1532 of Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France on "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" this was the first time a foreign sovereign had been present at a regular chapter of the order.

OVER FIVE CENTURIES OLD.

Nearly five and a half centuries have passed since the Garter was founded, in which time 734 knights have been enrolled, 129 of whom were crowned heads and 107 foreign princes. Of the English knights 84 have met tragic deaths, 36 were slain in battle, 38 fell by the headsman's ax, 7 were murdered, one—George, Duke of Clarence, was judicially drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine; one—Prince Maurice, nephew of Charles I., was lost at sea, and one—Lord Castlereagh, committed suicide. Among those slain was Sir John Chandos, one of the founders, Harry Hutspur, the famous Lord Talbot, and Thos. Plantagenet, son of Henry IV. Nearly all the rest fell in the disastrous war of the Roses, many of them princes of the blood, while others were England's greatest nobles. The last knight slain was the Duke of Schomberg, who fell at the Boyne, 1690. Of the knights beheaded nine suffered by Henry IV., seven during the wars of the Roses, while the semi-royal Tudors slaughtered fifteen. Elizabeth's victims being Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Percy, Duke of Northumberland, and Devereux, Earl of Essex. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, suffered in reign of Charles I. Cromwell's vindictive savagery claimed the heads of King Charles; Rich, Earl of Holland; James, the great Duke of Hamilton; Graham, the "Noble Montrose;" and the gallant Stanley, Earl of Derby. The last knight beheaded was the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, who might well have been spared for his father's sake. The murdered knights were Richard II., Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Buckingham; William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; Henry VI., the little boys Edward V. and his brother Duke of York, murdered in the Tower, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

The fraternity at this date consists of Victoria, twenty-fifth sovereign of the order; the Prince of Wales and his two sons; the royal Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Cambridge and Cumberland; the sovereigns of Germany, Austria, Brazil, Russia, Belgium, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Saxony, Sweden and Norway, Shah of Persia; Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Grand Dukes of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Princes Christian of Holstein, Henry of Battenberg, and Henry of Prussia. The twenty-five knight companions are: Dukes Devonshire, Sutherland, Cleveland; Richmond Gordon and Lennox, Beaufort, Westminster, Bedford, Grafton, Argyll, Northumberland, Norfolk. Marquises: Ripon, Salisbury, Northampton, Abergavenny, Londonderry. Earls: Granville, Fitzwilliam, Grey, Spencer, Cowper, Leicester, Derby, Kimberley, Sefton. It is eminently proper that the noble order should present such historic names as Cavendish of Devonshire, Russell of Bedford, Lennox of Richmond, Campbell of Argyll, Percy of Northumberland, Howard of Norfolk, Cecil of Salisbury, Nevill of Abergavenny, Stanley of Derby and Vane-Tempest-Stewart of Londonderry, but the others, though amiable, estimable and wealthy gentlemen, possess no particular merit justifying their admittance to such an illustrious order.

ON WHOM CONFERRED.

The Plantagenets and Tudors fully recognized the services to the crown performed in the field, and rewarded such by conferring the Garter on the brave and meritorious irrespective of rank, but the Stuarts and Guelphs have acted otherwise. Founded by the greatest warlike monarch who ever reigned in England, the annals of the order include all that is most illustrious by merit and birth or most elevated by heroic virtues, but it was essentially a military order and of the twenty-five founders all had fought at Calais, Cressy and Poictiers, and fifteen of them were knight commoners, but now it is not even sufficient to be a peer, but three steps in the peerage must be attained. Since the days of James I. only two viscounts have received the dignity, and none during the last 110 years, while not one baron has been elected since the days of Queen Anne. The last commoners admitted were Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, England's Prime Minister, and Viscount (courtesy) Castlereagh, heir of and afterwards Marquis of Londonderry, but the exalted official position of these gentlemen rendered their cases exceptional. When it is considered that for 300 years only two of England's warriors—Marlborough and Wellington—have been Gartered Knights, it is manifest that the order of the Garter has been diverted from its original application as the highest reward of military merit, though it still continues to be the first order of knighthood in the world and the most select and cherished work of the sovereign's favor. Yet, in view of the fact that the valor and transcendent military glory, which has cast such luster on England's laurels has only yielded two knights to the order in three centuries, it is but natural to think that the institution would derive as much honor from the admission of the heroes of our own days as from the names of those early warriors whose deeds are commemorated by the congenial pens of Froissart, Comeyns and Monstrelet. The Garter's roll of honor would be more gloriously adorned with the famous and heroic names of Wolf, Moore, Abercrombie, Nelson, Hill, Jervis, Dundas, Cochrane, Beresford, Paget, Gough, Sale, Raglan, Cathcart, Cardigan, Clyde, Outram, Havelock, Lawrence, Napier, Wolseley and Roberts instead of those of mediocre courtiers, office-holders and political supporters.

Five hundred and forty-two years have elapsed since the great order was founded, during which it has never ceased to flourish notwithstanding the havoc of civil wars and the desolation of two revolutions. Its glory has from time to time been replenished by the fame of the monarchs, princes, statesmen and warriors whom it has received, while even the most celebrated among them have deemed their laurels embellished by its luster. A. L.

Fast Train St. Louis to Memphis,

VIA

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO SHORT LINE

AND "FULTON ROUTE."

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 11, the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line will inaugurate a new fast service between St. Louis and Memphis. This new train, with through Pullman buffet sleepers and parlor coaches, will leave St. Louis at 8:35 p. m. daily, reaching Memphis at 8:25 a. m., less than twelve hours, and one hour ahead of all other lines. This is the shortest and quickest route between St. Louis and Memphis.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

SAVED.

A CRY.—Man (?) overboard!

HARD LUCK.

JIMMY.—What did yer get on yer birthday?
JAKEY.—Nothin'! Never got anything since the first one, an' then I only got born!

THE DRAMA IN OKLAHOMA.

PONSONBY DINKS (*Manager of, Dinks's Barnstormers, as the curtain falls on the first act of the initial performance of the thrilling melodrama, "War on Society"*).—Ha! Do you hear that uproar in front? They are calling for the author.
LOCAL MANAGER.—Wal, that's all right. He ain't here, is he?
DINKS (*proudly*).—I am the author!
LOCAL MANAGER.—Sh! Not so loud! Here, climb out this winder, and git. I'll go out and hold 'em back till yer strike the city limits. Then yer'll have ter look out fer yerself.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

CHARLEY LITEWAYTE.—It's all very well to make fun of these English sticks, but they have their uses, bah Jove!

STILL IN DOUBT.

CONDUCTOR (*as the car stops*).—Fifty-eighth Street! All out! Er-r-r, which one of you gents left this—

—gold-headed umbrella?

A FAMILIAR EXPERIENCE.

"I'll take her picture," cried the lad, "By photographic shot." And this is what he thought he had—

—but this is what he got.

DISAPPOINTED.

LIMPING SPOOK (*who has been trailing the surveying party*)—"Heap nice flask, no good! Don't hold. Waugh!"

THE RETURN FROM THE WEDDING.

"AN' WHAT ARE THEY DOIN' NOW?"
"OH, MARIAR; IT'S JUST TOO SPLENDID FOR ANYTHINK. SHE'S A LEANIN' HER HEAD ON HIS SHOULDER AND IS A MUSSIN' HIS HAIR LIKE EVERYTHINK!"

"MA, WHAT'S INSIDE OF THAT?"

"WIND, MY SON; WIND."

The Congregation on the bank: WHA'S DE MATTAH, PAHSON?
Parson Dippem (excitedly): DE LORD HAB MERCY! I 'LOWED SHE'R SIMPSING TER SLIP UNDER DE ICE!

Brother Simpson (as he emerges a mile below): FO' DE LAWD, EF DAT ICE HAD ER BIN MORE'N'R FOOT THICK I'D NELBER BEEN ABLE TER BREAK FRO' IT IN DIS WORLD!

PUCK'S PATENT TALK-SAVING SIGNS FOR THE PEOPLE.

A DEFLECTED DRAUGHT.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE COUNTRY.—Snuffle. I'm feared this yer wind and dust ain't doin' my asmy no good.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE COUNTRY (*after an inspiration*).—Now, by jing, I guess that gent in front of me, that wants air so bad, can have the hull benefit of his window.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

Physical Conditions.

Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale sums up his examination of the academic freshman class as follows: "Out of 260 men in the class there are 80 who are in what must be termed bad physical condition. There are about 75 in fair condition; fully 100 are in good condition, and the remainder, about 55, are ranked as first rate in health. The latter class are men who have had athletic training before—mostly in the preparatory school."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething produces natural quiet sleep. 25c bot.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.

VIA

RED EXPRESS OF

J. S. E. LINE AND SANTA FE ROUTE.

Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

MUST IT BE CHAPERONS?

MRS. ALEXANDER THINKS OUR GIRLS DO NOT NEED THEM.

Growing Self-Reliance of the Modern Girl—Self-Protection Among Young Women—Prudence Should Be Mixed With Pleasure.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The most enduring shadows cast upon the dial of time are those projected by custom; custom especially founded on original, inequalities which it is, or is believed to be, the interest of the dominant portion of our race to perpetuate.

The ideas evoked by the question, "Should girls be chaperoned?" leads me far away back into shadowy bygone ages, when man's first faltering footsteps sought for terra firma amid the marshes and quagmires of a yet scarcely solidified earth, and his dawning intelligence trembled with formless fears at every stone, every gnarled tree, every unwonted aspect of the heavens, seeing malignant power in all unfamiliar things. Then imagination, unchecked by knowledge, sanctified all that was most suitable to the comfort and convenience of creation's Lord by the title of "divine laws," or whatever in primeval utterance was equivalent to that term.

One of the most agreeable of these was the institution (by Providence) of a weaker and inferior division of the race, created by the All-wise for the service and pleasure of the higher, and for many a weary century did these humbler beings minister to the needs and the whims of their masters, who, if strong and proud, gave them in return a modified protection—that is, they would not permit any stranger to beat, torture, or murder their women, reserving this right to themselves, which, of course, must have been most comforting for those subject to such divine laws.

For this condition of things I am in no way disposed to blame the lords of creation. They had a pretty hard time of it themselves, and it took a good many ages to teach them that true religion does not consist in leaving things as they find them, but rather in striving to mend matters. If a race of feeble beings existed, who had neither pluck nor muscle equal to their own, it could only mean that Heaven had provided a supply of slaves of which it would be impious on the part of men not to make use; and, to do them justice, they were exceedingly pious in the matter.

AFFECTIONS PLAY.

In the early ages of stone and iron the slow upheaval of the race brought small improvement to its weaker half, and as time went on I am afraid what little vantage ground women gained was generally filched by the most unworthy from the weakness of men, rather than won by merit from his sense of justice. Indeed, a sense of justice is a very modern invention, and in old pagan days scarcely existed toward those who were unable to enforce their own views of the subject. Gradually affection came to aid the slow development of better feeling, and in spite of her inferiority, man began to be dimly conscious that a certain sense of gratitude and tenderness toward a mother was not quite contemptible.

Christianity next became their ally by enjoining respect for the poor and lowly, though, by the way, the saints and fathers of the new faith were unbounded in their bitter contempt, their chaste loathing for that portion of their fellow-Christians whom they considered as the root of all evil.

So, by degrees, human nature grew more human and less of the earth, earthy; the funny and exceedingly useful fantasia of chivalry shed its will-o'-the-wisp light over the cruel darkness of the Middle Ages, and the special slavery here alluded to cast its skin, assuming the fair aspect and improved characteristics of protection.

Women became a higher class of property, who represented their owners' honor and status, to them they owed the profoundest respect, the most stringent duty; for themselves as individuals they had not begun to exist.

This is a stage which took us nearly nineteen centuries to reach, on a road furrowed by chasm-like ruts, bristling with jagged rocks, crossed by fierce torrents, winding over precipitous Alps, along which we first toiled painfully with bleeding feet; then jolted in lumbering wagons, slowly dragged by oxen; were decorously conveyed, shut up in litters; careered under careful chaperonage of well-armed fathers and brothers in neat mail coaches; and now, on the threshold of a new era, roll forward to a great future on the smooth rails of an iron road with the express speed of swift-flying, tireless engines.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE CHAPERON.

The long-enduring shadow is moving back, and our hour has come. The survival of this slow advance through slavery, protection, dependence, is the survival of the unfittest—i. e., the chaperon.

Have we educated our daughters and trained them so imperfectly that they have no sense of the fitness of things? Will they, directly our respectable caps and toques cease to crown the benches and relieve the walls of our ball-rooms, rush into the vagaries of the "can can," kiss their partners or eat and drink more than is good for them? Will they talk and listen to less nonsense because "mamma" is nodding wearily on a rout seat six inches wide and out of earshot? Will they make fewer mistakes and commit fewer follies because "aunt" is absorbed in a discussion on the last scandal with her neighbor but within reach of the naked eye? No; age is sufficiently sacrificed to youth.

Go, let the wearied chap'ron sleep,

in her own unadulterated gray hair, on her comfortable pillow, and let us provide our girls with chaperons which neither vanity nor insinuating partners can evade, nor ingenuity outwit—respect for themselves and a sense of responsibility for their own conduct and characters.

After as many social transmigrations as would be required to purify an Indian prince from his natural and acquired filth, society is nearing a "Nirvana" for the chaperon at least, and we are beginning to perceive that the "whole duty of woman" does not consist in keeping her young daughters in a morally darkened atmosphere, that a husband may have the keen and flattering gratification of first showing the light and color of real life to the creature that was born and brought up for his pleasure and convenience.

Girls begin to know that their lives are their own, and if a good man, a sympathetic soul, happens to come in their way—why, sharing existence with him doubles its value (for marriage is not always a failure); any how, life is their own, and however poorly set is still the most precious of all possessions.

ELDERS IN THE BALL ROOM.

I am, however, inclined to think that a ball room is not quite complete without a sprinkling of elders, who may for a while like to look on at the dancing and enjoyment of the youngsters. But let them be there ex-officio, and when tired or ready to go home give them an appetizing morsel of supper with a glass of champagne, and let them depart in peace.

As regards the question of self-reliance, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon, nor need it in any way militate against the delightful charm of feminine softness. Indeed, confidence in her own judgment and knowledge of the ground on which she stands gives a delicious calm, a repose even to a young girl's manner which is infinitely soothing, and worth a bushel of the blushing timidity so long looked upon as an unerring indication of maidenly innocence, but which is really only a sign of imbecility and ignorance; indeed, it is not given to many to distinguish between innocence and its coarser counterpart, ignorance.

The mists, however, are gradually lifting and melting away before the sunlight of knowledge; nor need the emancipation of women lead to any spiteful rivalry with her brother man. The old fetters which once eat into her flesh were not of his making. The whole race has had to struggle toward humanity through the same martyrdom; the front ranks have had to fill up the chasms and trenches of the onward road with their bleeding, tortured lives, that the coming legions might pass over unhurt to the better land beyond.

Men begin to see that the emancipation of his fellow-serf means elevation for himself. Who was so deeply degraded by the working of an infamous system as the slave-holder? Compare him with the employer of free labor!

AMERICA FOREST.

We have but to look across the Atlantic and see the effect of freedom and independence of women on national morality. Where is a purer, happier social condition to be found than that of our American cousins, and in what other country have women so high a standing? The result of liberty and responsibility must be an increased vitality of conscience and capacity.

These are grave answers to an apparently trifling question, but the mighty trunk of the forest monarch and its thread-like branchlets, which in winter make lacework against the red sunset sky, spring alike from the same roots deep down in the mother earth; and as the foam of that advancing wave of thought which is changing the destiny of women and wearing away the rocks of prejudice, I venture to apply the famous query, "To be or not to be?" to the existence of chaperons.

As an institution, let them be buried with honor, they were once of use as individuals; let them be welcome when they care to witness the revels of their children.

To your balls and concerts, your picnics and theaters, then, young ladies, with light hearts and steady heads be a law unto yourselves, and remember that if you are flighty, unguarded, or blinded by vanity to the necessity of mixing prudence with pleasure, you and you only are accountable. Show the world that light-heartedness is not incompatible with self-respect, nor is the power of standing alone inimical to tenderness or destructive of consideration for others; so shall the husbands and sons of the future find the joy and comfort of wives and mothers, who can truly share their work, their counsels, their responsibilities, and lighten the load of life while they satisfy the heart with those treasures of affection which "neither rust nor moth can corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." MRS. ALEXANDER.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.

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RED EXPRESS OF

J. S. E. LINE AND SANTA FE ROUTE.

Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

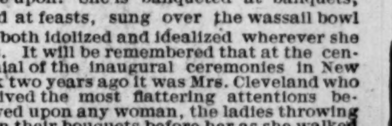
TO ETCH YOUR SKATES.

How It Can Be Done Easily at a Trifle of Expense.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

My skates have always excited the admiration of every skater, and everybody wondered where I bought them. They came from the same place where all similar articles come from, in the same plain, unadorned state that thousands of others buy them, and an hour's labor and 15 cents expense accomplished the change.

Take any kind of a skate and separate the runner from the upper part by withdrawing the screws. If the skates have already been used and are not quite as bright as when new, rub the sides with fine emery cloth and a few drops of oil until all the rust is gone. Then polish them with a little silverine, so as to remove every particle of oil. Lay the steel upon a piece of paper and draw the outline of it with a pencil on it. On this paper draw the pattern of your sketch with which you wish to decorate your skates. If you are an adept at drawing, draw your picture on the skate at once. In the former case trace the pattern by means of graphite paper on the steel and then cover with asphalt varnish all those parts which you want to remain bright. Only one side at a time can be prepared,



An Etched Skate.

and the lower edge as well as the upper edge of the skate must be covered with the varnish. Let this lie for two or three days, then turn the skate and prepare the other side in the same way. Should the varnish be too thick for painting thin it a little with turpentine.

For the acid use a long, narrow porcelain dish, like a fish platter, into which the iron can easily be placed without using up too much of the acid. Prepare it in the following manner: To one part of nitric acid take five parts of water and one of alcohol. Pour this mixture into the dish and lay in the steel parts. After the lapse of half an hour take them out with two wooden sticks, rinse them off with clean water and you will notice that the uncovered places are commencing to corrode. Add then three parts more of nitric acid to the solution and put the irons into the dish again. Should the varnish come off in any place after the first inspection, it must be re-varnished and left to dry again in the manner described above, before proceeding further. After putting them in the second time, ten or twenty minutes will suffice to finish the work. Take the irons up from time to time and watch the progress of the corrosion. When sufficiently deep enough take them out, rinse them off in clear water, dry them and rub them with turpentine, so as to remove the varnish. The etching can be rubbed with a mixture of lamp-black, oil and wax, which has the effect of driving the black, fatty substance more deeply into the indentations, bringing out the bright spots all the more. The acid must be handled carefully. If done in a small room the windows must be opened, or, better still, do the work out in the yard, as bronze statues and the gilt frames of pictures, etc., are covered with oxide as the acid evaporates. Have two or three basins of water standing around in case a drop of the acid should sputter on your hand. A little care, however, excludes anything of the kind. The nitrate acid must be kept in a glass bottle with a glass stopper. E. S. H.

The Budweiser Restaurant,

Sixth, near Locust, is now under management of Mr. Pierre Lambert, who serves the best the market affords and does it promptly.

THE "MRS. CLEVELAND" DOLL.

One of the Novelties at the Recent Show in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The beauteous, ever-courteous, at all times affable Mrs. Cleveland leads a charmed life in New York. She keeps house in elegant style on Madison avenue, and is courted of all whom she will deign to smile upon. She is banqueted at banquets, feted at feasts, sung over the wassail bowl and both idolized and idealized wherever she goes. It will be remembered that at the centennial of the inaugural ceremonies in New York two years ago it was Mrs. Cleveland who received the most flattering attentions bestowed upon any woman, the ladies throwing down their bouquets before her as she walked to the supper-room.

This adulation was not then so much to be wondered at, as she was fresh from the White House and the odors of its flower-scented rooms hung about her. But time has worn on, the girl-bride has shown that she could hold the interest of the people by her own magic without depending upon the glory of her husband's position. She moves to-day beloved of all. Men of years, maidens, society women and the jeunesse doree alike pronounce her socially faultless.

At the charity doll show, conducted by Frank Leslie on Fifth avenue, one of the things of special interest was a doll made in Mrs. Cleveland's image, life-size. Intrepid visitors, who did not fear the act sacrilegious, were permitted to approach this doll and give it a gentle squeeze about the waist. A faint Edisonian squeal responded, whereupon the bold hugger retired, to be succeeded by another intrepid spirit.

Of a truth, we are a bold nation.

For Boils, Pimples
carbuncles, scrofulous sores, eczema, and all other blood diseases, take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
It will relieve and cure dyspepsia, nervous debility, and that tired feeling.
Has Cured Others will cure you.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1891.

INGALLS' ONLY HOPE

It Is to Prevent the Senatorial Caucus of the Alliance.

THE FARMERS FULLY DISCIPLINED AND DETERMINED ON HIS DEFEAT.

Speaker Elder's Colossal Nerve—Politics in Illinois—A Disconsolate Delegation—The Wyoming Legislature About to Adjourn—A Choleric Governor-Elect—Recounting a Vote—Election Contests—Politics in General.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—This city will see the largest crowd next Tuesday that ever assembled to witness the convening of the Legislature. Every agricultural association in the State has chosen next week as the time for its annual meeting and all of the meetings will be largely attended. The Dairymen's Asssociation, the Fine Stock Breeders' Association and the State Agricultural Society will each begin its annual session Monday. In addition the Citizens' Alliance will hold its mass convention to perfect its organization, making it certain that all the "town farmer" politicians will be out in force. The Republican State officials are trying to escape observation as far as possible, and the farmers will be permitted to have everything almost their own way. This year, for the first time in the history of the State, there will be no inaugural ball. No ceremonies of any kind will be held on Monday next, when the newly elected officials succeed themselves.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Members-elect of the Legislature began to arrive to-day and settle themselves in their boarding-houses for the winter. The manner in which the Alliance is looking after headquarters for its members shows the fraterna feeling in the organization. Headquarters for the granger element have already been established at the National Hotel. The leaders and public speakers of the Alliance during the late campaign denounced the scramble for office as practiced by members of the two old parties, but that did not have the effect desired, for already there are scores of farmers, farmers' sons and others after the various positions and clerkships of the Legislature. Men from the highest to the lowest station in the people's party are candidates for something. Every Alliance paper in the State is full of commendatory editorials demanding the selection of Farmer Jones or Farmer Brown for Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. P. P. Elder, who has been one of the foremost champions of the Alliance movement, is here already as a candidate for Speaker of the House and will undoubtedly be selected. S. W. Chase, Chairman of the People's party State Central Committee, is a candidate for Chief Clerk, while Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas State Alliance, wants to be Sergeant-at-Arms. The scramble for places exceeds that of any former Legislature, and hundreds of men will go home disappointed.

DISCIPLINING RUSTIC LEGISLATORS.

A great many of the Alliance members were never before at the State Capitol, and less than half a dozen have had Legislative experience. There is a good deal of discipline about the Alliance campaign against Senator Ingalls. They do not propose that any of their men shall get away from them. They have a committee to watch the trains and bring the new farmer members up to the "captain's office" for drilling and instructions. The member is thoroughly sounded on his opposition to Ingalls and then he is located for the winter. He is provided with a room and board, when it can be secured, in a private house away from the hotels and public resorts, in order that the enterprising Republicans who are anxiously hunting a few Alliance votes for Ingalls may not be able to reach them at times when not engaged in making laws for the State.

The Alliance men are unanimously opposed to Ingalls and regard him with as much suspicion as they would a Wall street money king. There is one peculiar thing regarding this Legislature. There are thirty-one ex-Union soldiers and they are the bitterest in their opposition to the Senator.

The only hope of the Ingalls men is to prevent a caucus on Senator in the Alliance camp. "If we can keep them from going into caucus," says Chairman Buchan of the Republican State Central Committee, "we will worry them through ballot after ballot and force

REPEATED ADJOURNMENTS

until we can pick up enough of their men to elect Ingalls, but if they ever go into caucus there will be no hope for us, for they will vote solid for the caucus nominee, no matter who he may be." Consequently the Republican papers are advising the Alliance men not to go into caucus, for the caucus, they declare, is the invention of the two old parties, and the honest farmer should have none of it. While Buchan will labor to keep the Alliance members out of a caucus, he will endeavor to lead the Republican members into one, for it is only by using the party whip that he can hope to keep the Republicans in line.

Several Republican members, including Senators Elliston, Rush and Gillett, have already declared that they are opposed to Ingalls and believe he should be thrown overboard and another Republican taken up who can win enough Alliance votes to secure an election. But Buchan believes the Republicans can be held in line by caucus rule and he will see to it that a caucus is called early in the fight. There is some probability that an Alliance caucus will not be held. There are already a half-dozen Alliance candidates for Senator and more to follow. Each one of them thinks he is the chosen of earth to lead the people out of the financial bondage. The Alliance has taken such a decided stand against the caucus system that it now seems possible that they may not be able to get together.

INGALLS CERTAINLY DEFEATED.

But whether the Alliance members go into caucus or not, the re-election of Senator Ingalls is not among the possibilities. It requires eighty-three votes to elect. Conceding to Mr. Ingalls every Republican vote (and there are three who have already declared they could not support him) he cannot possibly receive to exceed sixty-two votes. The Alliance members have been polled and all but three have declared that under no circumstances would they cast a vote for Ingalls. His friends and advisers are not enthusiastic; they report the feeling in the Alliance as very hard against him. The County Alliances have reinstructed their members in the Legislature and it will be a very brave man who will dare to disregard these instructions. Early in the campaign word went out that an Alliance man who voted for Ingalls would "never live to see his wife again." That was the threat of the hot-heads, but the brethren would make it uncomfortably warm for such in a politica and social way—so warm, in fact, that life in some other clime would be more preferable.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

The election of P. P. Elder, the Alliance leader, as Speaker of the House, is a foregone conclusion. The speculation concerning Senatorial candidates which leaves Mr. Elder out of the race is badly off color. Unless Elder disappoints the politicians who have fought him for the past twenty years he will show the amateur politicians in the Alliance several new tricks, and the Ways and Means Committee, the Judiciary, Railroad and every other committee of importance will be filled with friends of the Speaker who want him to succeed Ingalls. Elder's political career is a study, and his success is due almost wholly to his colossal nerve. He does not know the meaning of the word defeat, and just when his enemies think him downed for all time to come he bobs up serenely master of the situation. When the Granger movement was at its height, fifteen years ago, Elder taught Franklin County politicians a lesson which will never be forgotten. He concluded that he wanted to go to the Legislature and was a candidate before the Democratic Convention. He was defeated and applied to the Republican Convention. Again he was thrown out, and the next time he went before the Granger and Union Labor Convention. Here, too, he was downed and everybody thought he was everlastingly done for. The week following Mr. Elder had some circulars printed denouncing all three parties and announcing himself as a candidate before the people. All sorts of charges were brought against him, but he was elected by a handsome plurality.

Politics in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The members of the Illinois General Assembly have gone home to spend Sunday, which they will probably do as frequently as Saturday comes around during the next six months. The opening of the session was decidedly interesting and especially gratifying to Democrats, who have the prestige, making a very quick organization and the satisfaction of developing a surprise for their Republican opponents. For the first time in twenty-eight years a real live, unincumbered Democrat presided over the temporary organization of the House, and he displayed a knowledge of parliamentary practice and an activity of decision which lowers the record of Czar Reed in the House of Representatives. This was the Hon. Rufus N. Ramsay of Carlyle, who made an excellent speech in acknowledgement of the favor conferred on him, referring in appropriate terms to what was accomplished at the last election in this State, which was made "gloriously Democratic."

Mr. Ramsay very properly discovered the Democratic leaders without trouble, and recognized one after another in rapid succession until the temporary organization was effected, which took a very few minutes, with his tactics. A resolution to declare the Democratic nominees for Clerk, Doorkeeper and other officers elected was adopted without waiting for opposition, and the Committee on Credentials was ordered in like manner, so that the preparations for swearing in the members-elect were completed before the Republicans could recover from their astonishment. The Democrats applauded vociferously and cheered the rulings of the Speaker as heartily as they did his speech of acceptance.

Up to this point the Democrats have had the prestige of a majority in the House, skillful leadership and the prospect that they will be enabled to elect Gen. John M. Palmer. They are thoroughly united for that purpose, while the Republicans are without a candidate and are divided in opinion in regard to the policy to be pursued even on the vital question of holding a caucus to select a nominee. In fact, the Republicans are all at sea and have been in these first days of the session so completely demoralized as not to be able to make united opposition to any movement on the part of the Democracy.

Naturally the Democrats have become greatly encouraged and are fully equipped in discipline to meet any emergency likely to arise. Gen. Palmer, himself, is much pleased with the outlook and with the character of the campaign thus far conducted.

In reference to a possible candidate against him, the General says that Judge Cicero J. Lindly of Bond County is the only man in his opinion upon whom the Republicans and the farmer members can unite. The three F. M. B. A. members hold the balance of power in joint convention, which is to meet on the 21st, and they will undoubtedly make strenuous efforts to induce one or the other parties to elect a farmer to the Senate. A decision is not expected by any one for some days at least; possibly not for several weeks, but the General's friends have great confidence that eventually at least two of the farmers' trinity will go to him and settle the question in conformity with the expressed wishes of the 30,000 majority in Illinois.

The farmer members are preparing bills covering all the subjects embraced in the various platforms adopted by the assemblies and conventions of the Alliance, the Grange and the Mutual Benefit Association. Some of the politicians sought to anticipate them by presenting measures for a reduction of the rate of interest, uniform school books to be provided by the State, ballot reform, anti-trust measures, regulation of stock yards charges, placing the liquor license fees in county treasuries for a school fund, and regulation of railroad freight and passenger charges.

Hon. S. S. Wilson, Democratic State Treasurer of Illinois, will take possession of the treasury next Tuesday morning. He declined with thanks the offer of securities from the banks of this city and accepted a proposition from Chicago. His assistants will be the Hon. W. C. Wilson of Robinson, chief; Emil Rutz, Republican, who has been in the office for some years, and John Stewart of Weldon, messenger. The watchmen will be Thomas Cooper of Newton, Fred Allen of Olney, Robert McConnell of Peoria and George W. Maxheimer of Galena. With the exception of Rutz it is an entirely new deal.

A Disconsolate Delegation.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 10.—Most of the delegation from this city, who went up to Pierre to help elect a Republican Speaker of the House, have returned, and they are not of a jovial turn of mind. They make no bones of the fact that the election of Seward as Speaker, virtually ended Moody's chances for re-election. The news of yesterday, however, that Converse, Independent, of Jerauld County, had given it out that he would hereafter vote to suit himself, has given them a little more hope. One of the first acts will be an attempt to unseat Republican members from Brown, Davison and Butte Counties. If successful in this Moody is certainly knocked out.

Ex-Judge C. G. Palmer returned from Pierre yesterday. Although a strong Republican, he gives up all hopes of Moody's return and thinks the chances for any Republican, outside of an outspoken independent are extremely slim. It is reported here that Senator Pettigrew will arrive in this city from Pierre this evening and will at once return to Washington. If this transpires it is a sure thing there is no ghost of a show for the Republicans, as it is a well-known fact that Frank Pettigrew would never leave the field of battle as long as there was a chance to pull off a victory.

A Choleric Governor-Elect.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—It developed to-day that Gov.-elect Buchanan has not forgiven the parties who persistently slandered him during the hot campaign last fall. Buchanan, it will be remembered, was nominated by the Democratic Convention after a lively contest, in which the Alliance men were in the majority. During the canvass the representative of the Chattanooga *Times* wired his paper that Buchanan, who made the race strictly as a Democrat, had announced in a speech at Lewisburg that he was in favor of the sub-treasury bill and other measures to which the Alliance was pledged. To-day J. W. Brentz, who was thought to have written the article in question, made his appearance at the rooms of the next Governor and requested an interview for the *Times*. Buchanan quickly replied that he had nothing to say for the *Times*, but that he would like to have an interview with him (Brentz). Buchanan then stated point blank that if Brentz had written that he (Buchanan) had expressed himself in favor of a sub-treasury or any other measure not indorsed by the Democracy, he was a contemptible liar. Brentz denied writing the article, when Buchanan then stated that if that was true his remarks did not apply to him (Brentz). The latter then said, "Governor, do you intend this as a personal insult?" whereupon Buchanan grasped Brentz by the seat of his trousers and the collar of his coat and ejected him from the room. Brentz threatened vengeance through his paper, in which event he will probably be more roughly handled by the Governor-elect than he was to-day.

Laudation for Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Senator Ingalls to-day received complimentary resolutions which were adopted at the December meeting of the Knights of Labor Assembly No. 3990 of Washington, D. C. The resolutions were presented by James J. Brooks, Master Workman, and L. H. Patterson, Recording Secretary of the assembly. The resolutions are of especial interest in view of the fact that labor organizations in Kansas are endeavoring to defeat Mr. Ingalls' re-election. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Assembly that an effort is being made to defeat the Hon. John J. Ingalls, present United States Senator for the State of Kansas, for re-election on the ground that during his three terms of service as Senator he has not been friendly to the interests of labor; and,

Whereas, The records of the Senate show that Mr. Ingalls has ever been friendly and supported the measures of reform sought by the order of the Knights of Labor, such as remonetization, and, (later) free coinage of silver, the postal telegraph, the prohibition of alien contract labor, regulation of immigration, forfeiture of unearned railway land grants, besides the less important measure of less hours, increased wages, etc., of Government employes; therefore,

Resolved, That this local assembly, while not wishing to dictate to the people of Kansas as to who shall represent their State in the United States Senate, deny the charges of enmity to labor made against Senator Ingalls, as they are in direct conflict with the record of his actions; and further,

Resolved, That as wage-workers in the District of Columbia we have always found Senator Ingalls ready and willing to listen to our complaints and champion our cause in every emergency, and we deem the charges of antagonism to labor interests as unjust in the extreme.

Southern Prohibitionists.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—C. Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition party Executive Committee, lectured here last night and reorganized the the State party under favorable auspices. A new State Executive Committee was appointed: J. C. Orr of Hartzelle, Chairman; Dr. J. W. Baird, this city, Secretary; S. P. Johnson, Treasurer; Rev. L. F. Whitten, Lafayette, Lecturer. Birmingham, Nashville or Atlanta, at the choice of the Executive Committee, will be the place for holding the next National convention. Chairman Dickie left for Ocala, Fla., to reorganize the party in that State.

Stealing Alliance Thunder.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 10.—There is considerable excitement at the attempt of the Republicans to steal the Alliance thunder. The report of the Senate codifying committees advocating the cutting down of salaries of officials under the plea of decreasing expenses is considered a move to affect the Alliance in nearly every case. The offices affected are those in the hands of the Alliance. The eounty offices are principally affected. The Representatives from Douglas County state that they expect but little done at actual law-making this session, and that the salaries will not be materially reduced.

A Candidate for Chaplain.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 10.—Central Kansas has brought out a single candidate for honors at Topeka, Rev. J. A. Bright, Secretary of the State Sunday-school Association, who will be a candidate for Chaplain of the Senate. He is a Lutheran, and, although a very small man physically, is a big one intellectually, and withal a good deal of a schemer and politician. He is one of Ingalls' best workers and his candidacy for the chaplaincy is backed by the Senator. The position is sought by several applicants, especially among the Alliance men, a number of superannuals being among them, but it is considered that the "little secretary" has the best chance.

Illinois Election Contests.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Elections Committees in both the Senate and House have been appointed and have begun their work. There are five contests in the House and four in the Senate, three of the former by Democrats and the others by Republicans. It is not reasonable to believe that any of the sitting members will be unseated, but there is to be a sharp contest for an advantage in a political way, which will bring out dissussion upon a number of points in which the talkers will be enabled to say a good many things intended to have effect on popular opinion in the election of United States Senator.

The Wyoming Legislature.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 10.—The Wyoming Legislature will close to-night with an all-night session. All of the business has been disposed of except the general appropriation bill, the apportionment bill and the confirmation of the appointment of State officers to be made by the Governor. There is a wild fight on the apportionment bill, the outside counties combining against Laramie County to reduce its representation in the Legislature.

Elder's Ambition.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 10.—P. P. Elder, who is conceded to be the unanimous choice for Speaker of the House, was in this city yesterday. He stated to a friend that as he had always put much time and money into this movement, he would not be put off with simply a speakership; that he would elect P. P. Elder or John J. Ingalls.

A Harmonious Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—To-day's session of the Colorado Legislature was marked with peace and harmony. The dilatory tactics resorted to yesterday in order to discover factional strength were abandoned. After the reading of the Governor's message both House and Senate adjourned to Monday. There will be no party split, as was alleged in sensational dispatches sent out yesterday.

A Vote Recounted.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 10.—The recount of the vote cast for Sheriff of Pettis County at the last November election was begun to-day by County Clerk Mitchum. The recount will occupy several days.

Leslie's Coughine will effect a permanent cure in recent and chronic bronchitis. Price, 25c.

JAMES BRESNAN was arrested by officer Horstman at Third and Washington avenue about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the charge of stealing a caddy of tobacco from Peter Kauptman & Co., 511 North Third street. The property was recovered. A warrant will be issued to-morrow.

MRS. SUSAN ROSE is destitute on the third floor of the building at 408 South Main street. She has four small children, ranging in age from 5 to 10 years.

POOL ALLEY MUST GO.

THE AID OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE INVOKED AGAINST BOOK-MAKING.

Senator Stone Trying to Exclude Race Tracks From the Provisions of the Bill—What the Local Book-makers Have to Say on the Subject.

The friends of anti-pool legislation are mourning over the vagaries of Senator E. H. Stone on the question, as developed by his action Friday in introducing a bill in the State Senate prohibiting book-making and pool-selling throughout the State of Missouri except on race-tracks. The original bill was prepared with great care by City Counsellor Bell at the request of prominent citizens of St. Louis who deem pool alley to be the most iniquitous institution in the city, and desire to see the system abolished. The bill as originally drawn was an absolute and unqualified interdiction of the business, without any exception, and it was entrusted to Senator Stone on the express understanding, they claim, that he would introduce it as drawn, without making any change therein. He announced himself as the champion of the measure and agreed, they say, to return the bill if he found he could not agree to it as drafted. Instead, however, of introducing the bill as given to him he made a change in it in favor of race tracks and introduced it in this form. The effect of his amendment is to render the law, if adopted, nugatory, on the ground that a law declaring a business to be unlawful cannot at the same time permit it to be carried on in certain specified localities. This is the ruling of the Illinois courts on a similar statute, and would no doubt be the ruling of the Missouri courts on the bill introduced by Mr. Stone. The friends of the original measure are quite indignant over Mr. Stone's action, and steps will at once be taken to counteract it.

SPRINTING VS. LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

There will doubtless be a big fight at Jefferson City over the bill and, the claim will be made that the horse breeding interests of the State will be ruined if pool selling is prohibited, but there are a good many horse experts who contend that horse racing has degenerated and that the breeding of thoroughbred horses in this country will never again be what it was a few years ago unless the breeders give up breeding sprinters and breed long-distance runners. This is their reply to the claim that the Stone bill will ruin the horse breeders. They charge the pool-rooms with being responsible for the substitution of sprinting for long-distance running and have no sympathy for bookmakers, in consequence.

WHAT THE POOL MEN SAY.

The proprietors of pool rooms and others interested in them are not feeling very good over the Stone bill, although the most of them seem to think that it will not pass either in its present form or in any other. Mr. Manning Mayfield, one of the proprietors of the Turf Exchange, recently opened in Girardi's old restaurant room on Pine street next to the *Globe-Democrat* office, says that the bill will not pass. "A bill of that kind would kill horse racing and with it the breeding of thoroughbred horses," said he, "as every person knows who knows anything at all about the matter. Breeders are not going to spend large sums in taking care of and training stock and for breeding unless they are paid for it. The races keep up the interest of the public in blooded stock, and it helps the breeders and trainers and everybody connected with the stables. The bookmakers make the races, because they furnish the money for them either directly or indirectly. Besides drawing the crowd, or a large portion of it, the bookmakers furnish the money for the stakes and purses or a very large percentage of it. At the last races here they paid $100 a day each for the privilege of making books and as there were thirty-seven bookmakers that meant $3,700 toward paying the purses each day. Now without this financial assistance the races wouldn't amount to anything. No one will deny that racing has improved the breed of American horses, as the records for all distances from half a mile to two miles have been lowered repeatedly within the last few years. I remember when Mammona made a mile in 1:44 at the old Laclede track in this city the performance was considered wonderful, but any ordinary plug horse of thoroughbred pedigree can now do as well as Mammona did and Salvator has lowered the record to 1:35½.

DUE TO BOOKMAKING.

"That all comes indirectly from the races, and the racing would die out but for the bookmakers. Long-distance racing has given way to short-distance racing or sprinting on account of the effect which long-distance running had on the horses. Geo. Lorillard tried long-distance racing and he broke down so many horses at it that he gave it up. It is impossible to keep men from gambling and that being so, why not let them bet on horse races? Certainly this is the most respectable gambling there is, or, at least, much better than keno or faro or poker that keeps a man away from his family all night, and I don't think it is any worse than speculating on the rise and fall of wheat on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. We keep an orderly place, and it is very very seldom that you hear of a disturbance in the pool room. Of course there are a few dead beats and lazy no account fellows who come here, but no one can say that they are made any worse by visiting the room. We don't want them here, but as they behave themselves we can't well put them out. Most of our patrons are gentlemen in business or in good employment, and, with a few exceptions, those who lose money can afford to do so. They have the money to invest in some way or another, and if they lose it here they are as well satisfied as if it were lost in wheat or bonds or real estate. A good many, instead of losing, have come out ahead and have paid for comfortable homes out of their investments here. There are two ways of looking at this thing. I don't think that book-making should be restricted to race tracks, and it seems to me that such a law would be held in Missouri or in other States to be unconstitutional."

AT DONOVAN'S EXCHANGE.

Mr. Edw. J. Mulholland of Donovan's Turf Exchange talked in the same way. There will be no horse racing of consequence, he thinks, if the gambling feature is taken from it and very little attention paid to the breeding of thoroughbred horses. "I am not personally interested in this matter," he said, "as I am not dependent upon bookmaking for a living, but for the life of me, I can't see any great harm in investing money on the result of a horse race, certainly no more than there is in speculating on the fall or rise of wheat or corn or oats, or on anything else that isn't certain. I don't think my morals have been made worse by my connection with bookmaking, and don't think that an orderly, well-conducted turf exchange will have a bad effect on the morals of its patrons in general."

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. Forbes, who is running a combination board in Dick Roche's old Turf Exchange, said that he was born and raised on the biggest breeding farm in the world, Gen. Harding's Belle Meade farm near Nashville, Tenn., and as an evidence of the baneful effects of legislative influence on horse-breeding, he said that since the Tennessee Legislature passed a law six years ago prohibiting bookmaking on races outside of the State of Tennessee, the annual sales of yearlings on the Belle Meade farm had fallen from over 200 to less than sevnty-five yearlings. The law, although prohibitory only as to bookmaking on races outside of the State, had almost killed the horse breeding interest in Tennessee.

One of the bookmakers in Furber's Turf Exchange agreed with Mr. Forbes, and added that the interest in horse-racing in St. Louis would fall off one-half if Stone's bill became a law.

Mr. F. G. Kirwan said that he favored short distance racing, and he didn't think that there was anything in the claim that horses had deteriorated since long-distance racing had been abandoned. If horse racing was cruel, as some people claimed, it was certainly more cruel to run the animals four miles than one mile. Horses could, he thought, be trained to make good time in running either a mile or a half a mile, and he knew of horses that could make half a mile in :50 and a whole mile in 1:44 or even 1:42. It all depended upon the training. He thought that the Stone bill would not be passed and that if it was it would kill Missouri as a horse-breeding State and St. Louis as a horse-racing center.

Mr. Davis of the Climax pool-room thought that the public had a better chance to win on a horse race than in any other kind of gambling, and it was therefore to the interest of the public to encourage pool selling and discourage other forms of gambling. He does not think that the bill will become a law.

SOCIETY's doings with interest are read,
In society Strauss' photos are now at the head.

SUFFERING SETTLERS.

The Pathetic Story of the Blizzard's Work in Kansas.

BELOIT, Kan., Jan. 10.—No one who has not been through Western and Northwestern Kansas can realize the suffering among the settlers of this section. The tales told of their troubles are not in the least exaggerated and the truth cannot be fully told. The successive crop failures have brought the people to such hardships that it is necessary that those of the East should know it in order to assist them. This year there was practically nothing raised in the frontier counties except a little wheat, and as a result hundreds of teams of white-topped wagons went east bearing the men who had given the best part of their lives to make homes. They had mortgaged their claims for all they could and deserted them, never to return.

Rawlins, Norton, Cheyenne and Decatur Counties, through which a POST-DISPATCH correspondent has just passed, are suffering most. The people outside the farms live in half cabin, half dug-out "shacks" on their claims. Their clothing is the poorest and most ragged conceivable and there is everything to inspire pity for their condition. Living on dirt floors and with no fuel often but "buffalo chips" picked up on the prairie, it is a wonder how they live at all.

A day or two ago the commissioner who has charge of supplies sent in in response to the appeals for aid scattered broadcast over the West, while at Atwood telegraphed the Railroad Commissioners of the State that the Burlington & Missouri charged full tariff rates on all supplies sent. The commissioners did all they could, but on all that had been sent and was en route the road collected full tariff rates, a proceeding which has caused much indignation, as other roads have carried free such supplies. To assist Rawlins County goods are now shipped to Colby via the Union Pacific, thence hauled sixty miles overland.

The recent blizzards which have swept across the prairies have caused an extreme suffering. Both stock and the settlers' families have felt the storms severely. At Sawyer three young people returning from a school house; meeting were overtaken, and, loosing their way found a semi-shelter in a canon. They were discovered three days later, the two young men frozen stiff in death while their sister, who was with them, was barely alive, the men having protected her body with their own and at the cost of their lives.

In Rooks County another horrifying discovery was made—that of the death of a widow and her children. She had been left alone five years ago and had struggled along trying to make a living on the little claim up in the Blue Hills. In this she was unsuccessful, owing to the failure of crops and one by one the few head of cattle they had were sold to keep the children in food. At last the only remaining one was disposed of and then the storm came on. The house was miles from town and was quickly blockaded by the blizzard. Three days ago some neighbors going past saw that there was no smoke from the house and investigated. To their horror they found the woman and three children dead in bed, frozen and starved, while two other little ones were alive but suffering, and their recovery is despaired of.

The loss of stock will be immense unless the storm soon abates. There are many herds with hundreds of head each which have no more shelter than a barb wire corral and sometimes as high as 15 per cent have been lost in a night owing to the cattle huddling together to keep warm. With the lack of fodder the covering of the prairie with snow means no food, and the cattle cannot paw through the crust to get buffalo grass and secure enough sustenance to live. The flocks of sheep are, too, reported to have had much decimation in the storm.

Supplies for the people are coming in on every train and are being taken and sent to all known to need them, but there is not nearly enough to go around and the many pitiful cases cause the Commissioners to hesitate which first to serve.

Added to the other troubles, the loan companies are in some instances ordering foreclosures and the immediate vacating of the mortgaged claims. Poor as the homes are they are the best the settlers have, and to leave them in nothing more substantial than a canvas-covered camper's wagon is almost sure death. Yet it was in that condition that three families came into this place yesterday, the settler being ordered off his place by the Sheriff, acting under orders from Eastern companies. There will be no lack of assistance as soon as the actual condition of the people is known, but all will pray for more open weather and an open spring.

Snowing Heavily.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 10.—It has been snowing heavily here all the afternoon, but it has melted as rapidly as it has fallen. It is cold, disagreeable and sloppy.

The State Board of Agriculture.

CLINTON, Mo., Jan. 10.—The State Board of Agriculture has been holding an interesting session in this city to-day. Mr. Levi Chubbock, Secretary of the State Board, was present, as were also a number of the leading agriculturists of the State. A large crowd of farmers gathered in the court-room to listen and to take part in the discussion. Among the topics presented were "Agriculture in the Public Schools," by Rev. W. P. Armstrong of Clinton; "Horticulture," by J. C. Evans, President of the State Horticultural Society, supplemented by extended remarks by Mr. Samuel Miller of Montgomery County; conversation on "Soil Fertility," by G. W. Water of Laclede County; "Dairying," by J. L. Erwin of Callaway County; "Practical Dairy Tests," by T. Y. Sawyer of Illinois; "Legislation Pertinent to the State Board of Agriculture," Maj. Thos. Day of Henry County, "Cereals," by John Taylor of Clinton; "American Agriculture," by Col. John McDiormid of the *Live Stock Indicator*; "Clover," by W. R. McIlwain, and "The Trotting Horse," by Thos. Lafore of Columbia, Mo. The meeting was a success and awakened a lively interest among the farmers of this locality.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

THE PLAN PURSUED BY COMMISSIONER MURPHY LAST NIGHT.

The Hose Used on the Granite With Good Effect, but the Water Commissioner and Sewer Commissioner Object—Methods in Vogue Elsewhere.

After seven days of slushy streets following the snow fall of Dec. 24, the Street Department hit upon a plan for showing the color of the granite to pedestrians. A wholly inadequate force of men and carts had been working for six days clearing the snow away and had made but little progress. They had hardly managed to clear the streets within the limits that bounded St. Louis in 1789. Then Commissioner Murphy got out some hose, attached it to the fire plugs and washed the snow from the principal down town streets. A driving rain came up that night and completed the job for him very handsomely.

Commissioner Holman of the Water Department was not pleased at the great expenditure of water in the scrubbing of the syenite. Commissioner McMath was wroth over the filling up of the sewers with the dirt from the streets. President Burnet was represented as being at his wits ends in endeavoring to settle the trouble between the members of the Board of Public Improvements.

WERE OUT AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the kicks, Commissioner Murphy's men were at work last night with hose and scrubbing brushes. They use hose about half the diameter of that used by the Fire Department. They had enough of it to cover half the distance from one fire plug to another, and while one man directs the stream of water upon the snow, others with brushes push the yielding mass along. The carts are used to carry off all the dirt that is not washed into the sewers.

This plan works very well on the streets within the granite district, but out of that territory no plan seems to have been tried to remove the snow accumulations.

The final portion of G. T. Ferris' article in the latest number of *Harper's Weekly*, "The Cleansing of Great Cities," is very interesting in this connection and timely. It is as follows:

"An important feature of street cleaning is that involved in the removal of snow. Such a blockade as that of the blizzard of March, 1888, does not often occur, but there are several storms every winter which seriously impede travel. The methods by which these exigencies are met are fully as inadequate and higgledy-piggledy as the features of the daily work. All that the department can do is to obtain as many teams and workmen as possible on the spur of the occasion to augment the regular force of the street cleaners, inclusive of the contractors' gang. The result is that much more time is consumed in this important operation than is needful, as the requisite force of additional carts and teams can not always be had at a moment's notice. In Paris there is a contract made each year with the General Omnibus Co. to supply carts and horses at any time needed. In London, also, contingent contracts provide for any additional number of teams required at a moment's notice. The only thoroughly organized system of snow removal, however, of which we know, is that used in Milan and Turin, Italy, a system which should be universally copied in its main features.

HOW IT IS DONE IN MILAN.

"In Milan the snow carts are emptied into the navigable canals and watercourses intersecting the city, and latterly into the new sewers in the central portion of the city, which are promptly flushed whenever it snows. During the winters of 1879-80 the cost of cleaning 1,656,200 square yards—total area of squares, streets, and lanes within the city walls—averaged $1,000 per inch depth of fallen snow; and for the 502,800 square yards outside the walls was about $210 per inch, equivalent to a little more than 2 cents per cubic yard. Ordinarily the cleaning of the more active thoroughfares is finished within ten hours of the cessation of the storm, and of the rest within twenty-four hours, exclusive of night. The remarkable dispatch and completeness of snow-cleaning in Milan was the work of Sig. Annibale Gafforini, a well-known engineer. The city is divided into small districts of varying extent, according to the importance of the work to be done and the depth of the snow. An average rate of pay per inch depth is settled for the whole area of each district according to extent and particular conditions. Each district is allotted to a contractor. He has to find carts, horses and carters, while the city furnishes the necessary implements—spades, shovels, brooms, scrapers, barrows, etc.—with proper stipulations as to their care, The contracts are made annually, and generally the same persons are anxious to secure them. The form of the contract is rigid; and the contractors, who are drawn from the trades most affected by winter—paviors, bricklayers, masons, gravel quarrymen, etc.—are held to a rigid responsibility. Payment is only made for work which is well done. Slovenly and careless execution goes for nothing. The supervision of the work is arranged on the basis of four sections, to each one of which an engineer and assistant are appointed, who are assisted by the police.

"In each snow-storm the depth of fallen snow, on which is based the pay, is determined by means of a number of stone posts fixed in open spaces and clear of shelter from buildings, each being capped with a flat horizontal slab. The depth of fallen snow as caught on the slabs is fixed by the engineer in the presence of two of the contractors of his section. The number of men ordinarily engaged in snow-cleaning, in addition to the regular street-cleaning force, ranges from 2,000 to 3,000, according to the severity of the storm. The implements are housed in different store-houses throughout the city. The whole expense of removing and disposing of the snow during the remarkable winter of 1874-5, when more than forty inches of snow fell, was about $44,000. In the case of each storm the work of removal was done within twenty-four hours.

"In Turin much the same method is used as that of Milan, work being paid for by the exact measure of snow fallen. The tramway companies are obliged to bear their share of the expense, paying for a width of 9 feet 10 inches for single and 19 feet 8 inches for double tracks. Several mechanical methods of melting the snow by the application of steam or hot dry air are used, as also salt, but the principal dependence is in removal by cartage. It is by the admirable organization of the carting system that the celerity of result, which has won so much admiration, is insured."

Seeking Coal.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 10.—The question of opening up the coal mines is again agitating the minds of the capitalists of this city. A very rich mine of coal underlies this section of the country, it being about six feet in thickness, and is found at a depth of between eight and nine hundred feet. Steps are to be taken to do something in regard to sinking the shaft in the near future. It is thought that the scheme will end with success beyond a doubt.

The Broadway Cable.

At midnight last night, a gang of forty men and a team of fifty horses were at work along Broadway, from [illegible] to Pine street, and [illegible] o'clock this morning the work will be complete. Everything is ready to stretch the cable from Pine to Arsenal street and will be laid on that section of the road on Tuesday night, and by the latter part of this week cable cars will take the place of mule power.

GREAT annual reduction sale to-day of all our BRIC-A-BRAC. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Great cut in prices.

THE GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP.

A Lively Row Over the Appointment of Joseph O'Shea.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—If H. W. Hickman, the new member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has his say there will be a lively shaking up in the grain inspecting department when he is installed. He will be sworn in Monday next, when Commissioner Downing will step down and out after six years of service.

"Farmer" Hickman and the Farmers' Alliance generally are indignant at Commissioners Hennessey and Downing in appointing Joseph O'Shea as Chief Inspector to fill the vacancy occasioned by Burke's resignation. After Mr. Burke had been elected to the State Senate it was supposed that he would not resign before it was time to take his senatorial seat, and that Commissioner Hickman would have a voice in filling the vacancy. Burkes resigned a few days before Christmas, however, and, despite the objection of Commissioner Breathett, Commissioners Downing and Hennessey at once proceeded to elect Mr. O'Shea, the present Chief Inspector.

Since then Commissioner-elect Hickman has been denouncing the action of the two Commissioners in unmeasured terms. Speaking of the matter to-day he said: "If there had not been such haste, and I was given a voice in the selection of the Inspector, I would of course ask that the place be given to a representative farmer. I believe that the office belongs to a farmer for several reasons. Two of the Commissioners have seen fit to give the place to Mr. O'Shea, and if the law sustains their action then nothing can be done but let him fill out the eight months remaining of Mr. Burke's term." It is understood that he will insist, however, on an investigation as to the management of the office.

President Hall of the Alliance said to-day: "The old board appointed J. M. O'Shea chief grain inspector over the protest of 400,000 members of my order and a number of the prominent grain men of St. Louis. My brother was appointed to a $1,500 clerkship in the St. Louis office, although he had made no formal application for such a place. It was an attempt to put us under obligations, but to-day my brother sent a letter to O'Shea declining the appointment."

The Farmers' Alliance members have had much to say regarding what they regard as a case of "snap judgment" taken on Mr. Hickman or "Bro. Hickman," as they term the new official. They say that the farmers' organization generally is dissatisfied with the appointment and that resolutions have been adopted in many of the lodges censuring the commissioners who made it. They look to Commissioner Hickman to stir up a lively row in that department after his installation.

An invaluable remedy for throat and lung trouble, Leslie's Coughine.

A BIG DEAL.

More Than One-Half of the Kansas City Midland Hotel Stock Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—On his return from Chicago to-day, C. M. Hill, who with Dr. A. B. Robbins, owned 55 per cent of the Midland Hotel stock, and who were the lessees from Mr. Howe of Chicago of the remainder, announced that he and Dr. Robbins had sold the interest and lease for $150,000 cash and the assumption of incumbrances to George W. Henry and Jay Coatsworth, the Chicago lumber millionaires. Mr. Henry is the owner of the Warder Grand Opera House and hotel which he recently purchased. The Midland Hotel enterprise was started by Mr. Hill in 1887. After securing an option on the property at Seventh and Walnut he went to Chicago and interested a number of capitalists in the enterprise. The principal of these were Norman B. Ream and W. E. Hale. Arrangements were then immediately made for the erection of a $1,000,000 building, which now stands on the south side of Seventh street, extending through from Walnut to Grand avenue, and occupying half a block. The business of the house has been lucrative from the start.

After the new manager takes charge Mr. Hill will return to Chicago, his former home, where he is well known in hotel circles. His father was for years manager of the Madison House in Chicago. Mr. Hill has made many friends in Kansas City and his loss to the city will be deeply regretted. The Grand Hotel in Cincinnati continues under his management, the lease of which he acquired several months ago. The building and the ground upon which the Midland stands is owned by the Grand Avenue Building & Loan Co. and the stock which Messrs. Hill and Robbins sell is in the Midland Hotel Co., that is, the furnishings of the hotel and its good will.

SPANISH CLUB MEETING.

New Members Admitted—Valuable Library Additions.

The regular meeting of the Spanish Club was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd last night, and considerable business of importance was transacted. A communication was received from the Commercial Bureau at Washington, saying the club had been put on the list to receive all publications relative to export tariff and other matters pertaining to export trade. The club has added to its library Delmar's Export Directory of Mexico, Central America and South America for 1891. English translations of the Mexican customs, tariff and custom regulations, of great value to merchants dealing with the Spanish-American countries, has also been put on the shelves. The conversational and study classes in Spanish are very well attended, and a large number of young men have begun the study of Spanish through the opportunities offered by the club. The club is in an excellent financial condition and is constantly increasing its membership, the following being admitted last night as active members: Edgar J. Hahn, F. T. G. Schutze, Wm. Fitzgerald, Jr., J. M. Parham, George K. Oyler, Richard Muehlberg, Chas. R. Graves, Percy Werner.

The Schultz Belting Co. and the Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope Co. were admitted as subscribing members, and Sr. Don Mariano [illegible] Rivera, Spanish Consul at St. Louis, and Sr. John F. Cahill, Mexican Consul in this city, as honory members.

The guest of the club last night was Sr. R. P. Serrano, a merchant of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, who is visiting the city.

Arrested for Stealing Grain.

A queer case of identification was presented at the Fourth District Station yesterday morning. Some time Friday night thieves entered the stable of the Huttig Sash & Door Co., Main and Dock streets, and carried away about fifteen bushels of oats. Officers McCarty and Keeshan found some oats in the stable of Charles Meyers, [illegible] North Second street, which a representative of the Huttig Sash & Door Co. claimed to be the stolen grain. As Meyer could give but a poor account of his possession of the feed, he was taken into custody. A warrant charging him with petit larceny has been sworn out.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 .... John Skaer
BENTON ST.—2572 .... A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N. .... D. W. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA .... W. J. Kohrume
BROADWAY—1326 .... E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S. .... F. Sonnenberg
BROADWAY—7631 S. .... L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1223 .... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 .... Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000 .... Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d .... H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV .... W. E. Holscher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 .... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 .... W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136 .... Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248 .... B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—4161 .... Fisher & Cole
EASTON AV.—4966 .... G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 .... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N. .... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837 .... P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1400 .... F. Seba & Co.
GAMBLE ST.—2631 .... A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016 .... D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N. .... F. Sohn & Co.
GRAND AV.—1926 N. .... W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS ST.—2946 .... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—1201 .... E. A. Sennewald & Co.
HICKORY ST.—2601 .... Theodore F. Ferger
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S. .... L. F. Waibel
LAFAYETTE AV.—1801 .... Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—2341 .... W. S. Fleming
LAFAYETTE AV.—1700 .... Chas. C. Ray
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 .... Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100 .... C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2845 .... J. B. Van Arsdel
MENARD.—1434 .... G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV .... Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930 .... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N .... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500 .... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 .... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201 .... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 .... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 .... W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937 .... G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870 .... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW. Caroy's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900 .... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328 .... Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 .... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 .... J. Weiner

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS .... O. F. Kresso
BELLEVILLE, ILL .... Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—BIBLE LESSONS EVERY Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Addington Hall, 17th and Olive sts., commencing Jan. 18. All are welcome. No service to-day.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Jan. 11, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "A Word About Fretting." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

CHURCH DEDICATION—The Non-Sectarian Congregation, R. C. Cave pastor, will open their new house of worship, corner Lindell and Vandeventer, on Sunday morning, 11th inst. Opening sermon by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, at 11 a. m. Dr. Thomas is a distinguished divine and a recognized leader in the liberal Christian movement.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, cor. of Beaumont and Chestnut st., Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning service with sermon by Rev. Hobart Chetwood, at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:45 p. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, corner Pine and 28th sts. Sunday lecture by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "The New East." Exercises begin at 10:45. All are invited.

THE WOODWORTH REVIVAL MEETINGS, cor. 14th st. and Lucas place, city—Conversions and healing of the body is occurring daily in the meetings at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Seats free.

LODGE NOTICES.

DESOTO LODGE, NO. 90, I. O. O. F. Odd Fellows' Hall, 9th and Olive st. There will be a regular meeting of this lodge Jan. 13, 1891, 8 p. m., when officers for the ensuing term will be installed. A full attendance is requested. Visiting brothers cordially invited. STEPHEN BOLARD, N. G.
JOHN CLEGG, Rec. Sec'y. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A first-class bookkeeper and expert entry clerk is in need of employment and will accept any clerical position; references unexceptionable. Address L 13, this office. 36

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Some kind of writing to do evenings. Address H 17, this office. 37

WANTED—Copying by a young man having leisure afternoons. Add. C 11, this office. 37

WANTED—Work; clerk, salesman, collector, manager, writer. Address W. P. Penn, 103 S. 14th st. 37

WANTED—Situation as clerk or manager in hotel, by married man; four years' experience as owner and manager. Add. N 10, this office. 37

WANTED—Work in wholesale house or office for small compensation till 1 p. m. every day with view of permanent engagement; best references. Address T 7, this office. 37

WANTED—A reliable, temperate and thorough business man, who now has a city situation, wishes to get back on the road for some first-class house. Have traveled in Arkansas, and have a good acquaintance there. Am well posted in mercantile business, and competent to take most any line of samples on short notice. My object in changing is to make money. So if you need a good, first-class, wide-awake salesman for territory named address N 6, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—A position to learn carriage trimming; has had experience. Address S 11, this office. 38

WANTED—A good plumber wants job; country job preferred. Add. Plumber, 2717 Franklin av.

WANTED—A situation as assistant engineer; I have worked at the machinist trade 3 years. Address J 8, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation in planing mill by competent man; ... Address H 13, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—A position by a licensed engineer; good refs. Add. J 9, this office. 39

WANTED—Situation by a first-class coachman; can furnish best of reference. Call or address Alison, 2618 Washington av. 39

Stenographers.

WANTED—By first-class stenographer, a permanent position. Add. G 8, this office. 40

Boys.

WANTED—Sit. of any kind by youth of 18. Add. H 17, 1432 St. Ange av. 41

WANTED—Boy wants sit. in some wholesale house; good refs. Add. H 2, this office. 41

WANTED—A boy of 16 would like to have situation in store or office where he can learn business; not afraid of work. Address ... 41

WANTED—Situation by boy 18 years old in any wholesale house where he can have chance to advance. Add. D 16, this office. 41

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Work on street-car or in livery stable. Address G. L. Unger, 3850 Finney av. 43

WANTED—Position as driver for city delivery wagon; best of ref. Add. E 13, this office. 43

WANTED—Position by reliable, middle-aged man; best of references. ... 43

WANTED—Position as watchman or porter in a wholesale house. Add. D. J., Clayton, St. Louis County, Mo. 43

WANTED—By young colored man work of any kind; can furnish best of ref.; willing to work. Postal 1023 Lefebre av. 43

WANTED—By young married man, employment of any kind. ... 43

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

WANT ADVERTISERS
SECURE THE BEST RESULTS IN
THE POST-DISPATCH

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-Keepers.

WANTED—A book-keeper to take charge of a set of books; must be a good writer, two or three evenings a week; state terms. Address M 13, this office. 53

WANTED—In a wholesale house a thoroughly competent bookkeeper, not over 30 years old; must be a good penman and accurate at figures; must be a good correspondent; state salary expected and be explicit in regard to refs. Add. R 13, this office. 53

Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. Open day and night. Corner Broadway and Market st. This is the largest, best equipped and most successful school of its kind in the city. Thorough instruction is given in the commercial branches and in shorthand and telegraphy. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. Send for circulars. Address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, Principal.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Two dry goods salesmen; must speak German. Otto Kerner, 1206 S. Broadway. 54

WANTED—Young man as salesman in dry goods store, must speak German and English. Jos. Rapp, 1231 S. Broadway. 54

WANTED—4 experienced men to sell goods to consumers and advertiser. Apply at 10 o'clock to-day 918½ Chambers st. H. A. Fortius. 54

WANTED—Two young men to qualify as operators on railroads; positions furnished when qualified; references required. Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st. 54

WANTED—5 young men and 4 boys this week, to engage with Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines and take offices when qualified paying $75 to $150 monthly. Apply day or night to B. K. Mitchell, Supt., 102 N. 3d st., take elevator. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars, address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher, shorthand, telegraphy, and typewriting; a special class, $5. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

NIGHT SCHOOL, $5 month. Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st. 54

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Grammar, etc. New term, day and night, now open.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

421 N. 3d st., over the State Bank.
Offers superior advantages for learning shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy. Day and night classes.
J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—Engineer to sell expansion steam traps. Address S 7, this office. 58

WANTED—First-class silk and stiff hat trimmers. Jos. Schiller & Co., 110 N. 6th st. 58

WANTED—Man to erect fire escapes, who understands the business. Address R 7, this office. 58

WANTED—A good architectural draughtsman at once. James Stewart & Co., 507 Commercial Building. 58

WANTED—An assistant engineer; must be competent man and willing to work for moderate salary. Address F 8, this office. 58

WANTED—Good brass spinners, also sheet brass workers, none but first-class men need apply. Enterprise Brass Co., 809 Franklin av. 58

WANTED—Young man 17 or 18 years of age that has had some experience as helper in blacksmith shop. 811 Collins st., St. Louis Die Works.

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

Laborers.

WANTED—20 teams and 15 men on 23d st., bet. Market and Walnut st. P. D. Sage. 59

WANTED—30 men and teams on Compton av. and Market st. at St. Louis Brewery Building. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Good boy to drive cart. 1618 N. 16th st. 61

WANTED—Dining-room boy. Hotel Glenmore, 18th and Olive. 61

WANTED—A boy to work in barber shop; wages $4 a week. Call 1207 Olive st. 61

WANTED—A colored boy about 15 years old; must bring references. 2839 Washington av. 61

WANTED—Colored boy about 16 years. Apply Monday; ref. req. 4152 Washington av. 61

WANTED—By a boy to finish learning the tailoring trade; has had experience. 2829 Madison st.

WANTED—Reliable, honest and capable dining-room boy; bring references. 3546 Washington av. 61

WANTED—Bright, intelligent dining-room boy; must come well recommended. 3546 Washington av. 61

WANTED—An experienced boy to do blocking. Flammger & Grahl Blank Book Co., 316 and 318 N. 3d st. 61

WANTED—A boy to learn the jewelry engraving trade and make himself generally useful. O. E. Franke, 600 Olive st. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Man to press shirts. 2039 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—A good man to solicit orders for coal. Address M 12, this office. 62

WANTED—Wrapper stripper, 8 hours; good wages. Fine Bros., 10 S. Commercial st. 62

WANTED—A man to take care of horse and barouche and work around the house. Apply at 4359 Lindell av. 62

WANTED—An experienced and competent stock man who understands the shoe business. Apply to the Goodbar Shoe Co., 713 Lucas av. 62

WANTED—Secretaries of fraternal societies and gentlemen of ability everywhere to organize divisions for new order. Add. H 8, this office. 62

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeitures; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A situation as ladies' maid to travel. Add. F 12, this office. 77

WANTED—Position as governess or house-keeper by respectable young lady. Please address M. E. D., 3563 Olive st., St. Louis. 77

WANTED—A young lady teacher educated in Europe, wants situation as governess or teacher of English, French and music. Address R 12, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Copying, addressing; very cheap. 3849 S. Compton av. 44

WANTED—A young lady wishes position as copy-holder; experience. Address ... this office. 44

WANTED—A young lady wishes to learn to be a bookkeeper or ... Add. ... 44

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer desires position; experience. Address B 12, this office. 45

WANTED—Situation by an experienced stenographer; $5 per week. Address ... 45

WANTED—Young lady wishes a position as typewriter, cashier or office work, for $3.50 per week. Address E 19, this office. 45

WANTED—A young stenographer and typewriter wants position; can give reference from last place. ... 45

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by middle-aged lady. Add. M 3, this office. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper for a good family. Address Mrs. Doherty, 1527 S. 8th. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper for widower; refined home. Add. M 10, this office. 47

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class cook; German. Address C 14, this office. 49

WANTED—Sit. by a German woman; to cook, wash and iron. ... 49

WANTED—Situation by young woman with child of 4 years, general housework; will work ... Address C 12, this office. 49

Laundresses.

WANTED—Family washing to take home. Mrs. Dugan, 905 S. 11th st. 51

WANTED—Washing by a white woman; will go out. ... 51

WANTED—Active young man in ... office; references required. Address N 15, this office. 54

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Ladies wishing to have their dresses made cheap call at 3112 Sheridan av. 46

WANTED—Those wishing dresses fashionably made will please call at 3848 Easton av. 46

WANTED—A lady wishes a few more scholars for piano; terms, 40 cents lesson. Address A 9, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation by two reliable girls, one to press pants and the other to press seams. 2810 N. Broadway. 46

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, engagements; $1.50 per day; best references. Address W 11, this office. 46

WANTED—A lady of experience wishes position as forelady in large dressmaking establishment. Address A 14, this office. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker desires few more engagements in private families; first-class references given. Address K 14, this office. 46

WANTED—A good dressmaker will make engagements during January and February at $1.25 per day. Address C 13, this office. 46

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by a neat and tidy housegirl. 2604 Hickory st. 48

WANTED—Situation by a good house girl. Call Monday morning at 2417 Elliot av. 48

WANTED—Situation by German girl aged 16 to assist in general housework. Inquire 1749 Second Carondelet av. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by a wet nurse. 4577 Evans av. 50

WANTED—A place for a little girl to mind a baby. Address P 11, this office. 50

WANTED—Situation as nurse for young child; experience; good reference. 2609 Lucas av. 50

WANTED—By a lady, a child or infant to board; best of references given. Call or address Mrs. Allen, 708 Biddle st. 50

WANTED—By a reliable and experienced young woman with best of reference, situation to care for children or do second work. Please call 1026 N. 10th st. 50

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Fancy work taken home. 3847 S. Compton av. 52

WANTED—Situation as reception girl in physician's or dentist's office. Add. L 10, this office.

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged woman for work in general. Address 1212 Spruce st., second floor. Mrs. J. Lane. 52

WANTED—By a lady, furnished rooms or offices to clean, or would take any kind of work. Call on or address Mrs. Allen, 708 Biddle st. 52

WANTED—A respectable woman wants work by the week; would like office-cleaning or stores, but willing to do any kind. Call at 1107 N. 8th st., in rear, up-stairs. 52

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and lodging at 1023 N. 10th st. 52

FAMILIES can get good German girls and girls places at Mrs. R. Wendemuth, 820 S. 8th st. 52

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A washwoman at 1245 N. 12th st. 67

WANTED—Washwoman, 817 Market st., 2d floor. Call Monday. 67

WANTED—Girl to work in laundry office, good pay. Address P 12, this office. 67

WANTED—A laundress, willing to assist with light housework. 3107 Pine st. 67

WANTED—A good washwoman; white preferred. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 1356 Glasgow av. 67

WANTED—A good girl to wash, iron and do cleaning. Apply at once at 1432 2d Carondelet av. 67

WANTED—One shirt finisher and two girls to help in laundry. Call Monday afternoon at 3509 N. Broadway. 67

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—Cook at 4038 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Cook; German preferred. 1842 Kennett pl. 68

WANTED—Good cook, German preferred. 1111 Dillon st. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron. 3026 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron at 4155 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A German cook; need not do any washing. 1321 Dillon st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook at 3030 Lucas av.; no other need to apply. 68

WANTED—Good woman cook and dining-room girl. 412 N. 11th st. 68

WANTED—A cook at once; must be responsible. Inquire 921 Locust st. 68

WANTED—Cook; German preferred; must be competent. 4243 Cook av. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron. 1802 Olive st.; inquire in store. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do laundry work in small family at 3216 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply Monday, 3119 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in small family; good wages. Apply at 3652 Cook av. 68

WANTED—Cook, washer and ironer; also house girl; small family; no children. 3955 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook who speaks German and English. Inquire bet. 12 and 2. 2337 Locust st. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook and assist in laundry, small family. Apply at once, 4071 Washington av. 68

WANTED—2 good girls, one to cook and wash; the other nurse and assist in housework. 5889 Clemens av. 68

WANTED—A girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. 2344 Whitteman st., 1 block west of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—Practical cook to assist in housework, family of two; references required. Apply Monday, 3750 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—A steady, middle-aged woman, white or colored, to cook, wash and iron in family of two adults. 2329 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A competent woman to cook, wash and iron in small family; reference required. Apply at 3333 Washington av. 68

WANTED—White or colored woman of cleanly habits to cook, wash and iron; references required. Apply at 3026 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, and girl to do up-stairs work and assist with children, liberal wages. Mrs. A. W. Morris, Lebanon, Ill. 68

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash and iron for a family of two; good wages and a good home to the right kind of a person; white Protestant preferred. Call at 3970 Delmar av. 68

McKINNEY'S BREAD.

Awarded First Premium 1888, '89, '90.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A dining-room girl at 2116 Olive st.; good wages. 71

WANTED—Cook for small family in flat; no washing. 3545 Olive st. 71

WANTED—Ten lady straw hat makers. Apply Monday at 413 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—Girl for dining-room and chamber-work. 1104 Morrison av. 71

WANTED—A small girl to run errands, colored preferred. 1915 Biddle. 71

WANTED—Two girls to do the work of small family; call Monday. 3739 Finney av. 71

WANTED—A girl about 17 years to wash dishes and help wait on table. 3141 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—A young girl to do the work of four rooms in a family of two. 2643 Olive st. 71

WANTED—Experienced girl for sock lining. Gindra Bros.' shoe factory, 322 N. Main st. 71

WANTED—A good straw sewer, one who is able to take charge of work room. Add. F 11, this office. 71

WANTED—Punch and eyelet and table girls at Schafer, Swartz & Co.'s Shoe Factory, 1126 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—A first-class female shoe-fitter; good wages; steady situation. Address Frank Fisher, 14 W. 4th st., Kansas City, Mo. 71

WANTED—Girl 12 to 14 years old to make herself useful in private family; good home. Call Sunday at 3611 Cozzens av., one block north of Easton av. 71

FOR LADIES—Light work; delivered. Address, Beatrice Mayer, lace curtain apprentice, St. Louis (Mo.) Post-office. 71

WANTED—A girl to help in a small boarding house; call at once; one that can sleep at home. 823 Franklin av., second floor. 71

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeitures; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1512 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl; apply immediately. 2731 Olive st. 66

WANTED—German girl for house work. 3146 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. 926 Ware av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2636 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3010 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 4245 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2741 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for light housework. 1715 Carr st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2309 University st. 66

WANTED—A working woman for two in family. 1214 Park av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework and ironing. 3037 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Small girl to assist in light housework. 3819B Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 3865 Page av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. 3011 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Young girl for light housework. Call at 4567 Evans av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to assist in housework. 1124 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—A colored girl for general housework. 2120 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1716 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; call at 2906 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 2024 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family. 2715 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Apply 3028 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of four at 4248 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl at 1613 Pine st. Call to-day between 1 and 2 o'clock. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; family of 2; nice home. 4328 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework, at 2016 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Immediately, girl for general housework. 3722 N. 9th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for light housework in a small family. 1508 Lucas pl. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1310 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. Apply 3029 Eads av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, in small family. 2820 Russell av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Address 2223 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for house and dining-room work. 3882 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. 3623 N. Broadway. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; up-stairs. 305 N. 7th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. 1109 S. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A girl (German preferred) for general housework. 2618 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply at 3840 Windsor place. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; 3 in family. Apply at 2631 Ann av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; German preferred. 2819 Henrietta st. 66

WANTED—A good stout girl to assist in general housework. 2759 Caroline st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do housework in small family; good wages. 2641A St. Vincent av. 66

WANTED—At 720 Garrison av., a servant girl for general housework in small family. 66

WANTED—Girl to do work of a small family, refs.; call in forenoon. 3311 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Immediately, German girl for general housework in flat. 3103A Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to help in general housework; no washing. 1113 Chambers st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family; good wages. 1312 Carr st. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework. 1110 Franklin av., inquire in butcher shop.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework in an American family of two. 2330 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—German or Swede girl for general housework, family of two. 3819B Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in a small family. Ap. 6812 Virginia av., S. St. Louis. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Apply, with reference, at 2909 Park av.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; no other need apply. 4008 Morgan st.

WANTED—Girl, 14 to 16 years, to assist in general housework; small family. 1825 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Thoroughly good German girl for general housework; good wages. 414 N. Leffingwell av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework without washing; German preferred. 4320 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in small family. Call at 2113 Franklin av., 2d floor. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; also young girl to take care of baby. 3723 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Immediately, a settled, reliable woman for general housework; small family. 4139 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family at Webster Groves. Call Monday at 3101 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good German Protestant girl or woman for general housework in private family. 2917 N. 13th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. 3749 Evans av., Franklin av. cable, two blocks west of Grand. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family; one with reference preferred; steady situation. 1027 Lami st. 66

WANTED—Neat, competent girl for general housework; no washing. 2605 Rauschenbach av., west side St. Louis Park. 66

WANTED—First-class housegirl to do washing and ironing; small family; high wages. Apply, with references, 1420 S. Grand av. 66

WANTED—German girl to do house and laundry work; could assist in laundry; small family. Apply at once, 4071 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl (German preferred) for general housework in a small family; to go to the country; good wages paid. Apply at 3133 Chestnut st. 66

Stenographers.

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeitures; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Girls for sewing. 3620 Thompson av. 69

WANTED—A girl to learn dressmaking at 720 Lami st. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on coats. 2838 Missouri av. 69

WANTED—Quick, sewing girls. Call at 713 Biddle st. 69

WANTED—Girl to do sewing. Call immediately at 2704 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Two dressmakers and an apprentice girl. 2343 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Apprentices and seamstresses to call Monday at 2020 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A good cutter and fitter for ladies' dresses. 1324 Market st. 69

WANTED—4 machine and 6 hand-girls to sew on coats. 2846 McNair av. 69

WANTED—Two experienced hand girls to work on good pants. 1439 Warren st. 69

WANTED—Woman to finish jeans pants. Laclede Manufacturing Co., 415 N. 3d st. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew; some experience. Call Monday morning at 521 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—A girl that understands machine and hand work on coats. 1525 Biddle st. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirtmakers; also girls to learn; best wages paid. 2039 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Woman to do hand sewing; steady work and good pay. Laclede Mfg. Co., 415 N. 3d st.

WANTED—A first-class sewing-girl on fine custom coats; n. w. cor. of 8th and Locust st.; West End Tailors. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—Experienced operators and finishers on fine custom shirts; also girls to learn. Gibert Bros., 604 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Machine hands and basters to work on shop coats; highest wages paid; also one girl to learn. Apply 1425 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Shirtmakers to work in factory; machines run by power; also, hands to take work home. New Era Shirt Factory, 829 N. 6th. 69

WANTED—Pressmen, finisher and a few more machine girls to make overalls and jeans pants; steady employment. St. Louis Overall Mfg. Co., 307 Morgan st. 69

LADIES' profitable home work; for answer send postage. Address F 10, this office. 69

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Lady to dictate to classes to pay for full course in shorthand and type-writing. Add. 13, this office. 78

WANTED—Companion for invalid or governess and nurse for children under 11 years; best ref. Add. K 10, this office. 78

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Girl for cashier in restaurant; moderate salary. Address W 12, this office. 63

WANTED—7 young ladies and five girls this week to engage with Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines and take offices when qualified paying $65 to $125 monthly. Apply day or night to B. K. Mitchell, Supt., 102 N. 3d st., take elevator. 63

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A neat, tidy housekeeper. Address B 9, this office. 65

Nurses.

WANTED—A young nurse girl at 4155 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A girl to take care of child. Apply at 802 Clarkson place. 70

WANTED—A neat, capable girl to nurse a child 4 years old. Apply 2641 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A good nurse for infant; no other need apply from 10 to 2 Sunday. 1409 Chestnut st.

WANTED—A woman accustomed to nursing, to take care of a child 1 year old; highest wages paid to one competent. Apply 1820 Mississippi av.

DRESSMAKING.

FREEMAN'S New Tailor System taught at B. Nugent & Bro.; also cutting and fitting done to order; night lessons given at 1729 Washington av.; hours 7 to 9:30 p. m.; easy terms to agents. 72

WANTED—Dresses to make by good dressmaker; can cut and fit. 2620 Chestnut st. 72

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL,

At 2020 Olive st. Lessons given in English or German. It is the only place in the city where a thorough course of instructions in scientific dress-cutting can be obtained. Mothers, come with your daughters and investigate our work. We will give you a chance to pay weekly for lessons if you desire it. Classes day and evening. We are the originators of the only seamless waist that has ever come out in which there are no seams in the body of either the lining or outside. This work cannot be done by any system of proportion, therefore it can be learned nowhere in this city but at our school. We cut every style of collar, every style of sleeve and every style of garment to fit without trying on or changing. Waist linings cut free.
HUGHES & STOREY,
72 Inventors of The Ladies' Tailor.

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

LADY CANVASSERS wanted to canvass for fine line ladies' French corsets and waists; liberal commissions and ready sales guaranteed. Address Chapin Corset Co., Jackson, Mich. 73

WANTED—Agents for the best accident company in the world. Holmes, room 10, 613A Pine st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Lady employed during the day would like to board with some nice private family near 19th and Park av.; ref. given. Ad. K 8, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Board and room at $8 per week. Address A 12, this office. 20

WANTED—By a quiet couple room with board for lady in quiet neighborhood. Address D 13, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman wants board and room with private family; state best terms. Add. S 13, this office. 20

WANTED—Unfurnished room with board for a couple with 2 very small children; state price. Address D 8, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board for a gentleman in private family; centrally located; will pay well if suited. Address F 13, this office. 20

WANTED—By two gents, room and board in private family, within eight blocks of Union Depot; state terms. Address L 9, this office. 20

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, one or two nicely furnished rooms, well heated, with or without board; state terms. Add. L 14, this office. 20

WANTED—Two bedrooms nicely furnished, with privilege of board, in a first-class neighborhood; first-class references given and required. Add. N 11, this office. 20

WANTED—Comfortably furnished room with good board by a gentleman and wife; must be in respectable neighborhood, private family preferred. Address, with terms, K 13, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—One room by a transient by the month. Address J 11, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent house down town; good location for roomers. Address E 9, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room, centrally located, by a transient. Ad. B 14, this office. 21

WANTED—By a quiet transient couple an unfurnished front room; east of 14th st. Address N 9, this office. 21

WANTED—1 large room or small room and kitchen, s. w. of 1800 Olive st.; unfur. Add. S 12, this office. 21

WANTED—Couple desire room furnished or unfurnished west of Jefferson av. in private family; refs. given. Address G 11, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be in good neighborhood, handy to car line and rent reasonable. Address B 8, this office. 21

WANTED—A comfortably furnished room in small private family by a reserved gentleman; north of Market st.; give price and description. Address W 13, this office. 21

WANTED—A small house with stable for horse and buggy, not to exceed $12 or $15 per month, within thirty blocks of City Hall, near car line. Address G 13, this office. 21

MUSICAL.

BY special request Prof. Smith's class for sight reading and vocal art begins its third annual series Wednesday, Feb. 4, 8 p. m.; ladies' (exclusively) class, 3 p. m.; nominal fee, $1 monthly. Names entered, Smith's Music House, 1522 Olive. 27

FOR SALE—Elegant piano (Kimball). 1931 Lami st. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap—An upright piano. Call at 1922 Cass av. Monday. 27

FOR RENT—A nice piano—party is leaving city. Inquire 2701 Dickson. 27

FOR SALE—1 concert grand upright piano, 7⅓ octave, at a bargain. 7019 S. Broadway. 27

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice a beautiful square piano, pearl keys, face inlaid with flowers; owner leaving city. 1225½ Grattan st. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap; two violins, one guitar, one flute, one clarionet, one slide trombone, one B flat cornet. J. M. Morse, 2802½ Chouteau av. 27

NEW pianos; upright, 7½ oct., $250; at $6 per month; no interest. J. M. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

WANTED—More piano pupils, 50c per lesson. Address G 12, this office. 27

WANTED—To buy a music box; state price. Address O 12, this office. 27

WANTED—To rent Steinway piano to reliable parties, cheap. Add. G 14, this office. 27

WANTED—Lady graduate would like piano pupils; terms reasonable. Address K 7, this office. 27

WANTED—First-class musical team for amateur minstrels; local engagements only. Add. O 9, this office. 27

WANTED—To exchange for city property, four-room house and blacksmith shop, 160 miles from St. Louis; also frame store house (now occupied) 300 miles. Doyon, 1622 Leffingwell av. 27

$45 WILL buy a good Chickering piano; one for $30. 2712 S. Jefferson av. 27

$175 WILL buy a fine upright piano, almost new. 1103 Chouteau av. 27

PIANO LESSONS FREE.

Pupils now joining my class, I will give free of charge, four weeks' thorough private instruction in the art of playing the piano. Prof. B. R. Nicholas, 2651 Pine st. 27

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 to $12,000 on real estate. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 25

WANTED—To borrow $8,000 at 6 per cent; three years; gilt-edge security. Address T 8, this office. 25

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

HIGHEST price paid for old buildings. Mound City Building & Wrecking Co., 2503 Bremen av. 26

WANTED—City Directory of 1890. Add. A 12, this office. 26

WANTED—Sealskin cloak, also piano. Add. K 11, this office. 26

WANTED—Cheap, a maltese kitten. Address A 11, this office. 26

WANTED—Second-hand cash register. B. B. Allen, Carthage, Mo. 26

WANTED—To buy a writing desk cheap for cash. Add. H 14, this office. 26

WANTED—Cheap, small foot lathe; give particulars and price. Add. R 8, this office. 26

WANTED—Now for cash, $1,000 worth of furniture; send postal. O. A. Joy, 3623 Chestnut st.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Wanted, Fossa to keep her promise. Address C 9, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A. Z.: I did not celebrate; am glad to hear from you. Dick. 1

PERSONAL—D. E., who walked around block Dec. 31, made appointment 17th and Wash sts., address D 11, this office. 1

PERSONAL—C. B. B.: May leave the city shortly; meet me at F. A. Monday at 2 p. m.; if I do not see you look at P. O. for letter this week. Z. 1

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—House of 8 rooms with about 50 feet of ground, located between Garrison, Taylor, Laclede and Easton avs.; will pay cash; state term. Address W 10, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy for spot cash, residence between 25th, Grand and Franklin avs. and Chestnut st.; have also cash customers for three properties that will bring good income worth $3,000 to $20,000. Address M. M. Fitzgerald, No. 9 N. 8th st., city. 22

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—A manuf'g establishment with good trade is desirous of interesting party, active or silent, to invest $3,000 to $5,000. Ad. W 6, this office.

WANTED—By a refined lady of business qualifications a position to do copying or office work; can loan employer several hundred dollars with security and interest; none but those meaning business need answer. Address L 11, this office. 2

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Pupils for private instruction. Address N 11, this office. 29

WANTED—Lady wishes pupils in painting and crayon. Terms $5 a month. Add. L 8, this office. 29

WILL teach two or three scholars hypnotism or mesmerism, and guarantee satisfaction, at a reasonable fee. Wm. Adams, Mesmerist, 2107 N. 10th st. 29

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yellow colored shepherd dog. Deliver at 11 Ranken av.; a liberal reward. 30

LOST—On Washington av. car a parcel of silk pieces; reward if returned to 3837 Finney av. 30

LOST—Purse containing keys, chain and bill of goods from Crawford's; reward at 3837 Finney av.

LOST—A red Irish setter dog: tail cropped: answers name of Grouse; liberal reward. 2334 Mullanphy st. 30

LOST—A brown seal leather purse with name, Margaret Blodgett, on inside. Please return to 3108 Pine st. and be rewarded. 30

LOST—In Nugent's toilet-room this morning a crook-handled black silk umbrella. Return to 2328 Olive st. and receive reward. 30

LOST—Or Strayed—Jan. 4, 1891, red Irish setter dog, with long hair, answers to the name of Sport; had on leather strap. Liberal reward if returned to 1416 Dodier st. 30

LOST—Sunday, Dec. 28, brown water spaniel, with white spot on his breast; had on collar with license and owner's name and address; answers to name of Duke; $10 reward; no questions asked. 3821 Windsor place. 30

WILL the lady thief that stole the brown dresses from 516 Wash st., as she is known, call and get the brown waist? 30

WILL the person who found a gold watch on the 11th of December, with black ribbon bow tied in ring, return to B. Nugent's and receive a reward?

STOLEN—From 516 Wash st., off 3d floor, a dark-brown cashmere dress; made with a box pleating skirt from the band down, and a black cashmere dress made plain style, on Jan. 8, bet. the hour of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Horses to winter. E. N. Benoist, 419 N. 6th st. 11

WANTED—Horses to winter at Pate Stock Farm; city office, 304 N. Main st. 11

WANTED—A sound delivery horse on time payments; state price and terms. Address M 9, this office. 11

WANTED—To buy a good phaeton buggy; also gentle horse; state price and particulars. Address O 8, this office. 11

WANTED—A pair of well (prefer standard) bred matched mares, medium size, high headed, stylish, even gaited and fast, 4 or 5 years of age. G. P. Rose, P. O. Box 24, Nashville, Tenn. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good horse, cheap; $30. 1407 N. 14th st. 12

FOR SALE—One gentle nanny goat, harness and sled. 3853 Manchester rd. 12

FOR SALE—$70 will buy a large team of work mares; a bargain. 1314 N. 10th st. 12

FOR SALE—Good seal brown horse, 7 years; sound and all right; private stable. 3729 Bell av. 12

FOR SALE—¾ O'Fallon buggy and almost new harness. Inquire at St. James Stables, 10th and Walnut st. 12

FOR SALE—A good horse and delivery wagon, suitable for butcher or grocer. Call at Kelly's Livery Stable, Cass and Leffingwell avs. 12

$25 FOR a fast driving harness pony. Call at Natatorium, 19th and Pine sts. 12

STORM BUGGIES.

Finest style, best quality, home-made, low prices.
EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAGE CO.,
Factory, No. 1817 to 1823 Olive st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—25 bu., $2.40; by the large load, 9c per bu., at T. F. Carroll's, 2806 Franklin av. Send postal or telephone No. 2984. 5

FOR SALE—Good singing canary bird. 1626½ Morgan. 5

FOR SALE—One feather bed, new tick. Call 4052 Delmar av. 5

FOR SALE—A fine Jersey cow; apply at 3913 St. Ferdinand st. 5

FOR SALE—2,000 cartridges and hunters' supplies. 705 N. 13th st. 5

FOR SALE—Second-hand set of tinner's tools and machines. Add. P 13, this office. 5

FOR SALE—5-horse-power coal-oil engine, cheap. J. Gindra & Bro., 322 N. Main st. 5

FOR SALE—Large collection of Sioux and other Indian relics. Add. S 10, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Art Garland hard coal base burner and two tons hard coal. 1314 Dillon st. 5

FOR SALE—Hall rack, also bedroom and kitchen furniture, any time this month. 1404 Lucas pl.

FOR SALE—Cheap—American sewing machine; one year's use; perfect order. Address J 12, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Forty canary birds, male and female, single or pairs. Call evenings from 6 to 10 at 1028 S. 13th st. 5

FOR SALE—A new Home sewing machine for $18; No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson for $12. Address J. F. Warnhoff, 117 N. Main st. 5

FOR SALE—A first-class ten-horse power engine, complete, fly wheel, governor, oil cups, etc.; price $100. Can be seen at 220 S. 3d st. 5

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeiture; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

KINDLING WOOD for sale; $1.50 per load. 721 S. 2d st; telephone 2227. 5

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Fine Northern ice for sale in car load lots. Address A. F. Smith, Litchfield, Ill. 5

FIRE! SALE! FIRE

The great fire sale of 2814 Easton av., which is now going on, must be sold within 8 days by order of the insurance company. Call and don't miss your bargains of a large line of Gas-fixtures, Stoves and household goods of all kinds. 5

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

New and Second-hand at a Big Bargain.

All sizes of engines and boilers, from 1-horse power to 500.
Wood-working machinery of all descriptions.
Brick machines, pulverizers, bone mills.
Saw mills, wood-bending machinery, hoisting and mining machinery.
Big lot of steamboat machinery of all kinds.
One book-binder's paper cutter.
Light and heavy tripp hammers.
Drill presses and shapers.
Screw and power punches.
Exhaust and pressure blowers.
Pipes, valves and fittings of all kinds.
Shafting, hangers, pulleys, boxes, etc.
Leather and rubber belting.

At 609 and 610 North Levee,
616 and 618 Commercial St.
EAGLE IRON WORKS.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—U. S. Government 4 per cent bonds. 1538 S. Broadway. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

$25,000 TO LOAN at 6 per cent on St. Louis real estate. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
31 710 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any sum desired on St. Louis city real estate security; we buy notes secured.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
31 207 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities, on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, building association books, insurance policies, horses and vehicles, real estate, etc.; see us for low rates. 111 N. 8th st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates; no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on household goods at lowest rates; no commission. Jul. Groschke, 107 N. 8th st., 2d floor. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed payer or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number. I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates, fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
WILL LOAN $20 TO $10,000
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC.,
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION,

AT A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST THAN YOU CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY SHOULD CALL AND SEE US.

We are just as glad to make you a $25 loan as one for $2,500; we will give you plenty of time to pay the money back; in fact, we let you make the payments to suit yourself; as we do not ask for references or make inquiries of your neighbors, the transaction is sure to be private; no fear of losing your goods, as we loan money for the interest and not to get the goods.
619 PINE ST., SECOND FLOOR. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY

ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, OR BUILDING ASSOCIATION BOOKS?

If so, call at once and get our rates, which are positively the lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. Loans made without publicity or removal of property and carried as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments, we will pay it for you. No charges taken out in advance; borrower gets full amount of loan.

LARGE LOANS AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.,
O. C. VOELKER, Mgr., 2d Floor.

IF YOU WANT

MONEY

From $10 to $10,000, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, building association books, real estate or other securities, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us and we will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture on time and can't meet payments We will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan. Don't forget to call on us for low rates before borrowing.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY,
515 Pine St., 2d Floor.
F. W. PETERS, Manager.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"Chronicle" route, $50. Call at room 32, 210 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Drug store, with established trade. Address H 12, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A good dry goods store on account of sickness at once. 2124 Gravois st. 4

FOR SALE—Half or whole interest in job printing office. Address P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 4

FOR SALE—Steam laundry with good paying business; good reason for selling. Add. H 9, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable market doing a good business; will sell cheap if sold at once. Address E 11, this office. 4

FOR SALE—One of the finest toy, stationery, cigar and news depots on Franklin av., doing a good business; will invoice about $1,500; rent cheap; bargain for the right party. Address P 8, this office. 4

THEATRICAL.

GRAHAME'S DRAMATIC SCHOOL and agency, 1524 Olive; elocution and stage dancing a specialty; call for terms. 75

WANTED—For the Robyns & Hughes Theater Co., man for leads and heavies; man for juveniles and light comedies; lady for juveniles and general business and singing soubrette. Call at St. James Hotel Sunday from 9 to 3. W. C. Robyns. 75

WANTED—6 or 8 well-formed, handsome chorus girls for burlesque company, which takes the road soon for 20 weeks, and other good specialty or burlesque people, also musical director. Call in person at 811 Wright st., city, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

DANCING.

MR. LOUIS MAHLER'S
Dancing School, Liederkranz Hall; Mondays and Thursdays, 4:30 p. m. Applications for new term now received. Residence, 3127 Franklin av. Circulars mailed.

R. M. ADAMS' DANCING ACADEMY,
Olive st., opposite Exposition Building. Special class for new pupils Monday and Friday evenings; private lessons and afternoon classes every day; practicing party every Wednesday evening; class at DuFour's Hall, 1958 Sidney st., Tuesday and Thursday evenings; children's class same afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock; terms reduced. 76

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with about $200. For particulars address H 10, this office. 23

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for Furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable; clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 1,422. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1104-1106 Olive.

Having purchased the large 5-story building,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.,
and fitted up the same throughout with moth-proof lined and cedar rooms, we take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public our unsurpassed facilities for

STORING FINE FURNITURE

and household goods. Large padded vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos.—2890 and 1401.

ALL SORTS.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 23

PERSONAL SUNDR[IES]

BATHS—Miss Gracie Wright, 1115 ... all kinds of baths, alcoholic, ... up-stairs.

CALL for the doctor at Pope's ... Olive; treats all dis.; charges only ...

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' ... midwife; ladies in trouble call ... Market. Office hours from 10 to 12 ... p. m.

FOR SALE—Coal; 10 baskets deliv... of the building, $1; orders by ... tended to. Send orders to Geo. W. K...

IF you want a genuine misfit su... bargains at Dunn's Loan Office.

LADIES for face massage by compl... F. De Donato, 519 Olive st.

LADIES can find a stout agreea... nurse in confinement, best at... address 923 N. Ninth, side entrance.

MRS. L. MASSOCK, M.D.; board... ment; ladies in trouble. Call 10...

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ... reas. rates; ladies in trouble call...

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' phy... board dur. con.; terms reas.; ... in trouble call. 2603 Wash st.

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' ... communications strictly confide... trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., S...

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receiv... confinement; first-class accom... sonable terms. Ladies in trouble c... st. Take yellow cars at Union Dep...

MME. RIENER, ladies' physici... regular graduate of two colle... eases a specialty; ladies received in ... confinement; charges reasonable.

N. LENOX, detective; work done ... and secrecy. 921 Pine st., St. ...

PERSONAL—We offer $1,000 re... or throat trouble (last stages of ... which cannot be relieved by a pro... Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample... Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

REDUCTION 50 per cent; milliner... bangs cut and curled; opened 9... dress cutter taught; doll wigs. M... Franklin av.

S. DI FRANZA, Ladies' hair dres... a full line of masquerade wigs, ... manicuring a specialty. 523 Locust ...

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. ... printers, 813 Locust st. S...

COSTUMES AND ...

For masquerade balls and theater, ... to order; gold and silver trimmi... masks. A. FUEGER, ... Half block west of Southern Hotel.

LADIES
LADI...

Call at 523 Locust st. and have ...

NO CURE, N...

The Carpathian Running Cance... discovered by the monks of the ... tains for cancer, scrofula, runni... skin diseases; a trial of the remedy ... the manner of using same is nei... rubbing externally; gains your co... results are wonderful; investigate ... E. Grand av., near water tower.
TESTIMONIAL.
I have used Carpathian Cancer... satisfaction and cheerfully recomm...
MRS. F...
74 N. w. cor. 13...

BOST... STE... DENTA...
No. 615 Olive St., Next ...
ESTABLISHE...

Largest and most complete de... city. Only place where the very ... are made for $7 and no charge for ... fillings, $1.50 to $3; silver, platina ... 75 cents. Extracting teeth with ... 25 cents. All work guaranteed firs...
74 DR. J. H. ...

ADRIAN B. ORMEROD, practic... medium, 1209 Olive st.; se... o'clock; tests and messages giv... spirit friends.

MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by ... isfaction guaranteed. 1525 M...

MME. ANNA, the fortune-telle... Market st., near 4th; establis...

MME. E., the great European f... N. 7th st. Charges, 25c; past, ...

MRS. G. L...

Fortune-Teller, business advi... healer, promotes speedy marriag... and gives luck in business and love ... lucky and unlucky days; manufa... magic belt, which gives you luck i... your undertakings. Hours from 8 ... Letters with stamp answered. 20... tween Olive and Pine sts.

MRS. JULIA S...
THE EGYPTIAN FORTU...
2127 Wash St., St. L...

Removes trouble in business, tr... or trouble of any kind; brings s... friends together, causes a happy ... you whom and how soon you'll m... predicts for you never fails to ... Stamm's Egyptian Charms have ... miraculous power, in causing pro... success in Love Affairs, Law Su... undertakings of any kind. Con... or German.
Letters answered promptly ...

MRS. C. WILC...
N. O. MAGIC LUC...

Brings luck and benefits those ... of any kind—business, love ... It can be bought by the rich ... is sold on easy monthly p... agents. Sold at the office o... from all parts of the countr... stamp for book (sent free) co... testimonials. Office hours fr... m. Office in Dr. R. James' ... facturer of family medicine... stamps promptly answered. ... entrance on Olive, St. Lou... this paper.

LUC...

To lovers and business people. ... kind call on
MME. LA VE...
The truest fortune-teller in the ... thing from the cradle to the grav... as if she had known you alway... yourself that she is genuine. G... business affairs with perfect sat... failure. Sells the lucky belts at ... price. There is no doubt that M... greatest medium on earth. Has ... all the most prominent business ... all parts of the world. If you ca... date of birth, lock of hair and $1 ... and have your fortune written. ... st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. ... days same.

MRS. ROS... Sab...
GREATEST
FORTUNE-TELL...
BUSINESS...
—AND—
Original Spiritu...

Her advice and aid, invaria... success in all matters of love... ness, lottery, journeys, law-... etc. She unites lovers and ... family troubles, recovers ... buried property. Treats all d... Send stamp for illustrated c... sworn testimonials and new... dations. Manufactures the ... genuine "Magic Belt," s... signature.
1410 PINE ST.

PROFESSIO...

PRIVATE cases of nursing wa... medical and surgical male ... office.

REA...
THE SUNDAY POS...
The Brightest ...

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

BATHS—Miss Gracie Wright, 1115 Olive st., gives all kinds of baths, alcoholic, bay rum rubbings; up-stairs. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy; 9th and Olive; treats all dis.; charges only for medicines.

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; ladies in trouble call or write. 2314 Market. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. 74

FOR SALE—Coal; 10 baskets delivered to any part of the building, $1; orders by mail promptly attended to. Send orders to Geo. W. King, 309 N. 12th.

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES for face massage by complexion artist. Call F. De Donato, 519 Olive st. 74

LADIES can find a stout agreeable experienced nurse in confinement, best attention. Call or address 923 N. Ninth, side entrance. 74

MRS. L. MASSOCK, M.D.; board during confinement; ladies in trouble. Call 1002 Chouteau av.

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ladies during con. reas. rates; ladies in trouble call 2305 Market. 74

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' physician; midwife; board dur. con.; terms reas.; strict con. Ladies in trouble call. 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south.

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1504 Clark av. 74

N. LENOX, detective; work done with promptness and secrecy. 921 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

PERSONAL—We offer $1,000 reward for a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill. 74

REDUCTION 50 per cent; millinery, hair switches; bangs cut and curled; opened 9 p. m.; Fountain dress cutter taught; doll wigs. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

S. DI FRANZA, Ladies' hair dressing parlors, have a full line of masquerade wigs, 50c and upwards; manicuring a specialty. 523 Locust st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

COSTUMES AND WIGS

For masquerade balls and theater, for rent and made to order; gold and silver trimmings; tights and masks. A. FUEGER, 521 Walnut st. Half block west of Southern Hotel. 74

LADIES! LADIES!

Call at 523 Locust st. and have your face washed.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

The Carpathian Running Cancer Cure, a specific discovered by the monks of the Carpathian Mountains for cancer, scrofula, running sores and other skin diseases; a trial of the remedy costs you nothing; the manner of using same is neither internally or rubbing externally; gains your confidence and the results are wonderful; investigate it. A. Weiss, 2017 E. Grand av., near water tower.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have used Carpathian Cancer Cure with great satisfaction and cheerfully recommend same. MRS. F. W. KISKER, N. w. cor. 13th and Benton st. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive St., Next to Barr's.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $3; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class. 74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

ADRIAN B. ORMEROD, practical business and test medium, 1209 Olive st.; seance to-night at 8 o'clock; tests and messages given from your own spirit friends. 74

MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by burning fluid; satisfaction guaranteed. 1525 Morgan st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st. Charges, 25c; past, present and future.

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-Teller, business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells your lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine sts. 74

MRS. JULIA STAMM,
THE EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER,
2127 Wash St., St. Louis, Mo.,

Removes trouble in business, trouble in your family or trouble of any kind; brings separated lovers and friends together, causes a happy marriage, and tells you whom and how soon you'll marry. Whatever she predicts for you never fails to come true. Mrs. Stamm's Egyptian Charms have no equal for their miraculous power, in causing prosperity in business, success in Love Affairs, Law Suits, Speculations or undertakings of any kind. Consultation in English or German.
Letters answered promptly and confidential. 74

MRS. C. WILCUS N. O. MAGIC LUCKY BELT.

Brings luck and benefits those when in trouble of any kind—business, love or family trouble. It can be bought by the rich and the poor, as it is sold on easy monthly payments; has no agents. Sold at the office only. Orders filled from all parts of the country. Send 2-cent stamp for book (sent free) containing price and testimonials. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Dr. R. Janes' building, manufacturer of family medicines. Letters with stamps promptly answered. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive. St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 74

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on

MME. LA VETA,

The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. Address 2223 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays same. 74

MRS. ROS Sabine
GREATEST
FORTUNE-TELLER, BUSINESS ADVISER
—AND—
Original Spiritual Healer.

Her advice and aid invariably insure luck and success in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lottery, journeys, law-suits, speculations, etc. She unites lovers and friends, removes family troubles, recovers stolen, mislaid or buried property. Treats all diseases spiritually. Send stamp for illustrated circular, containing sworn testimonials and newspaper recommendations. Manufactures the original and only genuine "Magic Belt," stamped with her signature.

1410 PINE ST. Mrs. Ros Sabine

PROFESSIONAL.

PRIVATE cases of nursing wanted by professional medical and surgical male nurse. Add. L 12, this office. 34

READ THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Brightest and Best.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

103 S. 14TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, 1st floor, for gents or light housekeeping. 13

103 N. CHANNING AV.—1 small and 1 large well furnished room; fire, gas, bath, hot water. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on first floor for housekeeping; also, hall room. 13

121 N. 7TH—Southwest corner Pine st., nicely furnished front rooms; rent low. 13

203 S. 22D ST.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. 13

204½ N. 8TH ST.—A neatly furnished room for gents only. 13

206 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—One desirable furnished front room. 13

237 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished room with all conveniences for two gents; $8 a month. 13

303 N. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with fire and gas; can board lady. 13

304 N. 6TH ST.—Room 3—Furnished front room, with fire; $1.50 per week. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for rent at reasonable rates by day or week. 13

511 ST. JOSEPH ST.—Nicely furnished front room for two gents; $7 per month. 13

512 S. 4TH ST.—On 2d floor, 2 suites of 3 rooms each, rent $9 and $12; water free. 13

537 S. EWING AV.—Large furnished front room; cheap. 13

603 WALNUT ST.—One front room nicely furnished on second floor, to the right. 13

609 N. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room with fire; $1.50 a week. 13

620 N. 5TH ST.—Nice single rooms; $1 per week and up. 13

809 S. 18TH ST.—One or two nicely furnished rooms. 13

811 LOCUST ST., opposite Post-office—Large and small rooms nicely furnished for families or gentlemen; southern exposure; furnace heat. 13

815 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

815 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

817 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for two or four gents. 13

818 N. 11TH ST.—Very nicely furnished front and back rooms for rent at reasonable rates. 13

909 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly fur. front room for gentlemen; inquire 3d floor. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—A suite of fur. rooms or single; all conveniences for light housekeeping. 13

930 N. BROADWAY—Rooms for gents; also light housekeeping. 13

932 HICKORY ST.—Comfortable furnished room with family table for one or two gents; reference. 13

1002 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and rooms for $1 a week. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story fur. front rooms with gas and fire. 13

1015 S. 12TH ST.—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen, convenient to depot, cable and electric roads. 13

1015 SELBY PL., west side Carr Park—Elegantly furnished front room; gas and bath; one-half block from Western Cable. 13

1016 N. 9TH ST. (down stairs)—One room, furnished or unfurnished. 13

1017 VALLEY AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1029 S. 12TH ST.—One funished room. 13

1106 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three furnished rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; private family. 13

1110 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Pleasant furnished rooms, every convenience, light housekeeping or gents; private family. 13

1116 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished or unfurnished room; reference exchanged. 13

1118 CHOUTEAU AV.—Unfurnished front and back parlors with bath; rent $11. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room for light housekeeping; moderate terms. 13

1126 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished room for gents or man and wife. 13

1132½ WASHINGTON AV.—Nice, cosy rooms, day, week or month, 50c, 75c and $1 per night; transients a specialty. 13

1136 S. 7TH ST.—1 single room for $1 per week, furnished, also one pretty front room completely furnished for light houskeeping, cheap. 13

1210 ST. ANGE AV. (near Chouteau av.)—Nicely fur. room in private family for one or two gents, with bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

1214 HICKORY ST.—Second-floor front furnished room, desirable in every particular. 13

1222 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d story, front room; $12 a month, private family; all conveniences. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished front and back parlors and two rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1300 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished rooms, hot and cold bath; transient or permanent roomers accommodated. 13

1303 MARKET ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 13

1309 GRATTAN ST.—Furnished room, convenient to cable and electric cars. 13

1314 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished 2d-story front and connecting room, single or en suite; modern conveniences; private family. 13

1333 WASHINGTON AV. (opposite 14th st.)—Desirable front rooms, single or en suite, handsomely furnished, thoroughly heated; bath; own premises; refined surroundings; terms reasonable. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—2 rooms nicely furnished for light housekeeping; reasonable. 13

1403 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas and fire. 13

1405 PINE ST.—Furnished front and back rooms for man and wife; also housekeeping. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—1 handsomely furnished single room; gas and every convenience; $1 per week; one room for light housekeepiag. 13

1416 JOAB ST.—One front room; $4 per month. 13

1420 PINE ST.—2d-story front rooms, furnished for housekeeping. 13

1437 FRANCIS ST.—First floor, 3 beautiful rooms; water, dry cellar; convenient to Northern Central and Citizens' Ry. Keys at 1443. 13

1500 OLIVE ST.—Furnished froet rooms, with or without board; fire and gas. 18

1503 SINGLETON ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

1504 OLIVE ST.—Finely furnished front room, 2d floor, suitable for one or two gents. 13

1505 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room on 2d floor complete for housekeeping; rent, $2.50. 13

1510 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front room; $12 per month, with fire; gentlemen. 13

1530½ OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, 3d floor; gas; bath; two stoves. 13

1600 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated. 18

1606 AND 1220 CASS AV.—2 and 3 rooms. Apply at 1220 Cass av., 2d floor. 13

1608 WASH ST.—Nicely furnisned room, with fire, for gents; $1.25 per week. 13

1608 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor, single or en suite, with use of piano. 13

1610 CARR ST.—Back room, unfur., $2 per month; fur. for light housekeeping, $4 per month. 13

1613 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d and 3d-story front room; fire and gas. 13

1615 LUCAS PL.—With board, very handsome room, with private bath. 13

1704 CHESTNUT ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, 2d floor, no children; also furnished rooms. 13

1706 OLIVE ST.—Front room, second floor, with alcove, with fire, $13; adjoining room, second floor, with fire, $11; single or en suite; furniture and carpets new and good; one back room, $5 per month. 13

1711 LAFAYETTE AV.—One furnished front room, 2d story, for 1 or 2 gents; convenient to cable and electric cars. 13

1715 GARRISON AV.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms for housekeeping with use of laundry, $14; also front parlor, $9, fire included. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Delightful rooms, central and choice; low prices; private family; comfort and reliability. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Second story front and connecting room neatly furnished; single or en suite; new building. 13

1730 CARR PL.—Wash st.—Large, handsomely fur. rooms at half price for three months; fire, gas and attendance; two unfur. parlors and kitchen on first floor; every convenience. 13

1813 LUCAS AV.—Nicely fur. front rooms, also for light housekeeping; cheap. 13

1815 WASH ST.—Pleasant 2d-story front room, with board; also unfurnished room. 13

1816 RUTGER ST.—One or two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; rent moderate. 13

1908 OLIVE ST.—2 furnished front rooms, first floor; fire and bath; price reasonable. 13

1925 ORANGE ST.—Two good rooms for colored family. Apply 1926 Morgan st. 13

2008 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for rent. 13

2029 PENROSE AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms by lady who owns her own house. 13

2120 OLIVE ST.—Two parlors, en suite, furnished elegantly or unfurnished. 13

2124 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, hot and cold bath, furnace heat, rent moderate. 13

2126 OLIVE ST.—Se[illegible]d-story front elegantly fur.; everythin[illegible]; first-class accom. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Nice[illegible]d-story front room and other rooms [illegible] of 50c. 13

2207 UNIVERSITY [illegible] 2 rooms furnished or unfurnished. 13

2223 OLIVE ST.—[illegible]shed room; $10 a month. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2304 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room for one or two gentlemen; references. 13

2305 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, cheap; furnace and grate heat; private family. 13

2319 CARR ST.—One nicely furnished front room. 13

2320 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d story front room; gas, bath and fire; home comforts. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Best room in city for the price; private family; good attendance. 13

2334 OLIVE ST.—Very nicely furnished rooms; south windows. 13

2338 CARR ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor, water, gas, etc. 13

2417 DAYTON ST.—Nice furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Large nicely furnished 2d-story front room, private family; all conveniences. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Large, elegant front room furnished completely for housekeeping; every convenience; reasonable rent. 13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Elegant furnished room; private family; hot and cold bath. 13

2702 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished rooms, with good board; modern conveniences. 18

2711 MARKET ST.—Large nicely furnished front room, 2d floor. 13

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Second floor, stone front; five rooms; water, gas; in good order. $17. 13

2732 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable parlors, furnished or unfurnished. 13

2813½ LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished 2d floor room; gas and bath. 13

2915 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with fire and gas; reasonable. 13

2946 EASTON AV.—One nicely furnished room with good board for gents. 13

2930 LOCUST ST.—Elegant rooms; day boarders accommodated. 18

2950 DICKSON ST.—Two elegant parlors, furnished, also kitchen, suitable for housekeeping; steam, heat and gas range. 13

3034 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished room with fire, gas and bath. 13

3208 BELL AV.—Nicely furnished room; fire, light and bath; $7 per month. 13

3214 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room in private family; one or two gentlemen. 13

3322 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room with board for one or two gents reasonable. 18

3573 OLIVE ST. (corner of Grand av.)—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

3657 BELL AV.—4 pleasant rooms and bath. 13

3830 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; references exchanged. 13

3957 COOK AV.—Four rooms, 2d floor; apply on the premises. 13

4007 N. 11TH ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor; repapered; straight. $15. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room to transients; quiet parties. Add. D 9, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; for gentlemen only; West End. Add. O 11, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 2d story front room; private family; West End; reference. Address T 11, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in private family; S. 15th st.; ref. given and req. Address R 11, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by Feb. 1, on Chestnut st., above 32d; everything first-class; references exchanged. Address T 10, this office. 13

WANTED—A good girl to do housework; no washing; $8 week. 2120 Chestnut st. 13

WANTED—A young gentleman room-mate in private family with every home comfort and board; West End. Address S 8, this office. 13

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeitures; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

BOARDING.

325 OLIVE ST.—A few good boarders wanted, married or single, at 325 Olive st. 18

928 LA SALLE ST.—Furnished room with or without board in private family. 18

1008 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nice front room; board next door; terms reasonable. 18

1008 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

1021 S. 12TH ST.—A nicely furnished front parlor with board; private family; good table board. 18

1101 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Newly-furnished parlor; also second story front room, suitable for gent and lady; good board; convenient to three car lines. 18

1103 S. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front and back room, with or without board. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story room with board; family private. 18

1313 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three young men can be accommodated with board and lodging. 18

1326 LA SALLE ST.—For rent with board, nicely furnished second-story front room for two gentlemen, or two rooms en suite for 3 or 4 gentlemen in private family, at a moderate price. 18

1412 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d-story front room, elegantly fur.; also one back room, with or without board, at moderate price. 18

1504 PINE ST.—Room and board $4 per week; nice room. 18

1512 BLAIR AV.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1807 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room on 2d floor, with or without board. 18

1813 WASHINGTON AV.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; grate fire and board if desired. 18

1818 CHOUTEAU AV.—Second-story front room, furnished, with or without board. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; good board and fire; terms reasonable. 18

2127 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room with board for two gents. 18

2132 CLARK AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with board, for 2 gentlemen. 18

2301 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished parlor, also other rooms, with board; gents preferred. 18

2326 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished front room; all conveniences; first-class board. 18

2605 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room and board; $18. 18

2630 PINE ST.—Fur. front parlor and other rooms, with board; reasonable rates. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; single room. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with board; hot and cold water, bath, etc. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—A nicely furnished room with good board. 18

2800 MORGAN ST.—One furnished room, with board. 18

2802 WASHINGTON AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with good board. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Pleasant comfortable rooms with meals if desired. 18

2808 MORGAN ST.—One room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. 18

2810 DAYTON ST.—Neatly furnished 2d-story room, single or en suite, with or without board. 18

2833 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms on second and third floors, nicely furnished, with extra table board. 18

2904 GAMBLE ST.—Large 2d-story room, also single room, with good board, reasonable rate. 18

2907 CHESTNUT—Large 2d-floor room, with board, for 2 gentlemen friends; home comfts. 18

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Second story front room, southern exposure, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; reasonable terms; private family. 18

3028 LUCAS AV.—Large nicely furnished room with board; every convenience. 18

3030 LUCAS AV.—New and handsomely fur. 2d-story room, with first class board. 18

3031 OLIVE ST.—Two young men to board in private family. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—1 or 2 elegantly furnished front rooms with board to couples or parties desiring first class accommodations with the very best table board; convenient to 2 cable lines. 18

3412 LUCAS AV.—Pleasant 2d-story room with good board; terms reasonable. 18

3546 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished apartments, with first-class table, for refined guests; references. 18

3684 FINNEY AV.—Two rooms, well furnished, with board. 18

3911 WASHINGTON AV.—Large 3d-story front and single second back furnished rooms, with board. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with board for quiet lady. Address E 8, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Nice room in first-class neighborhood for 1 or 2 gentlemen with or without board. Address K 12, this office. 18

FOR RENT—For quiet couple elegant furnished 2d-story front room, with board for lady; price $40 per month. Address B 11, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Very desirable 2d-story front, newly furnished; first-class board and location; modern conv.; refs. req. Address F 9, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished front room suitable for two gents or two ladies employed; with or without board; one other room. Call at 3203 Franklin av. 18

INVEST your savings in the "Clerks' Investment Series." No forfeitures; large profits. Call and examine workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.

BOARDING.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room with board. Address G 9, this office. 18

THE St. James Hotel, corner Broadway and Walnut st., will offer winter boarders the low rate of $25 and $30 per month and a weekly rate of $7 to $10 per week. 18

WANTED—A child about 1 year old to board; the mother can live here. 912 Wash st. 18

WANTED—2 young men to board in private family, good locality. Address N 12, this office. 18

WANTED—To share, by 2 young men, a well-fur. front room with good board, with quiet young man who works at night. 2028 Morgan st. 18

WANTED—By quiet couple—elegantly fur. front room in private family with board for lady; accommodations must be first-class. Add. R 10 this office. 18

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1110 GRATTAN ST.—Flat furnished for housekeeping; nice accommodations for gentleman and wife or three adults. 83

1446 N. GRAND AV.—Cosiest 4-room flat in St. Louis; separate hall, porch and yard. 83

2941 GAMBLE ST.—6-room flat, bath, gas, etc.; rent $25. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 83

3419-21 MARKET ST.—Two flats of three rooms each, one of them furnished; water license paid. Apply on the premises. 83

3706 S. JEFFERSON AV.—New flat, 6 rooms, bath, gas, finished laundry, separate yard and entrance; electric cars pass in front of house and Broadway cable one block east. Also a 4-room flat, bath, gas, separate entrance; the use of a piano if desired. Inquire at 3702 S. Jefferson av. 83

SPECIAL CUT in bedroom furniture; try them. Mitchell Furniture Co., 413 N. 4th st. 83

ELEGANT FLATS.

Four rooms, w. c. and bath, No. 1523 Bacon st.; only one left; $20. G. H. BOEHMER, 621 Olive st. 83

ELEGANT NEW FLATS.

3966 Morgan st., 2d floor, 6 rooms, all light and elegantly furnished with all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class; half block from cable; rent $37.50. R. L. Ostrander, 311 N. 9th st. 83

CHARMING NEW FLATS,

If you want a "nice new flat" in the West End, at a reasonable rent, inspect the new flats now approaching completion on Prairie av. (38th st.), just north of Page av., two blocks west of Grand av., 4 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 1st floor, $22.50; 5 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 2d floor, $23.50. The nicest flats in St. Louis at the rent; nice location; Washington av. electric or Franklin av. cable convenient. See us to-morrow; they will go quickly. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows Building, 9th and Olive. 83

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1114 GRATTAN ST.—Six-room house; repaired to suit tenant, rent, $27.50. Apply to Geo. H. Billon, Post-Dispatch counting-room, or 1523 Hickory st. 14

1358 GRAHAM ST.—3-room house, ¾ acres ground, 2 cisterns, large stable. Inquire at drugstore, Cheltenham. 14

1410 N. 14TH ST.—House in yard, two nice rooms, first floor; $7.50. A. BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st. 14

1809½ CARR ST.—Eight-room house, with gas and bath; in good repair; $25 a month. 14

1939 PAPIN ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor, bath, gas, etc.; rent $12.50. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 14

2634 CHESTNUT ST.—7 rooms; bath, gas, hot and cold water and all modern improvements; $28. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 14

3146 SCHOOL ST.—6-room, stone front dwelling, hall, bath, gas, laundry, etc.; rent $30. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 14

3204 PINE ST.—Stone front, will be changed into flats for a 5-year tenant, or will put same in first-class order for a good tenant. James M. Carpenter & Co., No. 106 N. 8th st. 14

3408 CHESTNUT ST.—A first-class, new 10-room brick; $60 per month. TAAFFE & GAY, Agents, 710 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Three-story 9-room corner house, 18th and Morgan sts. Preston Gibson, 618 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house on Talmage av., near Old Manchester road. Preston Gibson, 618 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—N. E. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts., fine corner store lately occupied by Vandalia ticket office. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 14

FOR RENT—1106 N. Compton av.—10-room house and stable for eight horses. TERRY & SCOTT, 621 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2628 Lafayette av., 10 rooms, every convenience, $35. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

GOOD HOUSE—CHEAP RENT.

9-room stone front, with hall, bath, etc.; in perfect order; 3009 Cass av.; $35. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 14

3944-46 and 48 Delmar Av.

First houses south side Delmar av., west of Narrow-gauge track; contain 8 rooms and all modern convenience; price, $60 per month. Look at them; they are open for inspection. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

CHEAP RENT.

4 detached 10-room houses near Lafayette Park; furnaces, electric bells, everything; rent one-half what you pay in West End. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., Telepnone 725. 618 Chestnut st.

WE MAKE THE
Collection of Rents a Specialty.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

FOR RENT.

3420 Chestnut st., 10-room stone-front, with all conveniences and in No. 1 order; rent low.
2704 Lucas av., 9-room stone front, all modern conveniences; must rent.
4973 Easton av., near King's highway, 4-room flat, 2d floor; water, gas, etc.; cable passes the door; rent low.
612 Carrie av., 3-room house, in good order; $6.
Rear 1428 N. 8th st., 2 rooms 2d floor, for colored; $6.
1723 Franklin av., large store in good order; water, gas, etc.; see it. KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1113 N. 17th st., brick; 5 rooms.
601 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
607 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
609 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1820 Hickory st., 10 rooms, all conveniences.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
708 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 13 rooms.
1733 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
3911 Lee av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.
915 N. 13th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1537 Gratiot st. (rear), 3-room house.
1105 S. 10th st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3032 Franklin av., 2-story brick, [illegible] rooms.
1122 S. 10th st., 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms.
1826 Rutger st., 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms.

ROOMS.

1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
633 S. 6th st., 2 rooms in basement.
1812 S. Broadway, 2d floor, 2 rooms.
702 S. Broadway, rear, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
702 S. Broadway, rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1818 S. Broadway, 2 back rooms, 2d floor.
1226 S. Broadway, 2d and 3d floors.
1807 S. Broadway, 3 rooms 2d floor.

FLATS.

3222 Pine st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.
1735 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 2d floor.
1737 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 2d floor.
2832 S. Jefferson av., 3 room flat, 2d floor.
2834 S. Jefferson av., 3-room flat, 2d floor.

STORES, ETC.

1303 Franklin av., good retail stand.
513 Pine st., offices, 2d floor.
207 S. Broadway, good retail stand.
125 Market st., 3-story building.
318-20-22 Locust st., 2d floor.
710-12 Wash st., two small stores.
915 Locust, 3-story building; will alter to suit.
1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.
Telephone 725. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.
213 N. EIGHTH ST.
We Solicit Rent Collections.

N. w. cor. 11th and Monroe, 3-story building, containing 16 rooms, suitable for manufactory; facing both Monroe and North Market	50 00
2624 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, with gas, bath, etc.; all conveniences	$ 35 00
1209 Chambers st., 8 rooms, bath, w. c., large yard; very desirable	25 00
2335 Randolph st., splendid residence	......
3643 Lindell av., large house, large, spacious grounds, front, side and back yard, good stable and carriage house, and in perfect order; lot 100 x360	......
1423, 1427½, 1431 and 1435 N. 16th st., 6 rooms each, in first-class condition	20 00
4222 Evans av., 8 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, etc.	35 00
1309 Chestnut st., 11 rooms, in first-class condition	......
920 Benton st., 8 rooms, bath, attic, stationary washstand, newly papered and whitened	25 00
1807 Division st., 2 rooms, large basement and yard; everything convenient	9 00

STORES.

For Lease—The splendid 3-story building, n. e. cor. 15th and Chestnut sts., for term of years.	
107 N. Broadway, large store, 7 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; a year	$4,500 00
112 and 114 Plum st., store on first floor, 2 nice large rooms on 2d floor and large attic; each	18 00
706 S. 2d st., large store on 1st floor, with 2 rooms on 2d floor and large attic room	20 00
708 S. 2d st., large store on 1st floor, 3 rooms on 2d floor and 2 rooms on 3d floor	25 00
719 S. 2d st., store and 1 room	10 00
726 S. 5th st., store and rooms	45 00
2813 Chouteau av., large store, adapted for notions, dry goods, etc.	18 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on second floor, suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor	......
513 and 515 Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel or, in fact, general business of any character, which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant	......
S. w. corner of Broadway and St. Charles st., 1st, 2d and 3d floors, over Miller & Stephenson's; per year	3,600 00

OFFICES.

Three splendid rooms in Mermod-Jaccard building.

FLATS.

1428A, 1430A, 1432A N. Grand av., 4 rooms each; water in kitchen; all conveniences	20 00
1445 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00
240 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	10 00
717 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	5 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	8 00
719 S. 2d st., 4 rooms in rear, per room	4 00
907 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor	13 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
713 S. 4th st., 2 rooms in rear	5 00

2 LET

—BY—

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,

Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS IN GOOD ORDER.

3152 Brantner place, 6-room stone-front; hot and cold water, bath and w. c.; $28.
2437 Fall av., 5 rooms, hall, side entrance, stable; $18.
4108 Page av., 6 rooms, furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, etc.; $27.50.
1213 N. Market st., 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas and laundry; $30.
2312 Scott av., 6 rooms; $18.
2435 2d Carondelet av., 5-room brick, cellar; large yard; $16.
901 S. 9th st., 8 rooms, hall, bath and gas.
1419 N. Grand av., 8 rooms, stone front, hall, bath and gas; $35.
1618 Pine st., 8-room brick.

FLATS.

1529 S. 11th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, $15.
2940 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, hot and cold water, bath and w. c.; good order; $25.
1421 N. Grand av., cor. Cozzens st., 5 rooms 2d floor and 2 rooms 3d floor, hall, bath, w. c.; laundry, cellar and attic; $25.
1421 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath, gas and laundry; $22.
2433 Second Carondelet av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, cellar, yard, etc; $10.
4028 Finney av., 5 rooms 1st floor and 2 rooms in basement, bath, w. c., etc.; $25.
2347 Park av., 5 rooms, 1st floor, bath, etc.
3525 N. Grand av., new 4-room flat, 2d floor.
3610 Palm st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, separate ent.; new; $13.

ROOMS.

2333 S. 3rd st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $9.
1417 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, $7.
906 S. 3d st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.
1109½ Ohio av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.
2624 Caroline st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $13.

STORES AND OFFICES.

1305½ Franklin av., small store, $5.
2837 Manchester rd., large store, cellar; $15.
617 Chestnut st., large office room, 3d floor.
1901 Lami st., large corner store; cheap.
718 S. 4th st., large store and two rooms; $25.

FACTORY.

3110 N. 11th st., large 2-story factory, suitable for light manufacturing. 14

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
7106 Lanham av., Ellendale, 4-room cottage; $16
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.
6-room house, Maddox Station; $25.
218 N. Compton, 8 rooms, $50.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5 stories; $80.
210 and 212 Washington av., 4-story building.
111 Market st., 3 floors; $30.
309 N. Grand av., store; $50.
205 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.
520 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $50.
305 N. 14th st., store, $21.
2305 Franklin av., store, $18.
1915 Franklin av., store; $10.
613 N. Main st., 3-story building.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

525 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
2215 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.50.
1406 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
2303 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
1529 Market st., 1 room, 1st floor; $4.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50.
1529 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $6.50. 14

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

TELEPHONE 408.

DWELLINGS.

1909 Lafayette av., 10 rooms; all conveniences	$75 00
3919 Washington av., nice 8 room house; all conveniences	45 00
3447 Lafayette av., 10-room, large yard, stable, etc.	75 00
2831 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached residence; every modern improvement	75 00
1114 2d Carondelet av., 7 rooms, in splendid condition	35 00

FLATS.

1924A Oregon av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas and bath	20 00

ROOMS.

1252 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
1256 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1251 N. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
235 Ashley st., 5 rooms	9 00
239 Ashley st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00

STORES.

607 and 608 N. Levee, 2 good 3-story buildings	
Cor. 2d and O'Fallon	16 00

FOR RENT.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.

804 CHESTNUT ST.

4083 LUCKY, new 8-room flat 1 block from Easton av. cable	10
1815 WASH, 6 rooms	20
2742 CHOUTEAU AV., store	35
4080 GARFIELD AV., 4 rooms	15
3840 PAGE AV., splendid 7 room, new flat, hot water, laundry	[illegible]

REAL ESTATE PRICE CURRENT,

January, 1891.

FISHER & CO.,

714 Chestnut.

7 PER CENT INTEREST.

THE LINCOLN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will pay you 7 per cent interest for money left on time deposit in sums of $500 and over and 6 per cent for small sums of $50 and upward. Come and deposit your idle money at once and get the best security that can be had.

GEO. F. BERGFELD, SECRETARY, 1027 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

47	QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. NICHOLSON PL.—8 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas fixtures, range, furnace, hot and cold water; all in first-class condition.	
26	S. 16TH ST.—10 rooms, all improvements.	30 00
114	S. 3D ST.—Store and 5 rooms.	18 00
1317	GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements.	35 00
1433	WRIGHT ST.—6 rooms, all conveniences.	20 00
1602	PARK AV.—6 rooms.	20 00
1818	PRAIRIE AV.—6 rooms.	12 50
1823	PAPIN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements; finished laundry.	35 00
2023	WALNUT ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences; side entrance.	35 00
2100-2	RANDOLPH ST.—8 rooms and stores.	50 00
3019	EASTON AV.—10 rooms; all conveniences; stable, etc.	40 00
3528	CHESTNUT ST.—10 rooms, all conveniences.	75 00
3654	FINNEY AV.—9 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable, large grounds, etc.	
4118	WASHINGTON AV.—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath and w. closet.	40 00
4355-57	OLIVE ST.—2 elegant 8-room houses; reception hall, gas and electric light, with all other modern conveniences; will be completed Jan. 5.	

FLATS.

1211	PINE ST.—7 rooms, 2d floor.	30 00
1302	CLARK AV.—4 rooms, all imp., 1st floor.	23 00
2023	WALNUT ST.—4 rooms, all improvements; 1st or 2d floors.	17 50
2222	MARKET ST.—4 rooms and bath, 2d floor.	20 00
908	S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms; hall, gas, bath, etc.; 2d floor.	20 00
1436	DODIER ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor.	10 00
1823	PAPIN ST.—4 rooms, all improvements; 1st and 2d floors.	17 50
13	S. 21ST ST.—3 rooms, first floor.	13 00
1325	ST. ANGE AV.—4 rooms, all improvements, laundry, etc., 2d floor.	20 00
27	S. 16TH ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements.	17 00
1412	CASS AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	10 00
3702	N. GRAND AV.—4 rooms, 3d floor.	9 00

STORES.

906	S 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar.	40 00
1420	CHOUTEAU AV.—Store and cellar.	25 00
3748	PAGE AV.—Store, stable and 4 rooms; bath, etc.	40 00
1209	N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nice store.	15 00
1619	PARK AV.—Store and cellar.	22 50

DWELLINGS.

Pendleton av. and Bell, new 6-room frame, bath, etc., cozy home; $22.50.
327 S. Ewing av., 9 rooms; $35.
3128 Pine st., elegant 10-room stone-front, every convenience; $60.
3621 Cook av., 8-room stone-front furnace, etc.; $50.
2804 Thomas st., 7 rooms; $32.50.
2214 Chestnut st., convenient 7-room stone-front, convenient.
1108 Channing av., detached 6-room dwelling, all conveniences, hot and cold water; $30.
4017 Cook av., 6 rooms; $25.
1504 Singleton st., 6 rooms; $16.50.
3424 Washington av., elegant 10-room detached stone-front, furnace; $80.
No. 3554 Lindell av., elegant 3-story, 10-room stone-front; every convenience; large yard; thorough repair; rent reduced; $1,050 per annum.

FLATS.

3609 to 3615 Finney av., cor. Grand, elegant new double 6-room flats, every modern convenience; open.

WHOLESALERS.

No. 305-307 S. 7th st., modern 6-story warehouse, 40x100 feet; manufacturers and wholesalers, we can give you close figures on a five-year lease.

NOONAN & BRO.
800 Chestnut St.
Branch Office 3145 Olive St.

FOR RENT.

JOHN M'MENAMY,

3139 Easton Av.

DWELLINGS.

1905 Bacon st., 6-room brick; water, gas, bath, $33.35.
3725 Evans av., 7-room brick; hall; detached; gas, etc., $30.
3107 Brantner pl., 6-room stone-front; hall, gas, bath, etc., $25.
1802 Good av., 6 rooms, 75-foot yard; stable; $22.50.
1010 Leffingwell av., 8-room brick; hall, gas and bath; hot and cold water; fine order; $35.
1010 N. Compton av., 6-room brick; hall, gas, etc., $27.50.
Have long list at office, 3139 Easton av.

FLATS.

3509 Easton av., 5-room flat; hot and cold water, gas, bath; $22.50. 14

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

MORGAN ST.—1424—12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $50.
WASH ST.—2614—6 rooms, hall and gas; $25.
CARR ST.—1317—6 rooms; $20.
THOMAS ST.—2719—6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $20.
S. 16TH ST.—204—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $25.

FLATS.

CHAMBERS ST.—1208—8 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
OLIVE ST.—2623—6 rooms on 3d floor; all conveniences; $22.
PAPIN ST.—1936—3 rooms, 2d floor; $14.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Dwellings and Flats For Rent by

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

2634 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, all conveniences, $28.

FLATS.

1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $15 (New York plan).
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
3624 Garfield av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $18.
1519 Benton st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
3635 N. Market st., 4 rooms (New York plan); bath, gas, etc.; $18.
3718 Morgan st., 5 room stone-front house, first floor, "New York plan;" front and rear yard; $22.50.
2108 N. 11th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15.50.
2313 N. 10th st., 5 rooms; $14.
1707 Goode av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath, gas, etc., cemented cellar, nice front yard; stone steps; $22.50. 14

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

508 N. 6TH ST., under Hotel Barnum—Small store. Apply at hotel office. 17

712 MOUND ST.—4-story building suitable for warehouse; $25. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17

1403 OLIVE ST.—Second and 3d-floor office rooms; also furnished rooms. 17

1523 CARR ST.—Fine large brick stables suitable for horses and wagons. 17

FOR RENT—One or two floors, with or without steam power. Inquire 618 Commercial st. 17

FOR RENT—Store—40x35; n. e. cor. 9th and Lucas av.; now occupied by undersigned; rent moderate. Apply to Missouri Rubber Co. 17

FOR RENT—A nearly fixed up butcher shop, splendid location for the right man to do business; cheap. Call at 2746 Market st. 17

FOR RENT—Warehouse, 187x120 ft., 3 stories, 11th and Spruce. 806 N. 6th, store, 3 stories, elevator; warehouse, 11th and Biddle. Apply to Dexter Tiffany, Attorney at Law, American Central Building. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d-story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17

SIX-ROOM 2-story brick; $1,950 on monthly payments of $20 per month. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

FOR RENT—STORE.

116 S. Commercial st., also first floor on Levee, three floors, all in complete repair, only $35. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT—OFFICE.

Fine large office, s. w. c[illegible] Chestnut, lately occupied by [illegible] & Alton R. R.; in splendid [illegible] given; plenty light.

ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At 2710 Geyer av., 8-room house and lot 25x125. 14

FOR SALE—$200 cash and $20 per month will buy choice of 1 6-room and 2 5-room houses on Burd av., one-half block north of Easton; open to-day. 7

FOR SALE—1921 California av., a well-built two-story eight-room house, 50 foot lot, stable, etc.; price, $6,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—1639 Helen st., a two-story six-room house; lot 33x106; arranged for two families. 7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Building lots on south side Warren st., 200 feet west of 22d st., at $45 per foot. 7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—In order to divide estate will sell houses No. 2726 and 2728 Franklin av., two two-story stores and dwellings, located at the junction of six streets, is becoming very valuable; price, $7,000. 7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—On monthly payments—A nice home; 2-story, stock brick, 6 rooms and bath; arranged for heater; lot 33⅓x128; only $4,000; on Market st. electric line. McLARAN REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO., 7 722 Pine st.

FOR SALE—House and lot, 4123 Warne av., one-half block north of Fair Grounds; 1-story brick cottage of 4 rooms; lot 37x132 feet to alley; house is now rented. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1441 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick house containing 8 rooms, renting for $24 per month. Price, $1,800. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—1707-9-11-13 Papin st., 4 2-story 8-room houses; arranged for two families; well built and in good order. Examine them; price, $13,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—A bargain in new 8-room residence, No. 3129 St. Vincent av., Compton Hill; bath, laundry, hot and cold water; all conveniences; everything modern; only $4,600; small cash payment, balance same as rent; call and see it; house open. 7

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—No. 1523 Taylor av., west side, half block north of Easton, nice, almost new pressed-brick front house of 6 rooms; lot 28x116 feet. Terms: $500 cash; balance $25 to $30 per month. Keys at KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Only one left of those beautiful residences at Coleman and North Market sts.; $3,600; small cash payment, balance monthly; six rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water; all conveniences; hard-wood stair-case, beautiful hard-wood cabinet mantels; everything modern; call and see it. 7

FOR SALE—A bargain in new 8-room residence, No 3940 Evans av.; bath, laundry, hot and cold water; all conveniences; everything modern; only $4,500; small cash payment, balance same as rent; call and see it; house open. 7

FOR RENT—7th st., between Spruce and Poplar sts., opposite Samuel C. Cupples Real Estate Co.'s new building, after April 1, 1891, a three-story building with two basements; lot 20 feet wide by 128 feet deep, building covering entire lot. For information address B 96, this office. 7

4059 OLIVE ST.—Rents for $756 per year; will sell cheap this month. Squires Printing Co., 314 Olive st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

3420 Chestnut st., 10-room stone front, detached, all modern conveniences; now vacant and in first-class order; must be sold; see it; be quick.
Three handsome 2-story, new and modern flats; renting for $1,272 per annum; on Morgan st. near Leonard av.; in a first-class neighborhood; $12,000.
Two-story, 6 room, stone front on Cass av., near Grand av.; $2,900.
Ten-room stone front, with all conveniences, large stable, etc.; on Finney av., near Grand av., at a bargain.
1613 Clark av., 8-room brick; substantially built; in good order; lot 20x100; right in vicinity of new Union Depot; must sell; a bargain for somebody.
We have some choice lots on Morgan st., Bell av., Vinney av. and Cabanne av., near King's highway, from $[illegible] and $25. See them; see us; don't delay. KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TEN PER CENT.

Investment, 6 net. New row of 6-room houses; rent $1,750. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st. 7

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH BOGARD & BOSSO, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, 110 N. 9th st. 7

Washington Av. House,

8 rooms, west of Vandeventer av. Bargain if bought at once. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 7

$720 RENT A YEAR FOR $6,500.

Magazine st., south side, east of Bacon, 4 and 5-room stock brick flats, new, modern; four sets of rooms; lot 50x100. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

BENTON PARK.

Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

GOOD INVESTMENT.

We offer for $14,500 eight new flats rented at $1,800 per year. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.

A Good Home for $1,300,

Near the Water Tower, on monthly payments if desired; 1½ story frame house, 25 foot lot, on good street; convenient to cars. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

ANOTHER GOOD INVESTMENT!!

24 and 26 S. 15th st., $5,000, two 5-room brick houses on 15th and two 3-room brick houses on Targee st.; total rent, $600 year; lot 35x150. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

CENTRAL PROPERTY.

Central property; 813 and 815 Chestnut st., 42.6 feet, northwest cor. alley, for $30,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

BUY A HOME WITH RENT

Two nice 6-room brick houses with bath, etc.; lot 33x128. You can buy one with rent money. McLARAN R. E. & I. CO., 722 Pine st. 7

3007 Laclede Av., Flats for Sale.

5 rooms on first floor, 7 rooms on second floor; modern improvements; total rent year, $840; lot 25x128; price, $8,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

NO. 1621 MORGAN ST., $8500.

12-room stone-front residence, with all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; large brick stable; lot 30x145. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE.

3517 Laclede av., $12,000; 10-room, stone-front, 3-story; laundry, pantry, hot and cold water, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, all in first-class order; lot 37x128. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE. TEN-ROOM STONE FRONT,

Detached dwelling for $9,000. This is a nice neighborhood and the price is cheap; lot 27x125. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE.

We have some No. 1 real estate notes secured by first-class West End improved property, on Washington av., Lindell av. and Chestnut st., and bearing 6 per cent interest, which we would be pleased to show parties having money to invest. KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st. 7

Investment Property.

New, extra well built and arranged flats renting for $650 per annum; will be sold for $6,300. These flats being in a good renting neighborhood make this a desirable investment.

E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

PETER COOPER.

The Peter Cooper Building & Loan Associations have put on sale their January series of stock. Persons having idle money can procure 6 per cent interest therefor by placing it with these associations. Office, 221 Commercial Building, s. e. corner 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Sec.

NEW QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

For sale or exchange—House and lot No. 2113 Oregon av., bet. Russell and Accomac, very fine new 2-story pressed-brick front house of 10 rooms, hall and bath; lot 31x125 feet. Would exchange for [illegible] lots in part pay. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

SITUA[TED BEA]UTIFUL HOME.

[illegible]—Monthly Payments—House and lot No. [illegible]incent av., one block west of Lafayette [illegible] grand new pressed-brick front house, mansard roof, of 8 rooms, with hall, bath and w. c.; marble washstand; finished laundry; lot 25x124 feet to alley; sewered. Terms: $1,000 cash; balance $40 to $50 per month. Keys at KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

NEW 8-ROOM ANTIQUE GOTHIC.

Every convenience; beautiful piazza; lot 50x150; large brick coach-house; warranted first-class material and workmanship; monthly payments.

E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

TAKE a few shares of the January series of the Western Union Building & Loan Associations.

Milo N Bogard

$5,400 WILL BUY

A first-class pair of flats in West End, rented at $630 per year; flats contain 4 and 6 rooms, respectively; bath, w. c., stationary washstands each; this property is really worth $6,000, but owner has reduced price to effect immediate sale. See us about it. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive st. 7

$8,800 WILL BUY

A choice and elegant pair of new flats on the north side of Bell av., east of Grand av.; built on a lot 35x135; 5 rooms and every modern convenience in each flat and rented to first-class tenants at $900 per year. See us about this property if you want a fine investment. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive. 7

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY!!

2707 Morgan st., $11,000, 50x134; a 3-story brick dwelling; 13 nice and comfortable rooms; finished laundry; hot and cold water; electric bells, etc; will sell on easy terms, or trade for a 7 or 8-room residence in a good locality, say near Grand av. Let us hear from you. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

HOUSE AND 100 FEET, $1,850.

2730 Wyandotte st., bet. Broadway and Ohio av., 1½-story frame cottage, containing three rooms, cellar and attic; lot 100x140, one-half block from South St. Louis electric street cars; the owner desires to leave the city and must have money; this property will surely advance in price in the spring; go and look at it and you will be convinced that it is a bargain. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE.

4007 Page av., new 2-story brick house, 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, sewer; lot 30x158; a big bargain.
3870 Page av., a 2-story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 50x163; all improvement made; must be sold quick at a bargain.
3813 Finney av., 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, large hall, hardwood finish; finished laundry; new furnace; lot 50x145.
I have fine building lots on Bell, Finney, Cook, Page, Evans and Easton avs. at a bargain if sold in time. JOS. HACKMANN, 708 Chestnut st. 7

BUILDING ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

If you are looking for a nice home do not fail to see 3414 Texas av., bet. Miami and Potomac sts.; a new 1-story and mansard brick residence containing six rooms and large cellar; water in kitchen, with sewer connections in alley; slate mantel in front room; price of house with lot 25x119, $2,750, or house with lot 50x119, $3,375; can be bought for $500 cash, balance in monthly payments; convenient to three building car lines; no trouble to get up fo[...]. CHAS. F. [VOGEL], 716 Ch[estnut st.] 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT. 2720 and 2722 S. SEVENTH ST.

New 2-story stock brick flats, 3 rooms on each floor; modern; water, gas, etc.; also, in the rear, 2-story brick, 3 rooms on each floor, bringing in a very good rental. This is a good investment and a bargain; lot 30x200. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

FRANK OBEAR, LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER, ROOMS 47, 48, 49 TURNER BLDG.

Offers to-day, two homes near Cabanne place, both within 4 blocks of Lindell Railway, 2 blocks of St. Louis Suburban (Narrow Gauge), and 3 blocks of Wabash.
One—An 8-room cottage, new, in first-class condition, with 50 ft. or 100 ft.; at a great sacrifice; owner must sell.
The other—A fine 10-room residence, 1st story brick, hardwood finish, all modern conveniences, including city water, lot 100 or 200; owner will take part in other property. 7

A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE

In Albion pl., one of the choicest residence sections in the city; adjacent to Lafayette Park; the house was built less than two years ago by the owner for his own use; it is thoroughly well built and has the modern conveniences; lot 30x132; price reduced to $7,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 7

7% CLERKS & MECHANICS BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will allow 7 per cent on all sums from $50 and upwards for next 30 days; bring in your spare cash; real estate security. GEO. N. TRUESDALE, Secretary, 19 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE.

Lee av. corner, new buildings, stores and rooms; pays 12 per cent net.
1019 Franklin av., two good buildings, front and rear; 25x104.
1107 N. Compton av., 8-room brick; 40x146.
California av., near Geyer, 2-story, 6 rooms; 20x125.
Laclede av., 3517, 3-story, 10-room stone-front; 37x128.
Pine st., east and west of Grand, four modern 10 to 12-room dwellings.
W. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 13 rooms, reception hall, all convenience; 57x254.
E. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; 27x135.
2736 Chippewa st., 2-story, 7-room brick; 85x125.
Iowa av., south of above, 1-story frame, 5 rooms; 70x125.
2340 Pine st., 3-story, 10 rooms; 50x145.
Delmar, bet. Boyle and Newstead, new 12-room press brick; 40 feet.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st. 7

6% INTEREST 6%

is paid by the Real Estate B. & L. Association No. 2, capital, $2,400,000, for all sums of $50 and upward. Bring your spare money at once. Secured by first deed of trust amounting to $150,000.

WILLIAM ZINK, Secretary, 714 Pine St.

$5,000 BUYS

2138 OREGON AV., 7 Room stock brick, with bath, laundry, electric bells and all improvements. Grab this quick. Apply to

WM. ZINK & CO., 714 Pine St. 7

FOR SALE AT COST, 2835 & 2839 FLORENCE AV.

Two 4-room brick houses, just built, and will be sold at cost and on very easy terms. Price, $1,400.

A. K. FLORIDA & CO., 821 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Nice lot, 30x137, adjoining house 1538 N. 19th st. 8

FOR SALE—A splendid lot, 75x153 feet, on the north side of Page av., near Sarah st. Inquire of owner, 4037 Page av. 8

FOR SALE—This investment at $250 per foot: No. 23 S. 8th st. Inquire of McLARAN R. E. & I. Co., 722 Pine st. 8

CASS AV., NORTH SIDE, BET. 11TH AND 12TH—Factory lot 36x133. Look at this. It is to be had for $90 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

NINETEENTH AND PINE STS.—Northeast corner—75x109; splendid corner; for sale or lease. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

MAIN AND FRANKLIN,

N. e. cor., 2-story, 28x122. New depot will be built on n. w. cor. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st. 8

For Sale—Carondelet Building Lots.

We have building lots at 8th st. and Loughborough av. that can be had at $4 and $8 per foot on easy terms. See Board of Sub. on Property. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

A FINE LOT ABOVE GRADE.

East side of Lay av. about 200 feet south of Easton av. 150x180. Price $25 a foot. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE. LEASEHOLD of RAILROAD PROPERTY

We have for sale unexpired lease, with switching privilege, and contract with railroad company running for 20 years; this is a fine opportunity for anybody desiring property adjacent to the railroad. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

HERE'S A BEAUTY.

Lindell av., corner Boyle—This fine lot, on the northwest corner, 100x215 feet, is offered at a low figure for a quick sale; only $125 a foot for a corner lot on one of the finest streets in America. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

FRANK OBEAR, LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER, Rooms 47-48-49 Turner Building, Offers To-Day Business Property.

A choice piece on Chestnut, near 4th, paying 6 per cent net. Under lease for 4 years.
A large store on 4th st., near Locust; under lease. A bargain.
A Seventh street investment. This property will double in value in a year or two.
A corner 99-year leasehold. Will carry itself now. 8

FRANK OBEAR, Licensed Real Estate Broker, Rooms 47, 48 and 49, Turner Building, OFFERS TO-DAY A FEW ACRE TRACTS.

57, 19, 60 Acres, west of Forest Park. Suitable for subdivision.
470 Acres, near Clayton, at a bargain.
10 Acres, on Wabash and Narrow Guage, near Hillside; will subdivide into nearly 3,000 feet; che[ap]. Electric railway assured. 8

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.

Rooms C and D, Turner Building,

304 N. Eighth St.

Choice Real Estate Investments. Real Estate in all parts of the city Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Money loaned at current rates.

For Manufacturing or Speculative Purposes,

247x120 feet SCOTT AND MONTROSE AVS. Property here is appreciating in value. Why not look this up and get our figures?

Twelfth Street Property.

Two very desirable pieces, between Pine and Washington av., both good investments; for price and terms call up telephone 438.

To Lease Ninety-Nine Years.

An elegant piece of Washington av. property, suitable for a hotel; about 200 feet frontage.

Olive Street,

Between 20th and 21st sts., two choice pieces of property; a good speculation.

To a Builder.

We will sell 350 feet of ground on south side of Maryland av., just west of Boyle av., at a very low figure. Call in and get our price.

Lindell Avenue,

Between Vandeventer av. and Sarah st., 100x213 feet.

Forest Park Boulevard,

Laclede av. and King's highway, 156x380 feet; non-resident wants it sold.

Forest Park Boulevard,

Near Boyle av., 100 feet; cheap.

Pine Street,

Northeast corner of Boyle av., 133x213 feet.

Maryland Avenue,

128 feet east of Newstead av., 200x213 feet; $85 per foot.

Compton Hill,

Northeast corner of Grand and Park avs., 231x250 feet, offered below its actual value and on easy terms.

Chamberlain Park,

Corner at intersection of Union and Bartmer, 158x222 feet; all improvements made; electric road now passing regularly.

A Modern House

At southwest corner of Page and Union avs., beautiful lot, 211 feet; cars pass along Page av.

A House at Ferguson Station,

On monthly payments, will be sold very low for a quick turn.

For information about the above property call up telephone 438.

E. S. WARNER R. E. CO.

304 N. Eighth Street.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

TO TRADE—I will trade the Bayview property in St. Andrews, Fla., for property in St. Louis. Correspond with J. M., 2727 Chouteau av., St. Louis. 6

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for St. Louis property—5 lots and 2 houses and 1 double house; best location for renting; on street with electric railroad; three-quarters of a mile in the heights of city, in the thriving city of Burlington, Io. Parties are anxious to sell and want to leave. Address Chas. B. May, 3341 Lucas av. 6

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Substantial brick building, 50 rooms, with ample grounds, at Kirkwood, 13 miles from St. Louis Union Depot; 20 trains; choice location; nice order; suitable for hotel, sanitarium, asylum or public institution. Apply to WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st. 9

KIRKWOOD BARGAIN.

An elegant 6-room cottage with lovely grounds, belonging to a non-resident, will be sold for $2,250, on monthly payments of $22.50. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 9

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price, from $10,000 to $80,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 9

"INGELSYDE" ON THE WABASH.

Elegant 2-story 8-room cottage, new, on Mora lane, only $4,000; lot 100x200. Buy this with rent money.

M'LARAN REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO., 722 Pine St.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS.

Two desirable lots, excellent location, Locust st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.; 24x100, north side, corner of alley; 30x100, south side, corner of alley. For terms, etc., see CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 10

99-YEAR LEASE

Will be given on 42 feet front north side of Chestnut st., between 7th and 8th sts. Look into this, as the neighborhood is being rapidly improved. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 10

FOR LEASE.

A good modern hotel, in a central location, containing about 80 rooms; will lease on reasonable terms to responsible tenant. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 10

FOR LEASE.

S.w. cor. 2d and Vine st.—Four stories, cellar, with hydraulic elevator very desirable and rent reasonable; plenty light. ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st. 10

FOURTH STREET BUILDING FOR LEASE CHEAP, 25 South Fourth Street. (Between Market and Walnut sts.)

Large 4-story building 25x127.6; granitoid basement; modern elevator; plate-glass front; building in first-class condition.

14,200 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE.

Suitable for wholesale or retail business. Possession given immediately. Apply to

Farrar & Tate Real Estate and Financial Agents, Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A farm of 180 acres, good bottom land, 4½ miles southwest of Rolla, Phelps County, Mo., on Frisco road; good fruit, grain and vegetable farm, including all live stock, vehicles and farming implements; $4,500 cash; or will trade for St. Louis property and part cash. For further information inquire at McLARAN REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO., 722 Pine st. 79

STOCK FARM!

One of the finest stock farms in this State; 900 acres; good house, barn and other improvements; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, $40,000; a big bargain can be had.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 79

ELECTION NOTICES.

BOATMEN'S BANK, St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1891.—Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for 11 Directors of this bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 12th inst.; polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 p. m. R. J. LACKLAND, President. WM. H. THOMSON, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—The Third National Bank of St. Louis, Dec. 10, 1890—The regular annual election for nine directors of this bank will be held on the second Tuesday (the 13th) of January, 1891, at the banking rooms. Polls open from 12 o'clock m. until 2 o'clock p. m. T. A. STODDART, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE—Office of the American Wine Co., Nos. 3015 to 3021 Cass av., St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1890.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of three (3) directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. D. G. COOK, President. CH. NEUN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3, 1891.—The annual meeting of the members of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association of Missouri will be held at 8 o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 23d inst., in Odd Fellows' Hall, 9th and Olive sts., for the election of Directors and such other business as may be necessary. W. H. WOODWARD, President. E. M. SLOAN, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3, 1891.—Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rattan Ruth M. & M. Co. will be held in East St. Louis, Ill., at the office of T. L. Fekete on Jan. 13, 1891, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be properly presented. CHAS. E. CARROLL, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Wrought Iron Range Co. will be held on Jan. 12, 1891, at 10 a. m., at the office of the company in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, 1901 Washington av., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. L. CULVER, Secretary. H. H. CULVER, President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1891—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brazoria Land & Cattle Co. will be held at the office of the Missouri Car & Foundry Co. in the Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 12, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m. WM. McMILLAN, President. H. A. LLOYD, Secretary.

THE adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas-light Co. will be held at the company's office in St. Louis on Monday, Jan. 19, 1891, at 12 o'clock m. A. ROSS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Annual Meeting—The annual meeting of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association will be held in the reading-room on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested. B. S. ADAMS, Recording Secretary.

Presentation to J. A. Murphy.

Mr. Joseph A. Murphy, Sporting Editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and formerly of the *Globe-Democrat*, passed through the city yesterday on professional business on his way to New Orleans. A committee of prominent Nationalists waited on him during the day and presented him with a splendid silver service as a mark of their appreciation of the services rendered their organization on several occasions when his services as an elocutionist were freely given to the society. His splendid rendition of the character of Robert Emmet on the last anniversary celebration, contributed largely to the success of the entertainment, and he will be invited to participate in the programme on the next anniversary.

Try the Budweiser Restaurant, Sixth and Locust. All the delicacies of the season.

VOLATILE VALUES.

Returning Confidence Causes a Rise in the Stock Market.

THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF A FREE COINAGE MEASURE DISCUSSED.

Review of the Week—Safety Deposit Vaults Yielding Up Their Stores—The Bank Statement—Government Crop Report—The Day's Business—Failures Reported—Miscellaneous Financial Facts.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK; Jan. 10.—The bears in Wall street took to their holes the past week and left the bulls in full possession of the stock market. Something like an old-fashioned boom was started, which created a panic among the shorts. There was a wild grab for stocks which had the effect of sending up prices more rapidly than they would naturally have gone and made it expensive for the speculators who were on the long side. The turn in the market was due to easy money, and then strength was added by the prospective settlement of the railroad troubles and the expected failure of the attempt to enact a free coinage law.

"The market," said Washington O'Connor, "is showing the effects of the investment buying which started in promptly on Jan. 2. There has been a very great demand for bonds and dividend-paying stocks. The railroad meeting has done much to restore confidence and it is now believed that rates will be placed on a profitable basis and maintained there. The market advances easily on account of the small amount of securities offered for sale. The liquidation in Wall street has been so thorough that the brokers' offices contain, as a rule, but one quarter of the securities which they are in the habit of carrying. The stocks which they threw over during the panic were bought by the people, who will not be content to sell at any prices which have yet been made. Some people have tried to frighten holders of securities by claiming that free coinage would be adopted, but as President Harrison stands positively committed to veto such a bill, if passed, it is impossible for any one to show where the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over his veto is to come from. The press of New York, without regard to party, has taken a strong stand against free coinage, and it reflects the business sentiment of the city. It is doubtful if any of the Eastern Representatives in Congress will give much aid to free coinage. Money is growing easier all the time."

GOOD PRICES RULE.

"Prices are now higher than at any time since the trouble of the Barings was announced," said Irving A. Evans. "It is an old saying that the first three points in an advance are produced by manipulation, the second three by the shorts, and the third by the public. The money panic is absolutely over. There is a better feeling and a healthier condition in everything. I am surprised that the change came so quickly, and I guess everybody else is. The earnings of the railroads west of the Mississippi do not warrant higher prices. I do not understand the new Western railroad agreement. No railroad agreement has ever yet been lived up to. If it took twenty-six years to perfect the railroad associations east of the Mississippi, it will probably take a few years to bring to perfection the agreement among the roads west of the Mississippi."

"Everybody can see for himself the situation," said President Watson B. Dickerman, of the Stock Exchange, "looks very satisfactory, as everybody can see for himself. I do not see but one thing likely to cause any serious check to the improvement, and that is some serious legislation by Congress. Money is undoubtedly going to be very easy unless another fright should be produced. If people believe that a free coinage law is going to be adopted it would cause the withdrawal of a good deal of gold and turn the current of the money market so as to bring about a stringency in the spring. There is a large amount of money in various forms in the country, and I do not see anything to prevent a heavy accumulation here. I should not be surprised to see the surplus reserve in the banks run up to the figure that was attained after the panic of 1884. The indications all seem to be favorable to a settlement of the railroad troubles. The necessity of a settlement appears to be generally recognized. The condition of the stock market warrants the belief that no very serious obstacles will be encountered."

THE RE-ACTION PERMANENT.

"The bank statement is astonishing," said John D. Slayback. "It shows that money is coming out of the safe deposit vaults. During the recent troubles every financial concern wanted to strengthen itself, and there was great competition in doing it. The present market is warranted by the situation. Do you suppose that we would ever have had such prices as recently prevailed if people could have got money to carry stocks? There has been no conspicuous decrease in the earnings of any railroad in the country. This is a big country, a little bigger than the Stock Exchange, and prices will go up to their old level. What is there to put them down?"

"Prices are still low. The situation speaks for itself," said W. L. Bull. "The enormous gain in the bank reserve is the feature of it. Boston has retired all of its loan certificates and New York will have done so in a few days. Railroad people seem to be acting in harmony and likewise seem to be in earnest. The only menace to the market is unwise silver legislation, but I think it quite evident that while people expect to see the Senate pass a free-coinage measure, they do not expect to see it enacted into a law. They therefore feel easy about the future and are going on buying stocks. I do not see any reason why the market should not further improve. Prices are still low as compared to those that prevailed before the financial troubles."

"The bank statement," said W. E. Strong, "assures a long period of easy money. The market is regaining what it lost in the panic. Many securities are still very low. The prospect of harmony among the railroads is good. There is very large demand for bonds, and other good securities by the investing public. There is no active speculation yet, but that will probably come later. It does not look as though we should have free coinage this session. The financial question is one that must have careful treatment, which requires time."

"There are scarcely any bears left in the market," said George B. Hopkins. "Many of those who have been operating on the short side for the past year are pronounced bulls, and the transactions now are one set of longs selling to another. The stock market does not show the same broadening tendency, and public demand that is so apparent in the bond market. Should this be transferred to the stock market there will be much higher prices in the immediate future, and the question whether a large public interest can be created in the market is now most vital to a continuance of the advance."

"It is evident," said George Rutledge Gibson, "that public sentiment, while most emphatically in favor of national banking as superior to all other systems for security and stability in the ordinary functions of banking, does not approve of note issues by any kind of private institutions. The Government alone should issue the entire circulation of this country's coin or print and all pieces of coin or paper bearing the stamp of the United States should be maintained. If the Government has that power, at an absolutely co-equal value. There are several species of such money in circulation to-day, namely: Gold coin, silver coin, gold certificates, silver certificates, greenbacks and the new silver notes payable in coin. My contention is that these various forms of money should be inter-convertible at the pleasure of the holder, and I believe if this were the law that it would prevent discrimination between the different forms of money bearing the Government imprint. Of course such a discrimination is an absurdity and a danger, but it is a fact. The notes issued under the law of 1890 are payable in coin, but it is at the option of the Government and not of the holder whether that coin shall be gold or silver. It is the suggestion of sole silver payments which frighten timid or conservative people, and while the Government is now maintaining gold payments by the redemption of these notes in gold, the holder is not in a position to compel it. If he could compel the redemption in any metal that he liked he would be content with what he held, as was the holder of the greenbacks, who, after the resumption of specie payments, never presented the notes for redemption in gold. As long as the holders knew that they couldn't get gold their notes were at a discount—depreciated. As Horace Greely said, the way to resume is to resume. It is a question whether it is not wiser to have free coinage at once, with a provision for the interchangeability of all money bearing Government stamp, than to go on as we now are, annually injecting into circulation as money between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 of a discredited metal. May it not be best to adopt heroic measures to lift up the value of this metal to an equality on the ratio of one to sixteen, by making its coinage free, rather than to discredit it as we do, yet using it on an enormous scale? As it is we are buying enough to soon make it fully equal in volume to our gold circulation, but we do not adopt methods to give it a proper and a decent standing in its relation to gold. The

FEAR OF INFLATION

is a common one, and I know that the very mention of free coinage brings a cold chill to nearly every banker whom I know, but the same men were just as violently opposed to the Bland act of 1878, without which, or some other provision for an enlarged currency, the country would have been in desperate straits for money enough to conduct its commercial and banking affairs. Where is the silver to come from to swamp us? England has no silver at home, and what India has is employed there and more wanted every year. Silver-using counties, like China, Japan, Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain, have no bullion, while the coin there is all in use. Germany is already on a gold basis, and its stock of silver is no larger than necessary for its small cash transactions in trade. France has an equal amount of the two metals, but it is a country of peasant proprietors, of small shops and minute sub-divisions of labor and of a limited credit system. It takes silver to measure and liquidate this business, and not gold. I fail to see where, except from increased mining, any great flood of silver can be found, and I maintain that the natural increase in the production of the metals is more nearly automatic than any other kind of issue, and that any inflation resulting from such an increase has heretofore not only not been prejudicial, but per contra, vastly beneficial to the commercial world. Inflation incidental to a discredited paper currency, such as the assignats of France, the irredeemable paper money of our Government during the war, and that recently issued in the Argentine Republic is dangerous and deranging in its effects. But take the immense gold discovery of California and Australia and mark the mighty influence that this vast influx of the precious metals had in trade and industry."

THE DAY'S BUSINESS.

The stock market opened strong and active and closed still stronger and more active.

Such reports as came from the railroad meeting helped to add confidence and give strength. It was reserved for the last hour of the week to give a climax to the advance of the week. The bank statement showed nearly $5,000,000 added to the already liberal reserves of the banks. Silver was up to 106. The clique at work in sugar receipts ran the price up to 71¼, five points over last night and ten points up in two days. St. Paul, Burlington and Atchison were the leaders, with a net gain for the half day of 1 per cent each.

THE LIST.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Trust Oil	20¼	20	20
Chicago Gas Trust	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜
Sugar Trust	71½	67½	70⅞
Lead Trust	19¼	18⅞	19¼
Atchison	32	31⅜	32
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	92⅛	91¼	92
Northwestern, common	107½	107⅛	107½
Northwestern, preferred	......	......	......
Rock Island	72¾	71⅜	71⅝
St. Paul, common	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝
Silver	106	105¼	105¾
Missouri Pacific	64⅝	64⅛	64½
Union Pacific	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
Western Union	79½	79⅛	79½
Oregon Transcontinental	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
Jersey Central	116	116	116
C., C., C. & St. Louis	63½	63¼	63½
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19	19¼
Louisville & Nashville	77⅞	76½	77¾
Erie	20½	20	20½
Erie, preferred	......	......	......
Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
Lake Shore	109⅛	108½	108½
New York Central	......	......	......
New York & New England	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
Manhattan	......	......	......
Northern Pacific, common	27	27	27
Northern Pacific, preferred	69⅝	68⅞	69½
Richmond & West Point Terminal	18	17⅜	18
Delaware Lackawana & Western	138⅜	137⅜	138¼
Reading	33⅞	33	33¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¾	35¾	35¾

BONDS.

United States 4s reg	120
United States 4s coupon	120
United States 4½s reg	103¼
United States 4½s coupon	103¼
Pacific 6s, 95	109
Louisiana stamped 4s	92
Tennessee, new set, 6s	103
Tennessee, new set, 5s	97
Tennessee, new set, 3s	71
Canada Southern 2s	97⅛
Central Pacific 1s	107½
D. & R. G. 1s	116
D. & R. G. 4s	80¾
Erie 2s	97
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	77½
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	43¼
T. P., L. G. T. receipts	89½
T. P., R. G. T. receipts	35

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserves, increase	$4,807,125
Loans, decrease	1,723,100
Specie, increase	2,469,800
Legal tenders, increase	3,260,800
Deposits, increase	3,692,900
Circulation, increase	61,100

The banks now hold $13,384,000 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

COTTON CIRCULAR.

Hubbard, Price & Co. in their circular today say: "Cables this morning report that after the official close of business in Liverpool yesterday an additional 5,000 bales of cotton were sold on spot, these making the total of yesterday's transactions 20,000, something almost unprecedented. This was followed to-day by sales of 15,000, which is an equally extrordinary business for Saturday. The result of this enormous consumptive demand has been to advance futures 1-24 to 2-24 over last night's closing prices in Liverpool and about 5 points here. The speculation has been narrow and the buying mainly confined to the covering of short contracts by those who are unable to resist the strength of the foreign markets. Receipts continue as remarkable as are the sales in Liverpool. The port movement to-day promises to be about 84,000 bales, against 21,000 bales last year, and estimates for the week are 195,000 bales, against 150,000 last year. English spinners have taken at least 125,000 bales this week and are hardly likely to continue buying on the present scale much longer. It is said that their purchases are the result of a fear that the supply of good grade of cotton is entirely marketed. Our advices, however, indicate that the cotton held back is mostly good grades, while the lower grades have been freely marketed. Our usual summa[ry of] the statistical position from this morn[ing's] [Ch]ronicle is as follows:

	[illegible]	1890.	1889.
Visible supply	[illegible]682	3,210,826	3,000,304
Of which American	[illegible]862	2,744,426	2,625,166
Interior receipts	[illegible]134	85,130	89,300

[illegible] says: This morni[ng for the] first time this year the London market began to be a support to the stock market here. As remarked yesterday, there has ever since Jan. 1 been a constant liquidation on the part of certain London financial houses which have been selling both bonds and stocks which they had carried through the troubles of November and December. This liquidation either checked or overshadowed other foreign operation in American securities to such an extent that the balance was largely in favor of selling and furnished one of the chief factors in the advance of 3 cents on the pound in the rates for sterling exchange in the last ten days. But this morning for the first time this year the early London prices showed a marked advance over the closing figures here last night, and for the first time London was an active buyer, especially of St. Paul, Louisville, Union Pacific, and even Atchison and Atchison incomes. It may therefore be presumed that the liquidation above referred to has either been completed or else that the short selling which was done instead of the liquidation had overreached. At any rate London was a stimulus to this market, which opened ⅛ to ⅝ higher for all stocks and advanced steadily by small fractions until the bank statement was announced. The bank statement was in many respects a most remarkable one, and if it shows anything shows a great influx of money by the liquidation of loans and the increase of deposits, all of which appears to have been paid into the banks in legal tenders and specie, thus indicating a great unlocking of money which has either been hoarded or in some way tied up. After the bank statement, there was a general advance of ⅛ to ⅝ on the whole list and the market closed strong at the best prices not only of the day, but of the week, the general advance for the week having been from one to five points on nearly all stocks. Bonds also have been unusally active and higher this week, the most active being the Atchison incomes and the Missouri Pacific 5s, which are both 1¼ higher than a week ago, and after these the Texas Pacific seconds, Kansas & Texas 4s, and Richmond Terminal 5s, all of which are from 3 to 5 points higher than a week ago.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS AS COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The estimates of the products of corn, wheat and oats of 1890 as compiled by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make corn aggregate 1,469,970,000 bushels, wheat 399,262,000 bushels and oats 523,621,000 bushels.

The area of corn, which was slightly increased in planting, was reduced by utter failure and abandonment of more than six million acres, the area harvested being 71,970,763 acres. The average yield per acre was 20.7 bushels, and the supply for consumption per head of population is 23 bushels, or 11 bushels less than last year. The rate of yield was lower in 1887 and 1881, years of very severe drought.

The aggregate wheat area is 36,067,154 acres, nearly the same as in 1879, and the yield per acre 11.1 bushels. These are measured bushels of a quality grading somewhat lower than usual, the weight of which will be given in the March report. Past records have shown that the annual differences in weight of the crop are not often more than a pound above or below the average weight for a series of years, the lowest for seven years being 56.5 in 1888, and the highest 58.5 in 1887. The yield per acre is the same as in 1883, when the product was nearly 416,000,000 bushels, and with two exceptions is the lowest rate during the past decade.

The area in oats was 26,431,369 arces, and the yield per acre was 19,6 bushels. This is only 74 per cent of the average of ten years past, which was 26.6 bushels, and the smallest rate of yield every reported by this office.

The December condition of the growing wheat crop is returned at 96.4 and rye 99. This is better than December returns for two years past. Along the Atlantic Coast, a slight depreciation is noted as the result of excess of moisture in some localities, making planting late and giving rather small growth before the advent freezing weather. In the Ohio Valley the season was generally favorable for seeding and early growth and the plant entered winter in promising condition.

Some damage was done by the Hessian fly, especially in early sown fields. Condition in Missouri and Kansas was variable, local injury from drought and fly combining to somewhat reduce the State averages.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive Street.

We are connected by private wire with New York and Chicago, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds for cash or on margin; also grain and provisions. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.

BIBULOUS CLUBS.

The Mayor of Independence, Mo., Determined to Drive Out Liquor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Ever since Independence voted for local option clubs have been running there and liquor has been sold as of old. To-day Mayor Crysler sent the following notice to City Marshal Hulsein regard to these clubs:

By virtue of my office as Mayor, and as such your superior officer, I hereby command you to proceed without delay to close these places. As a means to that end I suggest that you serve upon the proprietor of each of these places a copy of this order, and if they continue the exercise of their unlawful vocation I hereby order you to raid such places daily, taking into custody such violators of the law as you may observe and the witnesses present, and report these facts to the City Attorney, who will at once swear warrants for the arrest of the offenders. You are to call to your assistance the aid of the police, and you are expected to give your undivided attention to this work until these places are closed.

The above are my suggestions and you will take such other measures to suppress this lawlessness as your experience as an officer will suggest. Please report in writing the result of your labors.

This afternoon the Marshal served notice on the clubs that they must close by Monday or be raided.

GREAT annual reduction sale to-day of all our **OPERA GLASSES**. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Great cut in prices.

Flower Mission Work.

The noble ladies of the Flower Mission on Wednesday last brought joy and comfort to the inmates of the Ashley Building by providing them with enough of life's necessaries to last them some time. It was a heavy task to distribute among so many people the bedding, clothing, groceries, vegetables, meat and confectionery accumulated by these workers "in His name," and it kept the President, Mrs. Coe, busy from 11 a. m. until after 5 p. m. directing her forces. The following ladies took an active part in the work: Mesdames Franciscus, Miltenberger, Abers, Lyle and H. V. Smith, and the Misses Belle Whiting, Josie Leverelle and Alice Scott. Dr. Eustice and Mr. Whiting, Jr., acted as escorts to the ladies. The Flower Mission intends to establish a reading-room and relief headquarters in the Ashley building and watch over the physical needs of the occupants.

Klentzler Denies Sarner's Charges.

Robert Klentzler, who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Victor Sarner, editor of *Kladderadatsch*, a new German comic paper, denies Mr. Sarner's charges against him. He says he was employed to solicit subscriptions for *Kladderadatsch* and secured 138 signatures to subscription contracts. He was to have 25 per cent for his compensation and he retained $12.50 of the money collected by him. He claims Mr. Sarner is in his debt and that the statement he made returns of bogus subscriptions is untrue.

GREAT annual reduction sale to-day of all our **MANTEL CLOCKS**. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Great cut in prices.

REAL ESTATE INT[...]

A TWELVE-STORY OFFICE [...] EIGHTH AND LOCUST S[...]

To Be Erected by the Hamme[tt-Anderson-]Wade Real Estate Co.—H[...] Firm and a Sketch of Its [...] Business.

A monumental enterprise wh[...] appropriately perpetuate the [...] Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real [...] to be reared at the southeast co[rner of Eighth] and Locust streets. It will [...] structure, towering nearly twe[...] the eleven story Equitable Asso[...]ing, the highest in the city de[...] business, and when completed [...] no finer or better appointed in [...] its character anywhere in the [coun]try, Chicago's magnificent [...] architecture not excepted. In [...] edifice nothing will be omit[ted in con]struction which science and m[...]ence approves of as the best an[d] convenient and pleasant for th[...] such places.

Plans have already been [...] Isaac S. Taylor and the desi[...] and accepted by the real esta[te firm which] is making the improvement [...] occupying the first floor for th[e] Hammett-Anderson-Wade Rea[l ...]

Much study and care has be[en given to the] arrangement of the plans, t[he] members of the firm having ins[pected numer]ous large buildings in several [...]

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

A TWELVE-STORY OFFICE BUILDING AT EIGHTH AND LOCUST STREETS

To Be Erected by the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.—History of the Firm and a Sketch of Its Last Year's Business.

A monumental enterprise which will most appropriately perpetuate the fame of the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. is to be reared at the southeast corner of Eighth and Locust streets. It will be a $250,000 structure, towering nearly twenty feet above the eleven story Equitable Association Building, the highest in the city devoted to office business, and when completed there will be no finer or better appointed improvement of its character anywhere in the Western country, Chicago's magnificent specimens of architecture not excepted. In this St. Louis edifice nothing will be omitted in its construction which science and modern experience approves of as the best and safest, most convenient and pleasant for the occupants of such places.

Plans have already been made for it by Isaac S. Taylor and the design approved of and accepted by the real estate firm, which is making the improvement with a view to occupying the first floor for the offices of the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.

Much study and care has been given to the arrangement of the plans, the two junior members of the firm having inspected numerous large buildings in several of the Eastern cities before consulting with the architect, Mr. Taylor, who, in giving dimension and outline to the gentlemen's ideas of what was wanted, has certainly surpassed all previous local efforts of this class in the grandeur of his conception and artistic treatment of the subject.

The style is distinctly American, so much so that were the building erected in any European city persons familiar with this class of art would say at once that it was designed by an American architect upon the recognized American theory of combining the excellencies of the old schools. The peculiarity of this American style, which so boldly yet gracefully declares its character and purpose, was never more clearly set forth than in this last production by Mr. Taylor, and the twelve stories he is going to erect will not only be a monument to the enterprise of Hammett-Anderson-Wade, but a very attractive addition to the architecture of the city.

EXTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

Oriel windows are a special exterior feature, put there not only for ornamentation but utility also in affording additional room and an abundance of light to the offices.

In the basement will be located the boilers, electric light plant, heating apparatus and elevator machinery. The whole of the first floor is to be magnificently fitted up for Hammett-Anderson Wade's real estate office, excepting the space reserved for the main entrance, stairway and elevators. The main entrance will be from Eighth street through a corridor paved and wainscoted with white Italian marble, leading through to an alley paved with asphalt out to Olive street, affording ready and pleasant access to the building from that thoroughfare. At the entrance to the elevators there will be eight ornamental fixed seats of Italian marble for the convenience of persons waiting. The stairway to the height of the second story will be of Italian marble with wainscoting of the same imperishable finish. Above this to the twelfth floor the stairway will be of iron and marble all the way up.

Every floor over the first is divided into eight apartments, the partitions being so arranged that one or all of them may be easily removed, throwing the whole space into one large room, without interfering in any way with the solidity of the building. In this way each floor may be readily and safely adapted to any use required of it, the partitions around the elevators and stairway being the only ones in the structure which are not designed with a view to removal, the intention of the owners being to meet the desires of any class of probable tenants.

A peculiar arrangement of the corridors admits of this valuable feature, which also provides that six of the eight offices on a floor shall face Locust or Eighth streets, two rooms only on a floor with an elaborate cornice of the same species of stone.

From the pavement to the top cornice line the structure will be 167 feet high. Twelve stories will rise over a basement the full size of the building, its areas being 44x57 feet. A valuable feature of its construction will be a frame of steel so bolted and riveted together as to form one solid mass from foundation to cap stone. This plan will enable the building to effectually withstand any and all shocks that large structures are subjected to, and make an office in the twelfth story just as safe as one would be on the first floor. In this frame construction Z bars of steel will be used throughout, the floors being filled in with hard burnt clay fire-proof blocks. The outer walls on the east and south sides are to be of double thickness, with an intervening air chamber as an additional barrier against the effects of fire and heat in the event of the burning of surrounding buildings.

ROMAN BRICK.

In the Locust and Eighth street facades there will be a novel and handsome combination of marble and buff-colored Roman brick, never before attempted in St. Louis. Marble to the height of three stories will form a base for the structure, and, contrasting with that material, the next seven stories are to be of the buff-colored brick of the Roman size and pattern, that is, brick 1½ inches thick and 12 inches long, thoroughly burnt.

These brick, such as the Romans use, when laid produce a much better effect than brick of common dimensions, their extra length making less numerous joints in the facade. Over these ten stories there will be two more, and these will be reared in marble, facing on the alley. Hot and cold water will be furnished in every room, and there will be toilet rooms on each floor. In addition to this fire-proof vaults will be constructed in each story. Above the first story all corridor floors will be of inch thick plate glass, affording a good footing and giving a light and pleasing effect generally to the whole interior. All the corridors are to be wainscoted with Italian marble to the ceiling line, and they may be reached by three magnificent elevators, one of them fitted with a freight department and having sufficient strength to lift the heaviest office safe.

Ground for the structure is to be broken by April 1 and it is intended to have it completed for occupancy within fourteen months afterwards.

A BRILLIANT RECORD OF FACTS.

Facts are stubborn things to deal with, but let them be ever so unbending in character, facts are what is wanted in this busy, bustling life, when men of brains and money only take time to contemplate facts.

It is an admitted fact that St. Louis did much the largest business in real estate last year it ever did. This fact is the best practical proof that this city is prospering in all its various enterprises more than at any previous time. The fact is there are nearly one hundred real estate firms here, and most of them did much better in 1890 than during any year they have been in business. It is a fact also, according to the published record of transfers, that about one eleventh of the aggregate amount of property which changed ownership last year was sold by the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.

The aggregate sales of the firm for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, amounted to $3,870,051.06.

This is an increase of $2,200,212.67 over the sales made by Hammett-Anderson-Wade during the year 1889, when they sold property amounting to $1,669,838.39.

During the year of 1888 the firm's sales amounted to $912,043.

These facts and figures show that while other real estate agencies have been doing a splendid business the firm of Hammett, Anderson & Wade has sold over twice as much property as it did in 1889, and over four times as much as it disposed of during the year 1888.

THE BUSINESS IN DETAIL.

To give a more comprehensive idea of the business of the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. during the year 1890 their sales are divided into front foot and acre properties.

Their sales of lots, by the front foot, for the year aggregated 175,215 feet, in addition to which they also sold 310 broad acres.

Auction sales of front foot property made during the year 1890 by Hammett-Anderson-Wade were as follows:

	Feet.	Amount.
May 17	810	$ 45,585 00
May 19	450	3,475 00
May 31	3,475	73,250 00
June 7	5,462	145,720 45
June 9 and 10	45,968	1,111,929 40
June 28	2,311	7,423 80
Aug. 30	2,262	31,389 51
Sept. 6	408	8,130 30
Sept. 9 and 10	10,660	204,508 50
Sept. 27	3,815	49,392 99
Oct. 4	2,154	25,974 93
Oct. 18	1,135	15,700 38
Totals	78,910	$1,722,480 26

It is not significant, but the figures show that about $21.70 was the average price per foot that these lot properties were sold at.

Every foot of the land was in the city or county of St. Louis. Of the entire amount 2311 feet, which sold for $7,423.80, is located in the county, and fifty-three acres of the 310 acres disposed of is within the city limits of St. Louis. The fifty-acre tract inside the city sold for $43,044.50, while 257 acres located in St. Louis County brought only $64,500, an average of about $250 an acre, as against an average of $812 an acre for the city property in broad acres.

HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

Such a record of facts created and compiled by one real estate firm speaks volumes for the integrity, foresight, reliability and enterprise of each of the principals of the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. The firm is not yet four years in existence. The company, whose business has already assumed such enormous proportions, was first organized March 17, 1887, by L. E. Anderson and Festus J. Wade, under the firm name of L. E. Anderson & Co., their first office having been at 816 Chestnut street. At that time Mr. Wade was the silent partner in the concern.

In March, 1888, the firm was incorporated under the name of the Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., with Festus J. Wade, President, and Lorenzo E. Anderson, Vice-President and Secretary. A month later the concern was consolidated with the individual business of Mr. Benjamin F. Hammett, who then became President of the Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. With this acquisition the firm moved to an office at 108 North Eighth street, where the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. was organized, with Mr. Hammett, President; Mr. Wade, Vice-President, and Mr. Anderson, treasurer. The last change in the name of the firm was made April, 1889. At that time the concern's business had assumed such dimensions, the quarters occupied by it were no longer of sufficient size to transact the business in, and under these encouraging circumstances a building at No. 213 North Eighth street, the one now occupied, was especially designed for the accommodation, and spacious as these apartments are, they are too small to meet the requirements of the firm.

The company was originally capitalized at $10,000 and so remained [illegible] until 1890, when its capital stock w[illegible] increa[illegible] to $150,000 fully paid, with a surplus acc[illegible] advan[illegible] $57,000 additional, in which aggrega[illegible]res w[illegible] of the partners have an equal one-[illegible] interest. [illegible]ained.

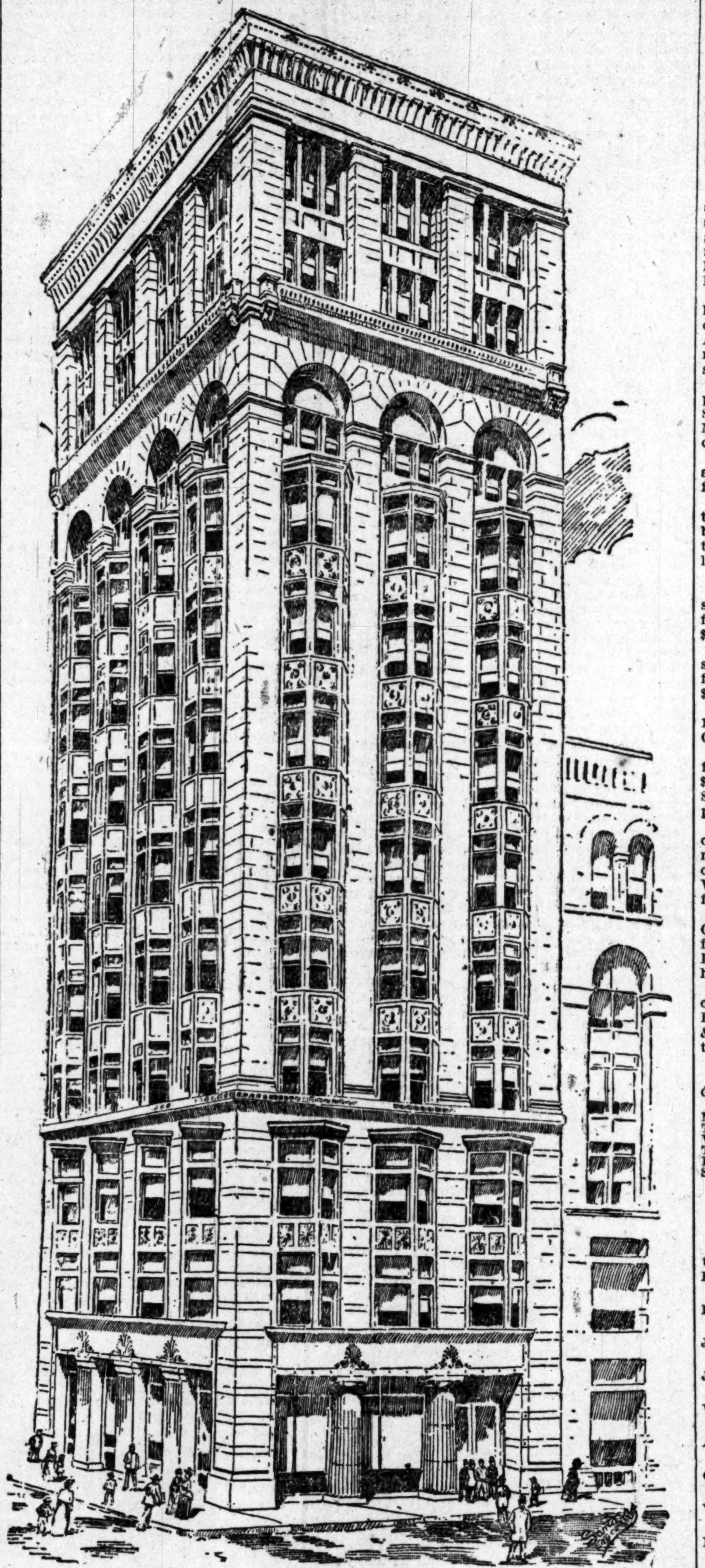
BUILDING ASS[illegible]

The Safety held its re[illegible] [illegible]trengly meeting last Tuesday at the o[illegible] [illegible]he o[illegible]gallier, 805 Locust street. All th[illegible] [illegible]me were in attendance excepting Mr. J. A. Lee, whose resignation as director, couched in the elegant and eloquent diction of that well-known gentleman, was read and accepted. The funds offered to borrowers were bid in by Mr. Wm. Graham at 31½ per cent premium. Mr. Graham wants $6,000 for building purposes. Seventy-nine shares of stock were sold since the last meeting and the demand still keeps up for stock in the first as well as the new series. Director A. E. Mooney distinguished himself as auctioneer of the funds.

ON THE NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD.

The action of the City Council Friday night in passing the ordinance introduced to grant the old Narrow Gauge, now the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co., a franchise to reconstruct its line for operation by electricity stimulated the sale of 158 acres of ground at the Natural Bridge highway crossing of the railroad. Had the ordinance failed to pass the purchaser, Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, Tex., would not have bought the property. Being assured now that the road's motive power will be changed to electricity by early next fall he feels certain that the value of the ground will be doubled by the improved system of operating the line by that time. The land he bought is the old Kennett place. It is situated on the north side of the Natural Bridge road in a section which promises to increase in value more rapidly next spring than any other part of the suburbs. A part of this Kennett tract is admirable for residence sites, but a good deal of the land is badly broken and will require considerable grading to make it available for building purposes; however, Mr. Hughes has bought it at a very low price, and will doubtless double his money on it in a few months if he feels disposed to part with the property. The old residence, which used to adorn the place, was destroyed by fire not long ago. The sale is reported by the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. for $50,000, John J. O'Fallon being the grantor. The following sale was made by the same firm:

Wells avenue—50x200 feet on the north side, between Academy and Union avenues, from E. H. Jerralds to Mrs. D. C. Sydner, for $950.



THE HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE BUILDING.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.

The southeast corner of Olive and Seventh streets has been secured under a ninety-nine year lease, at an annual rental of $4,600 a year, by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., with the privilege of purchasing the premises, but the lease of the present occupant does not expire until next January.

For five years to come the Trust Co. will occupy the ground floor of the building, numbered 303 North Fourth street, next door to the Continental Bank.

These premises are now being handsomely refitted, and will be ready for occupancy by the Trust Co. about the 1st of April next. A long lease was taken of this Fourth street property, in order to give the Trust Co. ample time in which to erect its own building, should it decide so to do. By the end of five years its property on Olive and Seventh will be one of the most prominent corners in the city. The building contemplated upon that site by the Trust Co. will afford it ample apartments and a net income of about $2,000 a year in addition. Each of the other corners are now under ninety-nine-year leases providing for the construction of large office buildings. These with the Mercantile Club building at Seventh and Locust, and the Wainwright building at Seventh and Chestnut, together with the business enterprise on Olive street, will certainly make the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.'s permanent quarters at the corner of Seventh one of the busyest localities in the city.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report the following sales:

Market street—Northeast corner of Leffingwell avenue, a vacant lot 128x82, running through to Laclede avenue, on which it has a front of 122 feet, the property of John Hawe, sold to L. A. Brown at $70 per front foot, or $8,960. The purchaser will improve this ground with six three-story brick buildings, stores below and flats above, which will cost $20,000.

South Third street—No. 211, lot 22x99, and a three-story brick building renting for $40 per month, owned by the Rubber Paint Co. of Cleveland, O.; sold to A. Metzemaur for $4,000; purchased for business purposes.

W. J. Lewis reports the following sales:

Hartford street—A lot of 43x158 on the south side, between the Morgan Ford road and Alfred avenue, at $13 per foot, from Harry W. Mepham to Thomas Stanley.

Shenandoah street—A lot of 25x110 feet on the south side, between Jefferson and Indiana avenues, at $34.50 per foot, to Mrs. Eggers, who bought to build for a home, Hy B. Versen being the grantor.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Ivory Station—West of the railroad, two arpents of ground for $225, from F. W. Mott to Wm. Brune.

Virginia avenue—West side, between Mott and Kansas streets, a 40x115 foot lot at $18 a foot, from F. W. Mott to Ed S. McGregory. Also 75x150 feet on the east side, between Quincy and Blow, at $17 a foot, from A. O. Haynes to Thomas R. Harris.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sale.

Grand avenue—East side, between Cass avenue and Mullanphy street, a 25x120-foot lot, owned by Mr. Luke McLoughlin, sold at $52.50 per foot to Miss Mary Barrett, who will improve the lot with a two-story brick dwelling house.

Jefferson avenue—Northeast corner of Crittenden street, a 75x118-foot lot, owned by Mrs. George W. Kerr, sold at $25 per foot to Mr. August Boettger, who will improve the lots with a business house.

Farrar & Tate report the sale of 105x155 feet of ground situate at the southeast corner of Bell and Newstead avenues, for $5,500, from Sallie P. Farrar to Gotlieb Neumeister, who is going to build three dwellings there.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Destehan street—South side, between Blair avenue and Nineteenth street, three two-story six-room brick dwellings, with 50x120 feet of ground, house numbered 1500, 1502 and 1504, renting at $47.50 per month, the property of Mrs. Christine Laumeier, sold for $5,725 to Mr. John Spark, who bought for investment.

Missouri avenue—East side, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, a 25x124 foot lot, owned by the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum, sold at $22 per foot to Mr. Emil Stetzner, who will improve the lot with a two-story dwelling.

Kossuth avenue, northeast corner of Hull place, a 75x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. William Schroeder, sold at $15 per foot to Mr. John Masterson, who will improve the lot with dwellings.

Michigan avenue, east side, between Bates and Fassen, an 80x150 foot lot at $6.25 a foot, from W. B. Phelps to R. H. Jones.

South Ninth street, west side, between Barton and Victor streets, a 25x118 foot lot, owned by Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, sold at $20 per foot to Mr. Frank Reiner, who will improve the lot with a dwelling.

WEST END SALES.

Theodosia avenue—100x138 feet on the north side between Union and Arlington avenues, from J. D. Patton to Richard H. Phillips for $1,400.

Theodosia avenue—200x138 feet on the north side, between Union and Arlington avenues, from J. D. Patton to Geo. N. Truesdale for $2,800.

Evans avenue—The house No. 4222 and 25x130-foot lot, from Josiah Hale to Mrs. Mary Connor for $4,350.

Jefferson avenue—West side, a lot of 25x150 feet, between Geyer and Allen avenues, at $50 per foot, from W. J. Lewis to Ulrich Singer, who bought to build for business purposes.

Nebraska avenue—Eight lots having a front of 202 feet on the east line of Nebraska avenue, between Utah and Wyoming streets, owned by Wm. Jens, A. C. Kueneke and S. Weiersmuller, sold to Fr. W. Kunst at $15 per foot.

Sidney street—House No. 2311, between Gravois and Indiana avenues, with 25x160 feet of ground; sold for $2,250 from James Burke to Michael Dreher, who bought for a home.

Shenandoah street—Lot 30x115, northeast corner of Jefferson avenue; sold to Albert Henry for $50 per front foot. T. S. Noonan & Bros. represented Mrs. Virginia Peugnet, the grantor.

THE DAILY RECORD.

The daily record of real estate transfers during the past week was as follows:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	27	$77,866
Tuesday	18	50,977
Wednesday	29	127,975
Thursday	28	83,300
Friday	24	63,619
Saturday	20	67,454
Totals	146	$471,191

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Peter Davids and wife to Jusua Risch, 25 ft. on Texas av., city block 1646; warranty deed	$ 1,800
Patrick Grace and wife to John Mumpton, 50 ft. on Bell av., city block 4842; warranty deed	1,500
James H. Podmore to Michael A. Moran, 50 ft. on Evans av., city block 3733; warranty deed	750
J. L. Hornsby to Gottfried Tegert, 37 ft. 3 in. on Iowa av., city block 2660; warranty deed	447
Wm. P. Crosswhite and wife to John P. Rodgers, 100 ft. on Granville pl., city block 3806; warranty deed	1,200
Austin P. Oliver to Fleming Johnson et al., 25 ft. on St. Louis av., city block 4823; warranty deed	1,500
Chas. A. Gitchell and wife to Samel C. Clubb, 42 ft. 8 in. on McNair av., city block 1417; quitclaim deed	50
Wm. L. Baison and wife to Fred W. Haiman, 50 ft. on Magnolia av., city block 4811; warranty deed	400
Fred W. Heimann and wife to Madison M. Moris, 50 ft. on Magnolia av., city block 4811; quitclaim deed	1,000
Madison M. Morris to Arthur A. Knight, 50 ft. on Magnolia av., city block 4811; quitclaim deed	1
Arthur A. Knight to Ira S. Barkley, 50 ft. on Magnolia av., city block 4811; warranty deed	1
Henry Schmetz and wife to Wm. Schlueter, 25 ft. on Wash st., city block 952; warranty deed	1,000
Mary E. Sessinghaus to Patrick Collins et al., 50 ft. on San Francisco st., city block 3604; warranty deed	950
Ernestine Newman et al. to Elizabeth Firmbach, 35 ft. on Jefferson av., city block 1381; warranty deed	10,000
Carl Pesold and wife to Helena Schneider, 120 ft. 7 in. on Benton st., city block 2364; warranty deed	9,500
Huntington Smith and wife to Catherine Maguire, 10 ft. on alley, city block 147; quitclaim deed	100
Jos. P. Schinemeyer and wife to Michael G. Koons, 50 ft. on Oregon av., city block 1314; warranty deed	8,350
Harlem Heights Land & Improvement Co. to Sarah G. Reeves, 50 ft. on Euclid av., city block 4979; warranty deed	600
Mary F. Ludwig to Richard White and wife, 25 feet on President st., city block 1779; warranty deed	2,300
Enoch Muller to Mary Muller, 87 ft. 6 in. on Glendale st., block 15, T. D. Murphy's second addition; warranty deed	10
Wm. L. Baison and wife to Edward R. Albin et al., 25 ft. on Finney av., city block 3746; warranty deed	1,150
Christian Pieper and wife to St. Louis Stonemasons Quarry and Building Association, 107 ft. on Hickory st., city block 1827; warranty deed	1,700
Edw. J. O'Neill and wife, by trustee, to St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., No. 3, 25 ft. on Stoddard st., city block 998; trustee's deed	3,200
Sylvester H. Laflin and wife to Matthew B. Curtis, 25 ft. on Coleman st. and other property, city block 1891; warranty deed	750
Thomas C. Higgins to Joseph E. McGinnis, 128 ft. 6 in. on Morgan st., city block 3755; warranty deed	8,500
Jeremiah F. Conroy and wife to Thomas C. Higgins, 127 ft. 6 in. on Morgan st., city block 3755; warranty deed	7,012
Flora R. Haydock, by attorney, to Annot L. Corbyn's trustee, 150 ft. on Rosalie st., city block 4857, and other property; conveyance in trust	3,050
Patrick J. Gaffney and wife to Casimino G. Loring, 50 ft. on Finney av., city block 4562; warranty deed	1,750
Acsah E. Talcott et al. to Matthew B. Curtis, 25 ft. on Coleman st., city block 1891; warranty deed	375
Annot Corbyn et al. to Flora R. Haydock, 25 ft. on Kennett st., city block 1806; warranty deed	5,703
Charles Hartwell and wife to Linus P. Young, lots 24 and 25 in Chamberlain Park, city block 4863; warranty deed	10,540
Hugh A. Hauessler and wife to James V. McCann et al., 50 ft. on Belle Glade av. and other property, city block 3665; warranty deed	1,200
Christina Cuchton et al. to Hy W. Ballman, all of city block 2057 and part of 2056; warranty deed	8,500
Samuel Cupples and wife to Peter Kerns, 49 ft. 7 in. on 7th st., city block 186; warranty deed	35,000
Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co., to Wm. G. Buechner, 60 ft. on January av., city block 4009; warranty deed	200
Jos. Humes and wife to Frank J. Karhanck, 50 feet on Hancock av., city block 4769; warranty deed	300
Edward Heyd and wife to Magdalen Hirt, 50 feet on Easton av., city block 3732; warranty deed	6,500
Byron L. Smith and wife to Matthew B. Curtis, 25 ft. on Coleman st., city block 1891; warranty deed	375

Lowest Priced House in America for

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold watches for ladies	$20.00 to	$100.00
Gold watches for gents	35.00 to	250.00
Silver watches for gents	10.00 to	45.00
Silver watches for ladies	10.00 to	25.00
Nickel watches	6.00 to	10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,

Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, over 2,000 engravings, mailed free.

SECRET SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Installations, Elections and Entertainments of the Week.

Vera Lodge, No. 419, A. O. U. W., gave a public installation of officers at Vera Hall in Clifton Heights last Thursday evening, when the following officers took their seats: P. G. Bezner, Master Workman; W. H. Brozwel, Foreman; Wm. Leslie, Overseer; W. S. Fergason, Recorder; H. Ruppelt, Guide; Wm. Farenston, Receiver; H. Bezner, Financier; Robert Lucas, I. S. W.; A. Cardwell, O. S. W.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 128, K. of P., held a public installation of officers Friday night. The officers were installed by G. K. of R. S. John H. Holmes, in his happy style. The Castle Hall was thronged by the Knights and their wives and lady friends. Bro. P. C. Jungling was presented with a P. C. chart and Bro. F. A. Babcock with a K. of P. charm by the members of the lodge. There are six applications on file and more to come.

The Concordia Turning Society will give its seventeenth annual entertainment and hop this evening in Concordia Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal street.

Daniel Webster Council, No. 678, A. L. of H., will give their eighth annual masquerade ball at Uhrig's Cave, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Advance Council, No. 70, A. F. C., had a public installation of officers, followed by an entertainment, Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. The following officers were installed to serve the ensuing year: Chancellor Chas. F. Haanel; Vice-Chancellor, Chas. W. Steed; Secretary, J. J. Voellewecke; Treasurer, J. G. Mascheck; Herald, Miss Sadie Sandall; Sentinel, Jas. Elkington; Trustees, W. E. Craig, Ed Bucher, Thos. Scully.

Deputy Supreme Chancellor W. J. Russell and Deputy Supreme Herald C. H. Rombach at the last meeting of Henry Shaw Council, No. 63, American Fraternal Circle, held Jan. 2, installed the following officers for the year 1891: Past Chancellor, Fred Tanges; Chancellor, H. C. Monsees; Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. Nellie May Boyd; Secretary, A. H. Moss; Treasurer, F. H. Kicker; Sentinel, Mrs. F. H. Kicker; Herald, Miss Emma Hacht. Trustees, A. F. Niehaus, Squire H. Brandon and Gus Lenz. After the ceremony and regular business order refreshments were served.

Lyceum Council, No. 853, A. L. of H., will give an entertainment and hop at their lodge rooms, Sheridan House, Twenty-ninth and Franklin avenue, next Tuesday evening, Jan. 13. Many companions of sister councils are expected to be present and a good time no doubt will be enjoyed. Strangers are also invited.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sheet Iron Workers' Union will be held on next Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 1302 North Broadway. This union is the outcome of a strike in Rohan Bros.' shops last June, in which the men were compelled to return to work on a compromise, not having any organization to direct them. As they then found it was necessary to have a union they formed one by holding meetings in the office of Judge Manning, on Broadway and Biddle street, and there formed a fairly good lodge with fifty-three members, and have been adding to their ranks every week. At the last meeting a committee from the Wrought Iron Range Works, on Nineteenth and Washington avenue, made application to join the sheet-iron workers, and promised to have thirty-five to forty members to add from the Home Comfort Range Works. At this meeting the newly elected officers will be installed, and a new charter from the National Union of North America will be received.

Ægis Temple, No. 3, Pythian Sisters, gave a very enjoyable entertainment in their hall, Odd Fellows' Building, last Friday evening. They amused their guests with select readings, recitations and music, instrumental and vocal.

North End Council, No. 1082, R. A., will have a public installation of its officers next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Kron's Hall, Twentieth and Bissell streets, at which the members of the council will be pleased to meet their friends.

West Gate Lodge, No. 304, A. O. U. W., held a public installation at their last meeting, on Wednesday, Jan. 7. Bro. D. Ryan of Banner Lodge installed the officers in a very creditable and impressive manner, ably assisted by the following brethren: Bros. Wm. Fox and Montrolus of Banner and M. Lansing of Railway. After the installation, Bro. Foerstel spoke for the good of the order, followed by Bros. Ryan and Fox. Little Miss Wall, 5 years old, sang a Christmas carol, followed by Miss Evans with a song. Bro. Richardson sang and Bro. Evans recited. Messrs. Edw. and Wm. Foerstel played a few selections on the violin and piano, after which the visitors were invited to a fine lunch.

The officers of Star of the West Lodge, No. 282, A. O. U. W., were publicly installed at the Methodist Church last night by Deputy Grand Master Workman Frank L. Bohn, who was assisted by the Rev. Babbitt, member of the order here. After the ceremony of installation, the aims and objects of the order and the cost of a membership therein were carefully explained by D. G. M. W. Bohn.

At the last regular meeting of St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., Saturday evening, Jan. 3, District Deputy Grand Master J. H. Crane, accompanied by the grand officers, installed the following officers: N. G., J. A. Vail; V. G., W. H. H. Clark; Recording Secretary, J. L. Ennis; Permanent Secretary, J. R. Williams; Treasurer, M. D. Degge; R. S. N. G., Alex Hamilton; L. S. N. G., Joel Hall; Warden, Thos. Uttinger; Conductor, W. B. Ittner; R. S. S., W. T. Doellner; L. S. S., Chas. Wieland; I. G., B. F. Ittner; O. G., J. A. Linder; R. S. V. G., W. McCargo; L. S. V. G., Geo. M. Wilder.

At a regular meeting of the Hassendeubel Post, G. A. R., the following officers were installed: Ig. Hartman, Post Commander; Eugene A. Hoeher, S. V. Commander; John Stock, J. V. Commander; Martin Sherer, Adjutant; Francis P. Beck, Quartermaster; Herman Praedicow, Surgeon; William Bush, Chaplain; George Nentert, Officer of the Day; J. L. Benjamin, Officer of the Guard; M. W. Alexander, Sergeant Major; John Wenzel, Quartermaster Sergeant. After the installation a serenade was tendered the post, and a collation followed, interspersed with war songs and speeches.

At the meeting of Paragon Lodge, No. 3068, K. of H., last Friday evening, the newly elected officers were installed by D. G. D. Paul E. Schinke. The Dictator-elect, Louis H. Lohmeyer, thanked the retiring officer, Otto F. Beyer, for the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties during his term. Among the other officers installed are Hy W. Behn, who has held the position of treasurer of the lodge for six consecutive years; Emil Lampe as Financial Reporter, and T. L. Mann, Reporter, who have also held their respective offices for several terms.

Citizens' Convention, Lexington, Mo.

On Jan. 13 a convention for the purpose of developing the cities and towns of the State, will be held at Lexington, Mo. Tickets are on sale at all points on the lines of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. in Missouri at one and one-third fare for the round trip. For further information call on the company's agents. St. Louis offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

THE PRESENT LIEN LAW.

A DETERMINED EFFORT TO HAVE IT AMENDED TO BE MADE.

The Special Committee of the Master Builders' Association Getting Ready for Action—Fight Between the Lumbermen and Union Laborers.

The efforts of the Master Builders' Association of this city to have the mechanics' lien law repealed or amended is taking definite shape, through the efforts of the committee appointed at the meeting of the association last Tuesday. The mechanics' lien law is a very important one, as a vast army of people are affected, every class being interested in its operations.

The master builders, or original contractors, favor the entire repeal of the law, but knowing the consummation of such a project to be out of the question, take the next best course for themselves, that of amending it so that they will be protected from what they call "dishonest sub-contractors and subterfuge architects." As is usually the case, however, there are two sides to this question, the majority of the lumber men being in favor of the law as it now stands. This will to a certainty be the cause of the State Lumbermen's Association and the master builders of this city meeting in opposition before the Legislature this winter. That the lumbermen have the advantage in point of numbers and wealth there is little doubt, but the builders are determined to make an even more determined fight than they did two years ago, when they suffered inglorious defeat. Notwithstanding this fact, however, they intend to lobby the present House and make a strong effort to capture the members from the country. The St. Louis delegation is pledged to support any measure that will remedy the present chaotic state of affairs.

THE LAW AS IT IS NOW.

Chap. 102, Sec. 6705, Revised Statutes of 1890, provides that any "mechanic or other person who shall do or perform any work or labor upon or furnish any materials" for the erection or repairing of any building shall be entitled to a lien on the building and land on which it is located. The section particularly attacked by the builders is 6712, which reads as follows:

The pleadings, practice, process and other proceedings in cases arising under this article shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions, and proceedings in Circuit Courts, except as in here otherwise provided. The petition, among other things, shall allege the facts necessary for securing a lien under this article, and shall contain a description of the property charged therewith.

This section has been so construed that in a suit on a lien the builder must make a complete statement of every article furnished in the construction of the building. The committee have decided to have this section amended so that it will be construed that a contract is prime facie evidence that the amount sued for has been earned. This, they assert, would give the contractors at least a chance of winning a suit once in a great while, as it is now almost impossible to make a mechanic's lien stick, owing to the above section. On the other hand, the lumbermen claim that Sec. 6712 is a good thing. When they deliver goods to a contractor the latter acknowledges the receipt of the material in writing, thereby giving the lumbermen an action at law in case the bill is not paid by the contractor. It is also claimed that the sub-contractors have the best of the matter in that they can compel the original contractor to pay them should an action at law against the owner fail.

TO PROTECT PROPERTY OWNERS

As Messrs. Daniel Evans, Chas. McCormick, J. Guemedy, Mr. Uhrey and John Dunlap, the committee, say they must do something to make their proposed measure popular, and will accordingly provide a section to protect the property owners from dishonest contractors. They claim that through the action of the law as it stands people who are not acquainted with business methods often have to pay for their buildings twice. People who are building, according to this law, must see that every man who worked on the job has been paid by the contractor, as they are responsible in an action. The law now includes as persons liable to action the owner, lessee or occupant.

The new section in this regard will provide that when the person building shall show his receipt in payment to the contractor the workmen or sub-contractors cannot sustain an action at law against him. This provision, should the committee definitely decide to include it, will array against them the various labor organizations, who look upon this provision as being a protection for them against dishonest contractors. The gentlemen are having considerable trouble over the construction of this latter section, as some of the members favor the leaving of this provision as it now stands, while the others favor an amendment. But to counteract the effect of this action the builders will ask that the law be so amended that they will not be compelled to give bond to the party for whom they are building.

"If we should give bond to anyone," said one of the members yesterday, "let it be to the men for whom we are working. This bond affair has been a fraud from the beginning any way, as not many of them are worth the paper on which they are written. Often the original contractors have on their bonds men who are not worth anything. These bonds are not worth a cent, and why should we be put to the trouble of preparing them?"

THE MATERIAL MEN OVER-PROTECTED.

It is the opinion of the committee that the lumbermen are over-protected in a great many ways. The following section, No. 6728, is cited in support of this statement:

"Any contractor or sub-contractor who shall purchase materials on credit and represent at the time of purchase that the same are to be used in a designated building or other improvement, and shall thereafter use or cause to be used the said materials in the construction of any building or improvement other than that designated, without the written consent of the person from whom the materials were purchased, with intent to defraud such person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $500."

The contractors assert that they are not protected to any such extent, and that they must, when they bring action, prove that every article, no matter how minor, was used in a particular building. This, they assert, is next to impossible, unless a carefully and laboriously kept record is prepared as the work progresses. This would involve an immense amount of work and be very costly as well as objectionable, because it would show the cost of each particular contract. The sub-contractors would not do this unless paid, and it would make work cost that much more.

Although the work has commenced late, Mr. John Dunlap believes that by keeping the matter a real secret until everything is ready and the bill is sprung on the Legislature, there will be no trouble in sacrificing the interests of multitudinous other people to the welfare of the contractors of this city. By people outside of the favored circle the whole scheme is looked upon as one designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many. They say that the attempted secretiveness of the affair is sufficient to defeat it when it comes before the Legislature.

THE LOBBYISTS.

As soon as the committee completes its work a report will be made to a special meeting of the Builders' Association, which will be called for the especial purpose. Who will be sent to Jefferson City is yet a matter of speculation, but those who desire to go are legion. There is hardly a member who will refuse to serve.

"Our greatest fight," says one of the committee, "will be to convince the country members that the present law is a [illegible] to a majority of those who are affected [illegible] the [illegible] operation. If the organization [illegible] men to the Legislature you can [illegible] the measure proposed will be pushed through if such a thing is possible. No, we are not desirous of getting the earth, but desire at least the portion to which we are entitled. There is no question but that the present law is a gross imposition on the contractors, especially of St. Louis. What we desire is that we be placed upon the same footing with other men of business. There is no question that a man can now conduct a contracting business with as much safety with as without capital. This cannot be done in other business, and why in ours? This is the question we will put to the members of the Legislature. Yes, we expect the solid support of the St. Louis delegation."

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SOUTH SIDE LITERARY SOCIETY.

A Decision Not to Admit the Ladies to Membership.

The first meeting of the new year, held by the South Side Literary society at the National Hall, Thursday evening last, proved to be one of the most successful literary entertainments given by the society. Notwithstanding that the programme had already been postponed on account of Thanksgiving and Christmas falling on the society's dates, there were a great many present to listen to the final disposal of the lady question. In the absence of President Carr Vice-President Albert Broissant delivered a short and eloquent address before the opening of the programme. The address was followed by a recitation delivered by J. L. Oeflein, entitled, "Paul Revere," which was given in an excellent manner and which elicited great applause. Thereupon followed the debate whether "Ladies should have admission to membership in the society," upon which was centered the interest of the entire South Side Society. Messrs. J. Eveline and G. A. Buder held the affirmative while Messrs. W. Senn and O. E. Mueller took charge of the negative. The debate was opened in excellent form by the first affirmative, who very gallantly argued the beneficial effect of ladies in literary circles on the basis of the good work accomplished by women in the advancement of literature. He was followed by the negative, who argued their position no less to their own advantage. The debate closed with a strong appeal on the part of the second affirmative for the admission. The debate was one of the best yet held in the society and resulted in favor of the affirmative by a majority of two votes. It was a victory for both the affirmative and the negative. Although the vote of the audience gave the victory to the affirmative, the vote of the members, which alone was considered in the final disposition of the question, gave the victory to the negative, the affirmative failing to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, much to the sorrow and regret of many applicants.

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Take the handsome Red Express; finest train out of St. Louis for Chicago. Pullman palace sleeping and reclining chair cars are run by this line. Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

A NOVEL HORSE SHOE.

One That Can Be Taken Off Easily and Needs No Nails.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

From year to year practical novelties are shown, all of which tend toward greater care to be given to horses both from a humane as well as scientific standpoint. The latest invention in this line in Europe is a horse-shoe, the advantage of which lies in the fact that it precludes any pricking in the shoeing, nor is the growth of the hoof hindered by this shoe. In the place of nails the iron is fastened to the hoof by means of clamps. The shoe is provided with a hinge and can be spread apart to allow it to be fitted to the hoof. The clamps mark little holes around the

Fig. 1—Patent Horse Shoe.

hoof-bone into which they are burned with the hot iron. This done, the lower iron is easily adjusted and tightened by means of a screw. Fig. 1 and 2 show how the lower iron must be set. Fig. 3 shows how it looks when it is fitted, and Fig. 4 gives an idea how it fits under the hoof. Through the growing of the

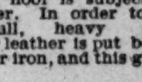

Fig. 2.

hoof the iron becomes more firm all the time. As the screw is only tightened against the lower iron, the hoof is subjected to no pressure whatever. In order to do away with any dull, heavy sound a layer of rubber or leather is put between the shoe and the lower iron, and this gives a very

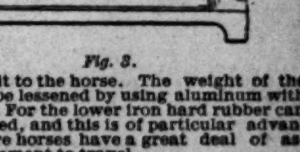

Fig. 3.

elastic gait to the horse. The weight of the shoe can be lessened by using aluminum with the iron. For the lower iron hard rubber can also be used, and this is of particular advantage where horses have a great deal of asphalt pavement to travel.

The construction and manipulation of the new shoe are so simple that every coachman, driver, hostler, etc., can replace an iron without the slightest difficulty. Laboring horses derive great benefit

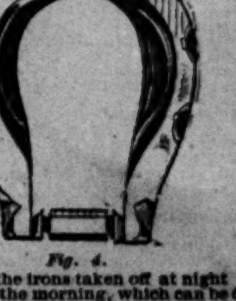

Fig. 4.

from having the irons taken off at night and readjusted in the morning, which can be done without trouble or loss of time. As the lower iron only wears out in the course of time, the shoe remaining in good condition for many years, the lesser cost is no small factor to be taken into consideration.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

THE EXCELLENT ATTRACTIONS PROVIDED FOR THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC.

The Spread of Theatrical Good Things for This Week—Events of Interest in the Amusement World—Gossip About Plays and Players.

That admirable organization of operatic artists, the Bostonians, will commence a week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow evening. It is not necessary to tell St. Louisans the merits of this company, which has been firmly established in the favor of local music lovers of artistic productions of good comic operas. The organization may be depended upon for excellent performances at all times and for conscientious fidelity to all promises. Not a season is permitted to go by without some new and commendable addition to its repertoire. The leading novelty of this season is a comic opera in three acts entitled "Robin Hood," composed and written for this company by Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, who were collaborateurs in the "Begum" and "Don Quixote." The opera was first produced in Chicago last summer, and from the beginning has been an unqualified success. Robin Hood is an interesting and romantic character, the adventures and incidents given concerning him in the old ballads furnishing ample material for a bright and amusing story. The plot tells of the attempt of Robin Hood to gain the title and estates of the Earldom of Huntington. The Sheriff who has the care of the estate tries to substitute a young country lout as the Earl, upon which many complications are built. There are said to be many quaint and entertaining features introduced in words and music. The book is credited with being exceptionally bright, while the music is ranked by competent critics as far in advance of anything Mr. De Koven has composed. It is said to be tuneful and charming, much of it being written in old English style. In addition to those sterling artists Marie Stone, Juliette Corden, Jessie Bartlett and Josephine Davis, Karl Barnabee, MacDonald, Hoff, Cowles, Frothingham, Dixon, there are several notable additions in Ferdinand Shutz, a tenor; Grace Reals, a capable young soprano, and Finlayson, an excellent alto. "Robin Hood" will open the engagement and run every night until Friday, when "Carmen" will be substituted, followed by "Fatinitzi" Saturday night. "Susette" will be given for the Wednesday matinee. Handsome staging and a fine chorus and orchestra are promised.

* * *

Miss Elise warren of the "Sea King" is "martyring" herself for the theatrical ghost. She sings music which most singers would need a vocal step-ladder to reach. A number of singers, one of whom was Miss Palisser, who takes the leading soprano part in Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, "Ivanhoe," have been engaged for the part of Dolores, but have retired in order to save their voices. Stahl is said to have remarked, laughingly, as if it were a good joke, when he finished the opera that he had written a score that not many singers could handle. Some of the music is very high, but most of it is good, although as the opera stands now the greater part of the last two acts is given up to fun, to which R. E. Graham is the principal contributor. Graham is a revelation in comic opera. He was with Minnie Palmer for several years, and then went into musical farce, and now bobs up in comic opera with a big hit to his credit.

* * *

Pope's, beginning with the matinee to-day, will have a brand new romantic play, of the melodramatic class. It is Walter Sanford's success, "My Jack." It is described as being absolutely pure in tone, rational in its surprises, and intensely interesting in the unfolding of its plot. It was the reigning success in London all last season, and instantly won a high place for its author, Benjamin Landeck. In the first act is seen the explosion of the Talmouth lighthouse, the wreck of the French smack, the rescue-boat riding the storm-tossed waves. Then follows the "Murder in the Old Mill on the Falmouth Road," the Deck of the English Ironclad, "Sea Gull," the thrilling incident of Jack and Ciro, his enemy, slowly starving on the arid, sun-scorched African desert, and the home coming of hero Jack. Benjamin Landeck, the author, is a warm personal friend of Henry Stanley, and, it is said, it was Mr. Stanley himself who proposed the great desert scene. The special scenery is the work of the late Matt Morgan.

The scene of the death of Ciro Panitza from thirst in the midst of an African desert of sun-scorched sand is said to be such a meritorious production that the audience at once gives a hearty hand as the curtain arises, revealing the blazing orb of day about to drop below the horizon and casting its fiery darts along the arid surface of trackless waste. The dramatic action at this point is described as being very strong. The burden falls on Mr. P. Aug. Anderson, whose delineation of the vagabond Greek is the feature of the play. The company is made up of well-known people. Walter Sandford, the star, as Jack Meredith, George Hoey as Sir Edward Vanberg, Edgar Forest as Charles Prescott, Miss Kate Meek as Mrs. Prescott, the blind widow, and Miss Ethel Barrington as Dorothy Prescott are the principals, while the comedy rests on Charles Frew and Jennie Christie.

* * *

Mr. B. Leavitt's Burlesque and Pantomine Co. of forty members opens at Havlin's this afternoon in an improved edition of the burlesque, "Spider and Fly." The company management promises popular entertainment. The features on the bill include new costumes, scenery, tricks and music. The vaudeville artists, headed by handsome Irene Verona, include some of the best known people in the business, Miss Hilda Thomas, a St. Louis favorite, possessed of a sweet voice, which she uses to excellent advantage; Zamo, the imported juggler, does some remarkable feats; the graceful Leyton Sisters, recently here with Hermann's Transatlantiques; the Zanfretta Family, French pantomimists; the Seigrist Brothers, acrobats; Amusing Tom Riley, the comedian, late with "Adonis"; Stella Lucinda, female contortionist, and a number of pretty and shapely young ladies. Catchy music, funny topical songs, magnificent scenery, half a dozen imposingly gorgeous ballets, processions, marches, endless grotesque comedy, scores of amusing witticisms, and an even larger and better stock of what are called local hits are on the programme.

* * *

The Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Co., which opens at the Standard with a matinee this afternoon, is put forward as the finest organization of its kind. The management promises a host of new things in sketches, specialties, singing, dancing and extravaganza. The new burlesque is called "A Sensation in Paradise," and is said to be gorgeous in stage pictures. There is a model scene from the "Clemenceau Case," of course, and Nellie Page, who is well known here, will be the Iza. A long list of well-known people in entertaining features is announced, and a varied programme may be anticipated.

The death of Emma Abbott removes probably the most notable figure in some respects on the American stage. Opinions concerning her artistic character and methods are hardly worth discussing now. It was not as an artist, but as a business woman, that she made the most remarkable record. An unusually high voice enabled her to get effects which were greatly admired by many uncritical people, and although the voice she had was sadly impaired by overwork, she used it with cleverness. It is a wonder that she had any voice, considering that she sang frequently in seven performances a week and traveled constantly during the season. Shrewd herself, and ably managed from the beginning of her career, she demonstrated the financial possibilities of the operatic business in skillful hands. Her companies were always kept down to a close working basis, but they were maintained at a fair average standard of excellence and gave popular and melodious operas in English. One of the secrets of Miss Abbott's success was the high value which she and her managers placed upon printers' ink. It was almost proverbial that she would do anything, not disgraceful, for newspaper comment, and used every opportunity in this direction. Her career gives boundless encouragement to poor girls with voices, and affords also an admirable example of personal purity among the temptations of the stage.

* * *

Perhaps the most famous bit of advertising which Miss Abbott used with great effect was the "Abbott Kiss," which was started by the POST-DISPATCH. Castle was then singing with Miss Abbott in "Paul and Virginia," and their excessively warm love kiss in the opera suggested the picturesque description which was published in the POST-DISPATCH and copied all over the country, until the Abbott kiss became a byword. She used it extensively for advertising purposes and also used the description of her Yum Yum kiss, which was written as a contrast to the other and which also appeared in the POST-DISPATCH. She caught up every point of this kind and frequently did startling things in order to invoke the aid of the press for her operatic ventures.

* * *

In a reporter's note-book—and no reporter who ever interviewed Abbott will forget the cordial enthusiasm with which she received and entertained him—is some rather amusing evidence of the way in which the singer linked business with art. This particular note-book was used in an interview on a new operatic production. The notes are all in Miss Abbott's handwriting, and for the materials upon which to base the interview she gave for the first act elaborate descriptions of two dresses, one by Worth and one by Felix; for the second, an elaborate description of a dress by Worth, the chef d'ouvre of the production, and for the third act descriptions of dresses by Felix and Pinget. At the end are two notes: "Don't forget Abbott's 'Nearer My God to Thee'" and "My new opera promised by Gounod." There was not a word about the opera in question.

* * *

No more promising programme has been offered by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal during their St. Louis engagements than that which will be presented at the Olympic Theater next week, when they will appear on Monday and Friday evenings in "The Ironmaster;" Tuesday (only time) "The Weaker Sex," and on Wednesday night and at the Saturday matinee "A Scrap of Paper;" Thursday (only time) "The Squire" and for the last performance Saturday night "The Queen's Shilling." In this varied programme these popular players will be seen to advantage. The sale of seats for the Kendal engagement will begin next Thursday morning.

* * *

The attraction which is to follow the Bostonians at the Grand is A. M. Palmer's Traveling Co. in a double bill, which has met with great success in New York and elsewhere. It consists of "Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World," two bright comedies, the latter by Mr. Gus Thomas. Joseph Haworth of Paul Kauvar fame is the leading spirit, and associated with him is a strong company, including Chas. W. Butler, Chas. Bowser, Lewis Baker, George Backus, E. A. Eberle, Misses Alice Butler, Bertha Creighton and Ffolliott Paget, who is an ideal Aunt Jack.

Coulisse Chat.

Minnie Palmer's season in "A Miser's Will" is to open on the 26th inst. at Newark.

Harry Paulton's farce, cauled "Viola," is to be produced in Philadelphia next May.

It is rumored that Denman Thompson will retire from the stage at the end of this season.

Happy Cal Wagner, of old time minstrel fame, is now in the real estate business in Chicago.

Julia Marlowe is rapidly recovering her health. She will spend the late winter season in Florida.

"The Dancing Girl" is the title of the new piece for the London Haymarket. It is by Henry Arthur Jones.

Rose Coghlan produced her brother's play of "Lady Barter" at the Grand Opera-house, Toronto, Saturday night, Jan. 3.

Henrik Ibsen's most gruesome play, "Rosmersholm," is to be done at a London matinee during the present month.

Louise Montague threatens to leave the burlesque stage and enter the realms of the purely legitimate via the old route of Juliet.

Wilson Barrett's new play, "The People's Idol," is said to have been a ghastly failure. It was withdrawn and "The Silver King" revived.

It is reported that the "Pearl of Pekin" company is to disband in New Orleans in order to reorganize. Louis Harrison will resume his old part.

In Lynchburg, Va., Monday night, Alberta Gallatin began a starring tour of the South, opening in "Romeo and Juliet" to a large and enthusiastic audience.

W. H. Gillette is at Aiken, S. C., busy on the new comedy that is to follow "Men and Women" at Proctor's. He expects to have the piece finished by the middle of February.

Rubinstein has quitted the St. Petersburg Conservatory for good, after a healthy quarrel with the authorities. The composer will probably leave Russia and take up permanent residence in Paris.

The theater managers of Chicago are contemplating the approach of the coming World's Fair with much anxiety. The question in the managerial mind is whether or not the great free show will not outrival anything which they may devise.

Tramps robbed the baggage car of the Conreid Opera Co. in Texas the other day. They took all the company's clothes and costumes, according to a dispatch. This should not be much of an embarrassment to a thoroughly modern comic opera company.

Richard Mansfield's willingness to manage any theater that anybody will build for him anywhere, is more refreshing than provincial reports of the forthcoming materialization of that theater which he has threatened to build in New York.—*Dramatic Mirror.*

Ray Maskell, who during the past season achieved a notable success as Little Lord Fauntleroy, will assume two distinct and opposite characters in "The Little Countess," written for her by John A. Harrington. One of the characters is that of Meg, an untutored street waif, and the other Gladys, the little countess.

Mme. Modjeska had recently completed arrangements for an engagement at the Imperial Theater in Warsaw, but as the Russian Ambassador refused to sign her passport she was compelled to relinquish it. It was supposed her appearance before her own people in Warsaw, where she is a favorite, would create too much patriotic enthusiasm. Mme. Modjeska has declined offers of engagements at the Residenz Theater in Berlin, as well as some very advantageous proposals for a London season in the spring, although she may possibly accept the latter.

An Englishman, who has been traveling through Italy gives the following description of the theaters of that country: "In Genoa I wandered into the Politeama Theater when 'Gioconda' was being given. Men wore their hats on their heads. There was no prompter's box, and the prompter sat in his place without any attempt at concealment, with his score leaning against the footlights. The curtain was adorned, not with paintings, but with advertisements fastened on it. Even among the orchestral players some had cigars lying on their desks."

Stuart Robinson has a way of holding his own when a joke is prepetrated on himself. He is sure to get even somehow. He was once invited to the Clover Club of Philadelphia, to a supper. He had heard that the members were given to guying any one who made an attempt at a speech, and he decided to go prepared. He secured a pistol, which he smuggled in under his dress-coat. As he knew he should be, he was called upon for some remarks, and he had no sooner commenced than he was hooted and yelled at as though the room was filled with crazy men. Slipping his hand into his pocket, he brought his pistol to bear upon the crowd in front of him, and at once the howling ceased. Looking over the room calmly and serenely, he said: "I came here to-night to make a speech; I came loaded and primed, and I am going to fire it off." And he did, while the room remained as quiet as though mutes had taken the place of lunatics.

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The Pachmann Concert.

Vladimir de Pachmann will give his piano recital next Saturday evening in the Entertainment Hall for the benefit of the South Side Nursery. Pachmann has an air and grace at the piano which is exceptional, and the most difficult pieces are played without the effort so apparent with many performers. The recital will be composed of all Chopin selections, a style of music which can be appreciated by all. It is full of emotion and Pachmann has won fame as a translator of Chopin's thoughts in his music.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.

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A SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

PROSPECT OF A LIVELY TIME AT THE BOARD MEETING.

The Question as to Whether or Not the Clifton Heights School Shall Be Opened Causing a Great Deal of Bitter Feeling All Around.

"There is going to be some fun before this Clifton Heights School matter is disposed of," remarked a school director yesterday, with a knowing mysterious air. "It is all about woman, lovely woman, too. When a woman with push and energy starts out to do a thing she generally accomplishes what she is after."

This statement was brought out by questions asked a member of the Teachers Committee—why the Clifton Heights School was not opened by the board or recommended by the Teachers Committee. The residents of Clifton Heights made an application some time ago for a small school in the village. The children of the people living in and around Clifton Heights have for years been attending the six-room school at Gratiot Station, which is now under the supervision of Miss Margaret R. Ludlow, the principal. It has about two hundred and sixty-seven pupils. The parents of the Clifton Heights children waited on the School Board some time ago and asked for a school at the Heights giving various reasons for making the request. The children, they said, were compelled to cross a net-work of track going to and coming from school four times a day and their lives were placed in great jeopardy thereby. The distance was great and the roads in winter were deep with mud, so bad sometimes that the children were compelled to stay at home. The parents said they did not know what time they might be riding in a train and running over their own children.

A GHASTLY PICTURE.

The gory picture of mangled children and heartbroken parents, even though mentioned only as a possibility, so moved the board that it was decided to put a school at Clifton Heights. Vera Hall, a new four-story building, was secured and the proprietor promised to put three rooms in shape for the board. The Teachers Committee had nothing to do with the renting of the hall as it was decided upon by the board at its last meeting. The committee, however, had something to say as to the number of teachers to be put in the school and the grade, so the matter was left to the members of the committee. To the surprise of the Clifton Heights' natives the committee did not fondly gaze upon the plan and failed to unanimously recommend it. Several meetings of the Teachers Committee were held and at each of these were representative Clifton Heights citizens. They could make no impression on the committee or on at least one-half of the committee, as only four members attend the meetings, though the list says there are seven. The attending four are Messrs. Richardson, Barstow, Kelly and Sheehan, sometimes Mr. Bannerman, and Messrs. Auler and Holmes never, as Mr. Holmes is much of his time in New York and Mr. Auler has not been "in it" since the board re-organized.

HOW THE COMMITTEE STANDS.

Messrs. Richardson and Barstow could not see the need of a school at Clifton Heights while there was a school at Gratiot, the foot of the hill. Messrs. Sheehan and Kelly thought a trial might be made, at any rate, and as the board had decided to put a school there, the responsibility was lifted from the four pairs of shoulders of the committee. But on account of the division in this matter, as in other things, what one pair of the committee proposed the other pair opposed. The Clifton Heights folks looked on in strange wonderment and a few grew wroth, not comprehending the situation. Then came what some claim is an explanation for the conduct of the committee. Immediately upon the board deciding to place a school in Clifton Heights there sprang up four applicants for the supervision of it. Miss Margaret Ludlow, principal of the Gratiot School, claimed, it is said, that if a school be opened at Clifton Heights, she be made supervisor of it as a branch of her school, for the reason that it would materially decrease the number of pupils in the Gratiot School and cut off at least one of her rooms and one teacher, perhaps two, a calamity which would entail the lowering of the grade of her school. Then came Mrs. Anna R. O'Neill, first assistant at the Madison School, who asked that she be placed in charge of the Clifton Heights School as soon as it was opened. Mrs. Sarah E. Dillon of the Irving School and. Mrs. Ella M. Brockman of the Clifton Branch School also filed their applications for the place.

CONFLICT OF INTELLECTS.

The fight, as indeed it is so styled by School Board directors, is between Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Ludlow. Miss Ludlow, it is said, has announced that unless she is made Supervisor of the Clifton Heights School it shall not be opened, and that she will supervise it without additional pay. Mrs. O'Niell does not reply and say the school "shall" be opened, and as one of the directors said yesterday, "she is not running it at all, just waiting to see what the committee is going to do."

The petitioners for the new school have of course heard these stories, and have asked the committee if it is paying attention to the wishes of the lady teachers in the matter. The committee said and still say it is not being swayed by what the lady teachers want or do not want.

A member of the Teachers Committee, who said he would talk if his name was not used, because he feared he would be charged with prejudice, described the situation yesterday.

WHAT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE SAYS.

"As long as that committee has been in existence it has never refused to open a school where it was needed and asked for. The Clifton Heights School was ordered by the board and the committee has nothing to do but open it. We are not responsible for its failure, if it does fail. I say open the school and if it fails close it. I am told there are 120 children in Clifton Heights who would attend the school. They would keep it up and perhaps many more who are not going to school now, because they would have to cross the tracks in doing so, would attend if the school was on the south side of the tracks. Some citizens from tne Natural Bridge road asked for a school and we opened one because the parents would not allow their children to cross the Narrow Gauge tracks. There are now sixty-five or seventy children there, who never went to school before. It would be so in this case and not only that, it might relieve the Grandview School. The lady in charge there has built up her school to such an extent that there is hardly standing room and she is begging for an addition. She will get it if the Clifton Heights school is not opened, but in case it should be the overflow from her school could go to it and her school will not be enlarged or graded higher. The principal of the Gratiot School, I am told, is fighting the opening of the Clifton Heights School, because she is not promised the supervision of it and because it will lower the grade of her school.

A PRETTY HOW TO DO.

Now that is a fine plea. Here we have taken the supervision of a dozen branch schools from principals to reduce expenses, and would it be just if we were to place the Clifton Heights school under the supervision of the Gratiot School. That school ought to be opened separately and let rest on its merits. It does seem strange that a woman can wield such a pull, as they say in politics, but I honestly believe she will win against all odds. Her position will not be pleasant, of course, but she will probably win. I do not see where the influence comes in, but it looks now as though we will have to put in a majority and minority report about this matter next Tuesday."

Mr. Jack P. Richardson, who opposes the opening of the school, and is standing the brunt of the assaults on the committee, was spoken to about the matter yesterday.

MR. RICHARDSON EXPLAINS.

"I want to make this matter clear to everyone," said Mr. Richardson, "and explain why the school will not be opened. I will ignore those foolish stories about the committee deciding not to open the school because it displeased a principal or teacher. The Clifton Heights folks from their elevation descended to tell the committee that the lives of their children were in jeopardy when they crossed three tracks, going to and coming from school. They also said the distance was too great and the roads bad. On personal investigation I found the children would cross the tracks where there is a guard rail and a watchman in constant attendance. The walk to the Gratiot school is but a few feet further than to Vera Hall for the majority of Clifton Heights children, and they would have to pass a quarry where blasting is going on all the time. I also found that the children who live in Howard and Cheltenham, almost one mile away, have to cross a network of tracks going to and coming from school, and a great many of them as a rule walk the track to school, because the roads are muddy, while the path on the track is made of cinders. The parents of these children make no complaint, however, and expressed themselves as pleased with the facilities for educating their children, even though they have to walk a mile of railroad track to do it. If we put a school at Clifton Heights it will lower the grade of the Gratiot School, where there are six rooms and an excellent corps of teachers, and to cap it all, it would cost the board over $2,200 a year to keep up three rooms in Clifton Heights. If the precedent of placing a school regardless of expense, whenever it is asked for, becomes established, we can look for a demand from every suburb in the limits and be unable to refuse them."

A LIVELY SET-TO PROMISED.

This question has worked several members of the board up to a fever heat, and it is known that two school directors are to-day carrying speeches around in their pockets which they will deliver with great force next Tuesday night at the board meeting. Mr. Brady, father of the free book scheme, is going to ask "who is running the macqine," and John W. O'Connell, in his peculiar drawl, will say: "I'd like to know what is the matter here." Then Mr. Cudmore and Mr. O'Connor are going to add their mite, and if there is any show of spunk or fight from the under dog what follows may prove interesting.

GREAT annual reduction sale to-day of all our **SILK UMBRELLAS.** Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Great cut in prices.

QUICK TIME TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Cairo Short Line Road Puts On a "Limited."

The first of the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line's limited trains from St. Louis to New Orleans will leave the Union Depot this morning at 8:30. There will be two trains daily, the other leaving at 8:35 p. m. These trains, made up of elegant new vestibuled sleepers and fine coaches, will reach New Orleans twelve hours ahead of those of any other road, and will be known as the "St. Louis and New Orleans Limited," and the "New Orleans Fast Mail." The Short Line makes this wonderful time in connection with the Illinois Central.

The service of these trains, will, doubtless, create a revolution in Southern railroad travel, as all previous past records are completely broken. The trip to New Orleans will be made in less than twenty-four hours. This double, daily rapid service will doubtless attract a liberal patronage from those who desire to make a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans or intermediate points, and passengers to Florida, Texas and other Southern resorts. The innovation will be popular from the very beginning, and the Cairo Short Line management is to be congratulated upon the consummation.

The Cairo Short Line will also to-morrow inaugurate a new fast service between St. Louis and Memphis with through Pullman buffet sleepers and parlor coaches. The train will leave the Union Depot at 8:35 p. m. daily and arrive at Memphis at 8:25 a. m., an hour ahead of all other lines.

THE LIBRARY BOARD ELECTION.

Jack P. Richardson Chosen Vice-President—The Committees.

The Public Library Board assembled promptly yesterday afternoon for the transaction of regular business and the election of a Vice-President for the remainder of the year. Mr. Jack P. Richardson was chosen to that office. He gracefully acknowledged the compliment, which had come unsought and unexpected. The members of the new Library Committee of the School Board were assigned to the various standing committees, which for the remainder of the year will be as follows:

Books—Mr. Hosmer, Miss Bacon, Messrs. Auler, Moore, Bartholdt, Carpenter and Macklin.

Library and Reading-room—Messrs. Whitelaw, Richardson and Dozier.

Finance — Messrs. Meysenburg, Miller, Holmes, Cudmore and O'Connell.

Executive—Messrs. Learned, Richardson, Hosmer, Meysenburg and Whitelaw.

Purchases amounting to 313 volumes and gifts to the number of 310 volumes and 169 pamphlets were reported. The issue of books and periodicals for December showed a gain of 3,210 over the preceding month and of 2,049 over December of 1889.

The Librarian presented the following figures, showing the results of keeping the Library open Christmas and New Year's Day:

Christmas—Home issue, 4; Library issue, 102; Reading-room issue, 116. Total issue, 222.

New Year's Day—Home issue, 31. Library issue, 153; Reading-room issue, 161. Total, 345.

GREAT annual reduction sale to-day of all our **CUPS AND SAUCERS.** Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Great cuts in prices.

A Rustic Screen.

We have all seen the rustic frames which have been used for screens, and consist of roots and vines massed in solid framework, and probably it was this which gave the idea

for a screen we were recently shown. The side uprights were two crooked saplings, painted a dead brown in imitation of decayed wood. Between the forked upper limbs a cobweb is built, an owl sits on one of the branches, a crab is crawling up from the trunk and a snake is traversing one limb. The screen panel is kept in place with thongs of grass like the reeds out of Chinese matting. The ornaments can be had in any Japanese store.

A YEAR WITH LEPERS.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE DESCRIBES HER WORK IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Medical Science Making Headway Against an Historical and Loathsome Disease—Wretched Surroundings of the Lepers in the Sandwich Islands.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—Much has been written and said about lepers and leprosy in the Sandwich Islands, but I am inclined to believe only from one point of view, either by casual visitors to the islands who have made a few inquiries of those interested in giving an incorrect version of the real facts or from natives in the presence of Government officials who accompanied the visitor and before whom the natives naturally were shy and under constraint.

The cries of the people have been hushed.

LACK OF CARE.

One thing that strikes one very painfully is the want of physicians who work not only for money but tor love of science, and devote themselves to the study of the disease not only with the light of their therapeutical knowledge, but also with the guide of the microscope. When Dr. Arning came to study the disease here he received little encouragement; Dr. Goto, who really effected some great reforms in the care of lepers, was coldly looked upon, and Dr. Lutz, who made some important discoveries relating to leprosy and other diseases in the country, was driven to resign his work when he might have looked for some success.

In 1880 there were [illegible]ording to the report of the Board of [illegible] the Legislature) over six hundred [illegible] at Molokai; in 1890 there are upward[illegible]elve hundred, and probably nearly as m[illegible] are still at large, counting the suspect[illegible] incipient cases. Segregation has theref[illegible] utterly failed to accomplish the looked-for results.

FAILURE OF ISOLATION.

One cause of this failure may be that the dread of the people of being sent to Molokai is so great that they resort to any means to escape detection. Only a few weeks ago a policeman was shot on the island of Hawaii by a leper whom he endeavored to capture, and died from the wound. Now, if the people could be induced to give themselves up in the first stages of the disease they would greatly diminish the risk incurred by the healthy members of their families.

POSSIBILITIES OF CURE.

News came from the East that Dr. Unna of Hamburg had cured lepers who had gone abroad to see if no relief could be found for them. Dr. Emerson communicated with Dr. Unna; his efforts culminated in the arrival of Dr. Lutz, a man of great experience in leprosy and other diseases, and who had not finally terminated his studies before the revolution in medical science which was the effect of the discoveries and labor of Pasteur. Friend and colleague of many great physicians of the Old World, wedded to science, and with much compassion for the afflicted of the earth, no one could have been better fitted for the task.

Towards 8 o'clock in the morning, when the storm of wind and rain somewhat abated, we could look around at the village of Kalaupapa, with its three little steepled churches and numerous tiny cottages dotted all over the grass, and the many waterfalls gleaming between the green garlands of the trees on the cliff. Few people seemed to be stirring; it was such a wet, cold morning that none of the lepers cared to be out; a few horses were straggling about on the common in so drenched and sorry a condition that they only added to the desolateness of the scene before us.

A crazy woman came and danced and sang before the veranda, where we were playing with the little children of the superintendent of the leper settlement, and her disfigured face with the vacancy of idiocy in the blood-shot eyes was a sight never to be forgotten, so appalling was it in its unlikeness to the face of a woman.

SAD CASES.

Among the inmates, of whom there are more than one hundred, are many presenting few symptoms of the disease, who might travel all over the world without being suspected of being lepers. These wait on the helpless ones, for some there are with mutilated hands and feet, unable to dress themselves, and in some instances unable to feed themselves.

A sweet little English girl, with lovely face, golden hair and bright blue eyes, sat weeping in one of the rooms. She had only recently come to the settlement, had been torn away from a mother and a happy home to fade away amid the sights and odors of the charnel house. In the same room were two girls with strongly marked leonine faces and deeply furrowed brows. Indeed, they might have been 90 years old for anything their faces told.

Seated on the veranda outside were a Chinese woman and her daughter. Theirs is an unhappy lot, cast among strangers of whose language they can hardly understand half a dozen words, and by whom they are disliked and despised. It is strange that a disease, which is called by the Hawaiians "Mai Pake" (Chinese sickness) should number among its victims so few Chinese, the report for 1889 showing the total number of that nation to be twenty-eight lepers out of a population of perhaps 20,000, the number of Hawaiians segregated on Jan. 1, 1890, being 1,114 out of a population of 40,000, and there being as many still at large.

Another little girl, her whole body literally a mass of corruption, was crouching on the floor, hugging to her breast a rag doll, her only consolation. Unable to speak and almost to swallow, this child lived only a few days after our visit.

One very striking case we saw in going from house to house among the lepers was that of an old blind woman and her husband, who could not have been less than 80 years old. She was mutilated beyond all description, her face covered with dark red tubercles, her nose swollen to three times its natural size, her eyeballs bloodshot, her eyes covered with a film. She had only stumps of fingers and shook with the palsy of old age. Her husband waited on her with the gentleness of a mother, and the two patiently and uncomplainingly bore their hard lot.

THE OBVERSE.

There is also a brighter side to this dark picture. Here and there are cottages in which the inmates in early stages of the disease enjoy life as much as they can do when deprived of liberty. They ride about the settlement, cultivate sugar-cane, tobacco, onions and other useful plants in little patches of land inclosed around their houses. In the sheltered valleys between the Pali all kinds of ferns, the banana and orange tree grow, and there are some small rice and taro patches. We are doomed and dying men. We have had to leave our own land and have been brought here against our will. Why, therefore, should we cultivate the ground and plant vegetables and trees which will perhaps be torn up by the wind, or in any case will be for some one else in whom we have no interest? We, who are on the brink of the grave, will not reap the benefit of our labor; our children are not here, for whom we would be willing to toil."

Perhaps the Chinese are the least to be pitied of all the lepers at Molokai. They cling together and while away the long, uneventful days by working, smoking in the intervals, and devoting long hours to the adornment of their pig-tails. Theirs is a hard lot in these islands. They work in the rice patches up to their waists in water, are disliked and despised by Hawaiian and white man alike, wheel trucks and carts about the roads like beasts of burden, and in some cases do the hard work of the plantations. So that to them Molokai, where they obtain the daily food necessary for the sustenance of their lives, without bearing the burden and heat of the day, is a land flowing with milk and honey.

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

Sometimes, but not very often, the people escape by the Pali and get away to the other islands, but they are almost always brought back. The boys run away sometimes, clambering up by means of the trees and thick growth of underwood. Once on the summit, the way down to Kaunakia, the little settlement by the sea, is easy enough and the passage across to the islands of Maui and Lanai can be made in whaleboats and canoes. But as a rule Hawaiians are amenable to discipline and do not seek to free themselves from restraint imposed upom them. It is true that several months ago there was a disturbance in Molokai, and one night at Kalihi I was awakened by what sounded like the clinking of chains. Going out I found that six prisoners had been brought down to Kalihi. They were the ringleaders in the outbreak, and having been condemned to long terms of imprisonment, had made appeal to a higher court, for which reason they were brought down to Oahu. They were six powerful men, but some of them with mutilated hands and feet and putrid sores. One indeed had no toes at all, and only the first phalanges of his fingers.

HELPED TOWARDS HEALTH.

I do not feel that it would become me to speak in detail of all the different modes of treatment carried out under the doctor's instructions according to the different forms of the disease and the capability of each individual undergoing a more or less vigorous treatment. I may mention some of the cases which were so ameliorated in condition that the people did not know how to be grateful enough to their "own doctor," "the Savior of the Hawaiians," as one of my friends at Molokai wrote to me they call him at the settlement.

TYPICAL CASES.

His was not one of the best cases, however. A seemingly half-witted South Sea Islander, who afterwards nearly went out of his mind, had lost nearly all his symptoms of disease. The old minister before mentioned had come into the hospital with a marked leonine face and his arms literally covered with large, long-standing tubercles. His ear lobes were swolen and elongated at least an inch and a half. All the tubercles on his arms had disappeared, his eyebrows began to grow, his ears returned to normal condition and his face was no longer remarkable.

A woman who came in with red, swollen cheeks and many white spots on her body presented no more abnormal patches after her treatment, and might, I think, have been sent home, as many suspects are allowed to remain with their families.

One of our patients, difficult to benefit, on account of his age and an emphysema of the lung with which he was troubled, had also been cured of infiltrated cheeks and white patches, and was permitted to return home. An old woman had also been cured of similar affections.

The condition of the patients was ameliorated with the exception, perhaps, of one girl, who was so wild and reckless that nothing could be done with her. She had a long family history of leprosy, and had led a wild life on a plantation.

DESPAIR IN THE SETTLEMENT.

And now comes the saddest chapter of this short history. For several weeks the people remained at Kalihi, the physician of the Board of Health at Honolulu visiting them occasionally. But they said they knew no one could do anything for them but Dr. Lutz, and their relatives asked and obtained permission from the Board of Health to supply their friends with medicines prescribed by Dr. Lutz.

Since I left the station I have been several times to speak with the unfortunate people through the fence. Some have already left for Molokai, the others are daily expecting to be bidden to leave. I find always the same undying affection, the same sorrow that our little brotherhoood had to be broken up and dispersed. They tell me they are going to use some money, which was promised by an English friend, to build a little home, where they will still live together—all those who were at the hospital—and then we shall write letters to each other and they will pray for us and our bond of friendship will not be severed.

PLEAS FOR HELP.

"Ah, if you could come with us," said one of them to me—and my heart echoed his wish—"we would nurse with you all the sick, help the feeble and maimed ones, and we should be all together just as we have been here."

My little motherless boys are gone; and the white people, whose only respite from brooding over their griefs was a little intellectual conversation now and then, how dreary will the days be to them! And the young quarter-white girl, so modest, so refined, leaving behind her a happy home and loving parents and sisters. And the old men, loving to be petted and cared for as if they were little children, and to have all their harmless little wishes gratified, how desolate their declining years will be! The hope they had of being ultimately cured dashed to the ground forever! Surely never sorrow was like this sorrow. There is nothing but the monotony of sea, sky and precipices until death shall come.

AMY FOWLER (SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE).

THE "cordoned" Indians are on a string,
And Strauss' photo's just the thing.

THE BAGGAGEMEN'S COMPLAINT.

They, Like the Butchers, Take the Collector to Task.

The new Webster Dictionary to the contrary notwithstanding there is a class of men in this community known to the collector of municipal revenue as baggagemen. The city ordinances know them also. They made a call on Collector Ziegenhein yesterday afternoon with a view of correcting any false impression there might be in his mind, due to recent consultations with the new Webster and to bring to his attention an abuse. The baggagemen pay $12 per year per baggageman into the city treasury for the privilege of wearing out the granite streets. Owners of lighter and less employed vehicles only pay $3 per year. The delegation which called on the collector and for which O. Katicwski spoke, claims that the $3 men are interfering with the business of the $12 men and taking work away from them. The delegation wanted the collector to exact the full $12 per annum from all such persons. They did not object to paying the license if those who did not pay were prevented from competing with them for business.

The Collector expressed his determination to have all the $12 he could get from transporters of baggage and immediately gave orders to have the $3 license tags made in the form of a Maltese cross, and the $12 tags in the form of a letter T. He has also written to the Chief of Police requesting the prosecution of men complained of by the baggagemen.

The butchers who are being prosecuted for non-payment of their license are hurrying to settle their accounts with the city. One hundred applied for licenses on Friday and Saturday.

Budweiser Restaurant.

Fine dinners, reasonable prices, all delicacies. Sixth and Locust.

Mascoutah Marryings.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 10.—There appears to be a disposition upon the part of the young people of this city to keep up the number of marriages to the average. It was noticeable that there were but few weddings Thanksgiving and Christmas, but the young folks have come out in the last week and no less than a dozen weddings are announced to take place here within a few weeks.

FOR grates use Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

F[illegible] to Convene.

GREENFI[illegible], Jan. 10.—The Green County F[illegible]rs' Institute will convene on Tuesda[illegible] first Tuesday of next week in this city. [illegible] interesting programme is prepa[illegible]

NEWS ON THE EAST SIDE.

MRS. MILTON C. BROWN DISMISSES HER DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

She and Her Husband Settle Their Differences Without Resort to the Court—A Lodging-House Keeper Robbed—An Election—News and Notes.

The divorce proceedings instituted a few days ago in the Belleville Circuit Court by Mrs. Lydia C. Brown against her husband, Milton C. Brown, which have been the subject of general remark in East St. Louis, where the parties reside, have terminated in a manner as sudden as the announcement of their separation was unexpected. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are both prominently known in East St. Louis, Mr. Brown as an attorney and real estate agent and his wife as the widow of the murdered Mayor, John B. Bowman. Their friends and acquaintances were surprised a week ago to learn that the wife had brought suit through her attorney, W. C. Kueffner of Belleville, for a divorce. It was the general supposition that husband and wife had lived happily together ever since their marriage, and in fact the developments of yesterday go to show that their separation was more the result of anger or hasty action than of any pronounced cause. Attorney Kueffner was instructed by Mrs. Brown yesterday to discontinue the proceedings against her husband and it appears that their reconciliation is complete. Mrs Brown since her separation from her husband, has been living in St. Louis with the family of Capt. Henry E. Trendley of the Wiggins' Ferry Co. Yesterday she left St. Louis with her husband, and together returned to their home at Rose Lake. in the nothern part of East St. Louil.

A LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER ROBBED.

Mrs. E. Moore, who keeps a lodging-house between St. Louis and Illinois avenves in East St. Louis, reported to the police last night that she had been robbed of a number of articles of jewelry by a slick stranger, who represented himself to be in search of a furnished room. Mrs. Moore rented him an upstairs room and allowed him to go alone to examine it. When, after considerable time had passed and he failed to return down stairs she went to look for him and found that he had gone, taking with him a lot of jewelry from an adjoining apartment. A lady's gold watch and chain with pearl charm, a gold bangle, gold cluster breastpin and three gold shirt studs were the articles stolen. The stranger did not give his name, but Mrs. Moore was able to describe him to the police. She said he was about 35 years old, 5 feet and 7 inches in height, of medium build and had sandy hair. He wore brown clothes and a black stiff hat. The robbery occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

AN ELECTION.

An election was held in the Illinois City School District yesterday to decide the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $5,000 to secure bonds for completing the new Garfield school-house. The result was in doubt last night. At the Illinois City poll the vote was light, 38 votes being cast for the proposition and none against. The poll at the Jones school-house, which is several miles from East St. Louis, was not heard from. There is little doubt that the outside poll went solidly against the proposition, as it did when the original issue was balloted upon. It only remains to be seen whether the vote at the Jones poll was light as it was in Illinois City. Should such be the case the proposition will carry, as the Illinois City vote is larger on a full ballot than that outside.

NOTES.

The Mutual Building & Loan Association has elected H. D. Sexton, president; Joseph Vonnahene, vice-president; Martin Martell, treasurer; Stephen D. Sexton, secretary; John Montefering, Thomas May, Jr., Martin D. Baker, Jerry Martin, John J. Weiss, Auditing Board; D.C. Marsh, William Ortgier, A. E. Hicks, Appraisement Committee.

T. L. Fekete has purchased a tract of fifty-four acres of land lying just outside the city limits south of East St. Louis on the Cahokia road, which he will improve and subdivide. He sold four lots in the Obt Subdivision yesterday to Richard Aberer of St. Louis for $1,960.

The following officers of East St. Louis Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, have been installed by Grand Master W. A. Northcate: Benjamin H. Canby, W. A.; Dr. O. C. Bates, E. B.; E. C. Rhoads, Clerk; A. G. Ginnette, E.; C. B. Goedde, W.; Louis Zindle, Sentinel; J. E. Groves, P.

Switchman Charles McIntyre, who was injured in the Big Four Railroad yards by a freight car, which struck him in the side and knocked him down, was considerably improved yesterday. It is thought he may recover.

Edward Cubbin was arrested by Constable Ryan yesterday on the charge of jumping his board bill at the Porter House. He was unable to furnish bail for his future appearance and was taken to the Belleville jail by the constable.

Reorganization of the old East St. Louis Lyceum is talked of. The members have been requested to reproduce one or more of the theatrical performances they gave before their disbandment.

Rev. D. L. Temple, the new pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will address the members of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. at Association Hall this afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Wooods, mother of Mrs. J. B. Messick, took place yesterday. The remains were interred at St. Peter's Cemetery.

F. B. Bowman will erect a $10,000 building at the corner of Main street and Broadway.

Fred Bisson slipped and fell on the pavement near the bridge yesterday and sustained a fracture of his right wrist.

Patrick McHale has returned from a trip to Pennsylvania.

City Clerk Schuetz issued warrants yesterday for December salaries and claims.

The Elliott Social Club will give a ball at Boughan's Hall on the 31st inst.

The Alpine Social Club gave a ball at Flanningen's Hall last night.

Belleville.

Edward Eckel, driver of a freight wagon running between St. Louis and Belleville, was severely injured a short distance west of this city yesterday. He fell from his wagon and the wheels passed over him. His head and neck were badly bruised and he was rendered unconscious. Persons passing found him lying in the road and brought him to his home in Belleville.

A musical society known as the Edelweiss Zither Club has been organized by local performers. Prof. Carl Wiener, formerly of Chicago, who is now employed in Belleville as a pharmacist, will be their instructor.

The members of St. John's Dramatic Club and the choir of St. Peter's Cathedral will give an entertainment next Thursday evening at the club's hall.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to William Sellmack of Stookey and Rosa Marquand of St. Clair; Nicholas Geibel and Matilda Herwick of Belleville.

The Belleville District Fair Association elected directors yesterday.

Miss Nellie Schlernitzaur of Millstadt is a guest at the residence of Judge Boneau.

An invalid's pension has been awarded to John F. Luck of Belleville.

The Germania Turnverein will give a masquerade ball at the City Park, Jan. 24.

Miss May Murdock of St. Louis is visiting Miss Hattie Bruso.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.

VIA

RED EXPRESS OF

J. S. E. LINE AND SANTA FE ROUTE.

Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Active Operations in Progress on the Rock Hill—The Kohinoor Leased—The St. Kevin Vein—The Bangkok and Cora Belle—Mining Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 10.—The mines of Rock Hill have been rather neglected of late, but they are still to the fore, and particularly the La Plata, doing exceedingly well. The major portion of this company's property is being worked under leases, but the company is also doing a considerable amount of prospecting. This is going on from the main working shaft at a depth of about 460 feet, and is carried forward in the blue limestone underlying the ore bodies in order to intercept any chute or chutes of ore that may have gone down into that formation. A vast amount of good lead carbonate ore has been taken from the contact alone. The drift was started from the shaft and has now attained a total length of 600 feet, though at present it is heading about south, having purposely been curved around from the north to east, then in its present direction. Where it passes under the 170-foot shaft of the Slipper it is about 160 feet below the workings there, from whence about ten tons per day are being mined and shipped. Cross cuts have been run from this level drift, in one of which a fair streak of ore was cut, which is about to be leased, as the company prefer to continue their prospect work, in which they have quite a large force employed, and which they consider of more importance. At the 600-foot point they have started an upraise, and intend to carry it up about fifty feet, the level having a break a short distance to the south. In fact, ore, evidently from that break, is now being met with in detached bodies.

On the Red Head the lessees have cut into a body of lead carbonate ore, which they have cross cut on for 110 feet without finding the end of the chute, nor have they met the top or bottom of the ore. About twenty-five tons per day are now being shipped to a good profit.

The Crecentia pumping-plant has been thoroughly overhauled, and the water taken out since last mention, and a resumption of the sinking took place on Wednesday. This shaft is now down about 560 feet, and has a great deal of water to contend with, through the big station pump at the 460-foot level, in connection with a big Cameron "sinker" on the bottom, can hold it down so that work can go on. As this shaft is near the Delaware group, in which so many St. Louis parties are interested, and is going down into the same synclical basin, it is being watched with great interest by all mining men here.

The Delaware has, of course, not gotten out out of the porphyry as yet, though down about 200 feet. The seams in the porphyry as well as the bedding planes are already beginning to show signs of a contact, but it will probably be 300 feet from the surface before this is reached.

The Kohinoor mine, located on Little Ellen Hill, has not been touched for several years, but a lease has just been given on it and a vigorous campaign planned. There has been good ore found in a large contact at a comparatively shallow depth in this mine, and, without doubt, if properly worked, these new people will find a body of it in place. In that section very little water is met with to interfere with the working, and as it adjoins the Little Ellen probably a portion of that celebrated ore chute will be encountered.

On the Stone the lessees bear the cost of the hill on the south end and are shipping small quantities of ore from time to time, while what is known as the Baby shaft, at California Gulch end of property, is doing a great deal in that line.

THE ST. KEVIN VEIN.

The St. Kevin mine has at last caught its vein in a cross-cut run from the new shaft. At the point of intersection the vein is larger than at any point in the old workings and the ore is quite as good, some of it running as high as 100 ounces in silver to the ton. As the strike has just been made and but little development has ensued, it is almost impossible to say if they have gotten into a rich ore chute or not, but a car-load of the ore will be in today, and as they run about fifteen tons to the car-load, it will give a fair average of the value. Near the St. Kevin on the east a strike of considerable importance has just occurred in the Free Coinage. Important from the fact that the ore is a steel galena, and different from the usual class found in that section, the average ore from there being a blue quartz carrying sulphuret and sulphide. Machinery has been hurriedly placed over the shaft and development will proceed rapidly soon. The vein is about four feet in width and easily mined.

Within the city limits there are now six new shafts going down on what was originally known as the Searle placer. The relocation of this was reported at the time to the readers of the POST-DISPATCH. The chief among these may be said to be the Capitol, Castle Clipper and the Congress. Two shafts are going down on the Capitol, No. 1 having already attained a depth of about 110 feet and is still of course in the "wash" or glacial moraine. No water has been met with as yet and from the indications in an old shaft near them, now used as a well, the water level will not be reached for another fifty feet. Preparations have been made, however, to combat this element when reached, and there is a large amount of capital behind these workings. The syndicate operating these shafts has just purchased a one-third interest each in the Frank and C. M. lodes in Iowa Gulch, and are going to push the work there also. All of the other properties within the city limits are progressing fast, the Elk particularly being now considered a fair rival of the famous Henrietta and Maid of Erin group.

THE BANGKOK AND CORA BELLE.

What is to be done at the Bangkok-Cora Belle property is not as yet decided. The pumps are kept running to keep the mine drained but no other work is now going forward.

The Continental Chief people are taking advantage of the temporary let-up in the purchase of ores by the smelters, to do a lot of improvement work necessitated by the discovery that their ore body is very much thicker than was originally supposed. At a point about sixty feet from the head of the incline, which commences to drop at an angle of 22 deg. at the end of the 415-foot tunnel, it flattened considerably as the management thought it was deep enough to get under all of the ore chutes and facilitate the handling from the stripes by dropping the ore directly into the tram cars. It is now found that a thick body of ore underlies the incline at the breast. So they are going back to the point mentioned above, and will start a new incline, retaining the 22-degree pitch from now on. The first incline has advanced about 400 feet, and will be used until the new one reaches the breast, where there is now disclosed about twenty feet of most excellent ore, carrying a large percentage of lead.

The Sixth street shaft folk are pushing the work of getting their pumps in position and are putting in four and placing additional boiler capacity at the shaft. They now have ample room with the two shafts to successfully handle the water, and it is only a question of time when they will have that basin entirely pumped out.

THE GORDON IN OPERATION.

The Gordon gold mine, in the Twin Lake district, has got its steam milling plant in successful operation, and is handling about fifteen tons per day, while the ore is steadily improving in grade as depth is gained. They have now between two levels about 250 feet of stoping ground, and the present breast of ore about 12 feet thick. The plant is so arranged that it can be run in the open season [illegible] water power, a large Pelton wheel being [illegible] position. The steam plant is only intended [illegible] winter work. When the spring opens the capacity is to be largely increased, as [illegible] have more ore in sight than the mill can treat at present capacity for two years. The gold interests are increasing in importance very rapidly in this section, and without doubt ere many years Leadville's production of that metal will not be inconsiderable.

A new lease has been granted on the old Ætna property, and it is the intention of the lessees to sink the shaft about 150 feet further in order to prospect the ground opened to the west on the Glass-Pendery some years since. As the Ætna shaft is located between two faults the proposition is a good mining one. A powerful plant has been put in, and a force of about a dozen men are already at work there.

The Shenango has also been leased, and a lot of work is contemplated there also.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

Unabated Inquiry for Land—New Machinery Coming In.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 10.—The mining fever continues unabated, and no matter how great its influence heretofore it is safe to say the limit has not been reached. It is not surprising to learn that the old operators in the different camps show a willingness to take hold of more land, since it is known that many of them have made fortunes in their old diggings. They are as a class men of sterling business worth, who do not allow trifles to deter them from reaching success when once they are on the way.

The mining camps of Jasper County furnish numberless instances wherein the pluck of the American adventurer has shown how adverse circumstances may be overcome and prosperity follow well directed efforts. In the early days of mining here scarcely anything could be seen but the pick and shovel and a primitive hoisting tub. With these simple hoisting contrivances the nucleus of the prosperous camps of to-day was commenced. The men who dared to hope for profit have in numberless instances attained a degree of success of which they did not dream. The experience of past years serves them as a guide in choice of land upon which to commence extensive operations aided with machinery in every way suited to the class of work necessary to be done in order to quickly reach the ores and prepare them for the market.

New companies under the guidance of those whose early experience fits them to develop large enterprises are now very often organized, and, instead of a system of skimming the surface for thin layers of mineral, arrangements are made to sink deep shafts for the purpose of searching the lower strata, which by geologists is declared to be in many sections almost limitless.

During the past week capitalists have paid visits to this county and several tracts of land have been leased for mining purposes. It is not so easy to buy the land now, as the owners who have for years paid taxes on farm land are desirous of sharing the profits which they have observed coming from neighboring tracts of mineral land. Many of the new leases have been given on easier terms than is usual, but full development of the same will yield richer returns to owners than any crop they can gather under the most favorable circumstances. These easy terms in each case are great incentives to active development, and whenever indications are strong machinery of the proper size is put in position without delay in order that the operators may quickly have in their coffers all the first outlay of money. The large number of new plants now being constructed gives proof that a large increase in production of ore will this year be recorded. Just at this time the price paid for mineral is not satisfactory to operators who are holding for an upward tendency, which is sure to follow the erection of new smelters.

The market price of spelter is good, and therefore close observers know there is sufficient margin for better figures for the mine product. There are rumors afloat of a company being organized for the purpose of purchasing the product of the mines for the next ninety days and perhaps six months. This will force the smelters to pay when they need it just what is asked. The men who propose to carry out the above project have plenty of capital behind them and would realize handsomely on the investment, as ore will be abundant and the demand for the manufactured article constantly increases. Thus prospective arrangements give an impetus to mining and insure much large business for all who are in the camp.

The weather during the past week slightly checked the output, but exports so far as made are flattering. Prospecting on new lands has been pushed and developments are satisfactory. These reports come from various parts of the country, and in some instances are the first reports made from new lands. From galena mines returns come of fair output and sales. The mineral is generally very rich. Some fine specimens have been shown coming from new holes.

The Joplin district comes to the front this week with a very large turn-in, and her heaviest operators are well satisfied with the continued developments. Webb City miners and operators made a good week, and the present indications go to show that in their deep mines they have rich bodies of ore which they will not easily work out. This gives confidence to all the business interests. They have in progress many fine buildings and are projecting further improvements.

Carterville mines are producing largely, and show by the returns that they have never been overrated. Some of the first of the deep mines of the county are located in this region. The Belleville and Lehigh mining property is rapidly increasing in value and the capitalists who operate it are receiving heavy returns from their investments and are encouraged to continue further outlay for machinery to operate other sections of land.

Oronogo Camp is very lively, and is attracting new comers, who wish to invest where the future will surely bring to them prosperity. The operators of the mines, many of whom have had years of experience, assert that they have mines equal to any in the country. From the Alba diggings this week they have brought in very fine specimens of ore found in a new shaft at 85 feet deep. The ground there is very rich, and will yield handsomely. The Carthage mines make a good showing this week.

Porter mines are great producers, and yield big revenue to owners. Myers & Jennison have had good success—nearly 80,000 pounds from one shaft. The Pacific Mine Shaft No. 2 is being sunk rapidly, and yields rich ore. They will soon have their new plant ready. The Coshocton Mines expect to be in operation next week, as their machinery is all on the ground. From Reed's Station mining lands reports are favorable and new developments anticipated. The Little Jersey mines took out good stuff. From the Troup lands report is made of a heavy run and new prospects opened up. The coming week will witness important changes in some of the camps.

Pittsburg's Zinc and Coal Output.

PITTSBURG, KAN., Jan. 10.—The zinc spelter output for the week ending Jan. 10 was as follows:

	Pounds.
R. Lanyon & Co.	155,000
S. H. Lanyon & Bro.	97,000
Granby Mining & Smelting Co.	96,000
W. & I. Lanyon	96,500
Weir City Zinc Co.	140,000
Total	584,500

The coal output for the same period was 950 cars, aggregating 19,000 tons.

The Local Market.

There was even less than the usual amount of business on the Mining Exchange, Elizabeth being the only stock dealt in.

* * *

The market for Elizabeth was strong, but there were few offers and little stock changed hands. Trading opened at $2.50 bid, but only 200 shares of stock could be obtained at that figure. The price then advanced to $2.50, and at that quotation 300 shares were sold. This figure was bid for lots of 500 shares at the close, but none could be [illegible]ined.

* * *

Mickey Breen preserve[illegible] strength, and, in fact, rather added to [illegible] the opening 90 was freely bid, but no [illegible] me out, and later the price advanced to 91¼. Holders, however, were firm in demanding 95, and no sales were made.

* * *

Owners of Granite Mountain stock received their regular dividend of 50 cents a share, the total dividend amounting to $200,000.

* * *

The largest Bimetallic dividend yet declared was paid yesterday, amounting to 35 cents a share.

* * *

Harry Louderman sold at auction, for the account of whom it might concern, 700 shares of El Paso & St. Louis Mining & Milling Co. stock. Fifty shares sold at 4; at 4½ a block of 100 shares was disposed of, and 550 shares brought 5. F. G. Flannagan was the purchaser.

* * *

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 50	1 85	Maj. Budd		
American	41¼	45	Mex. Imp		
Aztec	7½	9½	Montrose		
Bi-Metal			Mt. Key	38¾	41¼
Buckskin			Mt. Lion		
Cent. Sil.	4	5½	M. Breen	88¾	92½
Cleveland			Nellie		
Clv. & Anh			Old Colny		
Cœur d'A			Old Jesuit		
Elizabeth	2 50	2 55	P. Murphy	3½	5
GldnWest			Richmond		
Gold King	8	11	R. Hill		
Granite M			S. Hopes	80	91¼
Hope			Silver Age	1 60	
I. X. L.			So. Queen		
Ingram			Tourte'lt.		
Ivanhoe			W. Patch		
La Union	1½	2½	W. World		
Little Alb		17½	Yuma	48¾	57½

The market was very dull and sales were small in amount.

VISITING CARDS.
We only charge $1.50 for 100 finest cards and engraved copper plate.
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
We execute the finest; our prices the lowest.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway and Locust.
Samples mailed on application.

ILLINOIS MATTERS.

The State Board of Agriculture—A New Railroad—The Pharmacists.

Dr. Richard Edwards, the retiring Superintendent of Public Instruction, will on Monday, Jan. 12, turn over his office to his successor, Mr. Rabb. Dr. Edwards commenced his educational work in 1843, teaching in a normal school in Massachusetts and later on was at the head of a normal school in St. Louis.

The old State Board of Agriculture held its last meeting Tuesday, and turned over the affairs to the new board. The World's Fair was the main topic discussed and the retiring president, George S. Haskell of Rockford, made an enthusiastic address, pledging the co-operation of the State Board in every movement to further the agricultural interests of the State. The plans and specifications for the World's Fair buildings are to be lithographed at once, so that they can be placed in the hands of the Legislature for approval. It was also suggested that the Memorial Hall at the World's Fair be so constructed that it might be taken down after the Fair closed and set up on the State House grounds in this city, as the room now occupied for that purpose in the State House is needed for other purposes.

The new board will hold its annual meeting next week and a new secretary will be elected. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. W. C. Garrard will be re-elected. There will be a large attendance of horsemen at this meeting who are interested in combining the exhibit of draft horses with the American Fat Stock Show, which is held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. The dairymen and representatives from different breeders' associations will also be present.

The State Board of Pharmacy was in session this week for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as registered pharmacists and assistants. Thirteen young men successfully passed the required examination. The annual report of the Secretary, Dr. Frank Flury, was presented and approved. Officers for the year were elected as follows: F. A. Prickett of Carbondale, President; W. F. Boyd of Arcola, Vice-President and Treasurer; Dr. Frank Flury, Springfield, Secretary. Gov. Fifer also appointed Homer H. Green of Bloomington, to the position on the board formerly occupied by Dr. C. W. Day of Chicago.

The Board of Southern Penitentiary Commissioners, Judge Joseph B. Messick of East St. Louis, Hon. John J. Brown of Vandalia and James A. Ross of Golconda were in conference here this week with Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charity. Warden E. J. Murphy and Chief Clerk R. E. Mabry of Chester Penitentiary were also present. Plans for the completion of the new building for the criminal insane, now in course of erection, were considered, and several bills from contractors ordered paid. The appropriation to be asked for at the present session of the Legislature, was also discussed. The board attended the opening session of the Legislature on Wednesday.

Papers were issued to the Chicago, Wabash & Paducah Railroad Co., to construct a railroad from Effingham to a point on the Ohio River in Massac County, opposite Paducah, Ky., the principal offices to be at Effingham. The capital stock is $2,000,000 first preferred and $1,000,000 common stock, and they issue $3,000,000 of first mortgage construction bonds. The first Board of Directors are: Edward Austin, Erastus N. Rinehart, Joseph P. M. Howard of Effingham; John H. Wilson, Samuel P. Fake, William Hamill of McLeansboro; John W. Mitchell, R. S. Marsh, Harrisburg; Charles W. Hawkins and James M. Tanner, Louisville, and Randolph Smith of Flora.

A final certificate of authority to commence business was issued to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Vandalia, which has a paid up capital of $100,000. The officers are Richard T. Higgins, President; William Gonnemann, Vice-President; Edward L. Wahl, Cashier; Francis I. Henry, Assistant Cashier.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission, at its meeting this week, made a decision in the case of the Toledo, St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, against the St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, for a crossing at St. Peters, near East St. Louis. It was decided that the crossing be made 2,900 feet west of where the plaintiff company desired, and at the point suggested by the respondent. Other business of the board was of a rountine character.

Licenses of incorporation have been issued to the following corporations, the necessary papers having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

The Unity Mining Co. of East St. Louis; capital stock $100,000; incorporators, John H. Zwarts, Michael Busch and Charles D. Hoffman.

Grant County Mercantile Co. of New Mexico; principal office at East St. Louis; to buy and sell all kinds of merchandise; capital stock $6,000; incorporators, Nathan Frank, William Binstein and Julius Rothschild.

The Alton Sanitarium Co. of Alton; capital stock $60,000; incorporators, Charles R. Enos, Joseph W. Enos and William H. Enos.

Of Interest to Literary People.

There is now established in our city a medium through which readers may obtain books, magazines, periodicals—in fact literature of every description—music, etc., direct from publishers at slight advances over cost of production, thus avoiding retailers' enormous profits. It is the Gaskell Literary Club, 605 Fagin Building, and although recently established here they have already enrolled among their members many of our leading people.

THE cough annihilator is what we are justified in calling Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

La Grippe at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Birmingham has got la grippe, the dreadful influenza that first laid waste New Orleans. There are fully 2,500 cases here to-night, and several deaths consequent upon it have occurred in the last few days.

AN ORDER FOR ALIMONY.

MRS. AUGUSTA E. GAINES GIVEN FUNDS WITH WHICH TO FIGHT.

A Divorce Case With a Promise of Sensation in It and a History—Insurance Policies in Court—The Co-Operative Benefit League—Minor Litigation.

Judge Withrow yesterday made an order in the Gaines divorce case for alimony. This is a famous case, and a lively fight is promised when it comes on for trial in February. Mrs. Augusta E. Gaines is the plaintiff, and Wm. P. Gaines is defendant. They were married on Sept. 19, 1883, and lived together here and in Austin, Tex., until Oct. 7, 1888. One child was born to them, over the possession of whom there has been for some time a considerable struggle. Mr. Gaines secured possession of her once by stratagem in St. Louis and took her with him to Texas. Mrs. Gaines regained possession after a long time and a hard fight, and now has her at her home in this city. Judge Withrow made an order some time ago giving the possession of the little one to the mother pending the determination of the suit. Yesterday he ordered Mr. Gaines to pay to the wife $525 on account of alimony and counsel fees before Jan. 22 and to pay to her $75 on the 22d of each month thereafter until further order is made.

An Inventor's Troubles.

Wm. James, inventor of a device for detecting erroneous records of gas meters, is plaintiff in a suit against George H. B. Hooper and Wm. McMillan, filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. He charges that, designing to overreach and defraud him, the defendants represented to him that they were financially solvent and able to push the business of manufacturing and introducing his invention. Relying on their representations he assigned his patent to them for 25 per cent of the net profits and on the condition of the payment by them of $350 to M. A. James in one year from July 15, 1890. He charges that they were insolvent; that they manufactured and sold many of the devices, and that for two months they have refused to account to him for sales and profits. He brought a suit for reassignment and an accounting some time ago, but he charges that they then promised to pay up all arrears and to give him weekly statements. Relying on these promises he dismissed the suit, and, as he claims they did not keep their promises he again sues.

John Bolland's Estate.

John Bolland's will was made on May 28, 1886, just prior to a trip across the ocean with his wife. In it he describes himself as "watchmaker." It was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the office of the Probate Court Clerk. Mr. Bolland devised all of his property save the homestead and his household furniture to his son, John Z. Bolland, as trustee. The trustee is instructed to sell the stock of clocks, watches and jewelry in the store on Fourth street, near Market street and invest the proceeds in productive real estate. If he believes it would be for the best interests of the estate, he is instructed to remove the old buildings on the southeast corner of Fourth and Olive streets, which are upon land leased by the Board of Public Schools to the testator for a long term, and erect thereon better and more modern buildings. The trust is to last throughout John Z. Bolland's life, and the income is to be divided into fifths. The testator's widow, so long as she remains unmarried, is to have one-fifth, provided she relinquishes her legal right to one-third of the estate, his daughters, Rosa, Amelia, Marie and the son, John Z, are each to have fifths. At the termination of the trust the estate is to be divided according to the devises of the participants in the fund or among their legal heirs. The homestead and household effects go to the testator's widow for life, or so long as she remains unmarried.

Solomon Bauman's Insurance.

Meyer Bauman, executor of the will of Solomon Bauman, deceased, yesterday sued the Mutual Reserve Life Association to recover $10,000 on a policy of insurance on the life of Solomon Bauman. The policy was issued Dec. 31, 1889. Mr. Bauman died July 6, 1890. A clause in the policy provided for the payment of the claim within ninety days after proof of death. The delay in the payment of this claim was not accounted for in the petition. M. B. Jonas, attorney for the executor, said he did not know why the claim had not been paid. They had grown tired waiting and had sued.

At the St. Louis office of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, in the Odd Fellows' Building, they stated that the Bauman claim had been approved on Dec. 17 and would be paid the 25th of the present month. A letter from the New York office containing this statement was shown the reporter and it also said that the beneficiary had been notified that the claim had been approved. The man in charge of the office informed the reporter that the company promised to pay claims within ninety days of the time they were approved. There had been some delay in approving this claim, but the cause he did not know, but it would be paid in considerably less than ninety days after its approval.

Co-operative Benefit League.

A petition was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court for the incorporation of an association to be known as the Co-operative Benefit League. It wishes to live ninety-nine years, to have a seal, to hold, purchase, or otherwise convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of this corporation shall require and also to take hold and convey such other property, real, personal or mixed, as shall be necessary or requisite for this corporation to acquire in order to obtain or secure the payment of any indebtedness or liability due or belonging to this corporation, to appoint subordinate officers or agents, to institute and establish subordinate divisions or groups of its members, to unite, fraternally, acceptable white persons in good standing, of sound bodily health and good moral character; for the relief and aid of its members and their families, widows, orphans or other kindred dependants of its deceased members or for assisting such as may be sick or disabled from the proceeds of assessments upon members of this association or corporation; to assist its members to obtain employment; to hold entertainments, to promote economy, fraternity, sociability and the well-being of its members, to promote temperance and other virtues conducive to the well-being of the community and to give moral, entertaining, instructive and scientific lectures.

The Government is to be in a Supreme Council to be composed of the incorporators and such officers as may be elected to it.

Louis A. Steber is the Supreme Councilor; Milton A. Landon, Supreme Vice-Councilor; James A. McMillan, Secretary; Wilmot P. Tompkins, Treasurer, and Joseph E. Chambers, Medical Examiner of the proposed corporation. They are the petitioners also.

Vail Discharged as Administrator.

Charles F. Vail, who is in jail charged with murdering his wife, Mary Francis Vail, at Old Monroe, in St. Louis County, Feb. 10, last year took out letters in the Probate Court as administrator of her estate before he was arrested on the charge of murder. The estate consists of two policies of insurance on her life, one for $5,000 in the New York Life Insurance Co., and the other for a like sum in the American Accident Insurance Co. Recently on a showing that he was in jail, and unable to administer the estate, Judge Woerner removed him and appointed L. Claude McElwee Administrator in his stead. Yesterday, in the Probate Court, on evidence that the policies had been turned over to McElwee by Vail the latter was discharged.

Suit on Account.

The Rockford Watch Co. yesterday sued J. W. Poe for $725 for goods sold him in and before December, 1888, while he was in business in Centralia, Ill.

LOOKING backward on the past year we can not understand why our real estate and business men generally, usually so alive to a good investment, have been so blind to the manifest opportunities offered for investment in East St. Louis. Surrounded, as it is, by one of the richest and most productive agricultural sections in the world, besides at least fifteen towns varying in population from 300 to 18,000 people, making in all fully 150,000 people, who will undoubtedly draw all their supplies from East St. Louis in the near future. Capital to the extent of several million dollars has been invested in East St. Louis, and improvements on an extensive scale have been made and are in process of completion. Above all with all the great opportunities for a boom, the parties interested have carefully avoided anything of that character, keeping values on a solid and, under the existing circumstances, a remarkably low basis. I do not think the people of St. Louis ever had a more favorable opportunity to invest money than they have now. Some of our leading capitalists have lately invested large amounts over there.

In comparison with other inland towns, none of which have half the advantages of East St. Louis, business property is selling at remarkably low figures, the best price yet obtained for a business corner being $150 a front foot. Denverside property has been selling very readily, and a large number of residences will be erected as soon as the weather will permit. Mr. J. T. McCasland states that prices will advance considerably in the next two months. The first day this property was placed on the market, the sales amounted to over $167,000. Desirable lots readily sell for $10 a front foot. The market was very active during the past week. This property seems to attract the attention of shrewd investors owing to the easy access to the city afforded by the Denverside Street Railway, which traverses the property throughout.

Illinois Dairymen.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill. Jan. 10.—The Illinois State Dairymen's Association, which closed a three days' meeting at Ashley yesterday, was one of the best attended and most profitable meetings ever held by the association. The meeting was held in the southern part of the State so as to arouse the people of the section into devoting more time to dairy pursuits. There are now nine creameries in the county and the dairy and creamery business is decidedly on the increase.

Many important and interesting talks were made by practical and earnest advocates of the dairy business. The speech of Hon. N. J. Coleman, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, was one of the special and able features of the meeting. The dairy fair was complete in all departments and some valuable premiums were awarded.

Mr. L. Johnson, President of the association, of Suttman Valley, Ill., and Jas. E. Miller of Belleville were chosen as a committee to attend the Pure Food Commissioners' Convention which meets in Washington, D. C. The place of holding the next meeting was not decided on, but will probably be in Southern Illinois again.

THE Kendals are the pride of the stage,
And Strauss' photos the best of the age.

To Adopt a Course of Study.

CLINTON, Mo., Jan. 10.—At the Teachers' Institute, held in this city to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

It is the sense of the teachers of Henry County assembled that the General Assembly pass a law authorizing the appointment of a commission to adopt a course of study for the public schools of the State and a set of text books for the same.

It is the further sense of this meeting that this commission be authorized to procure by contract for a term of years text books suited to the course of study.

Arrangements were begun to organize seven counties into the institute circuit.

Carlsbad Saved.

It has been stated that the evaporating works of the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad have been destroyed by the late flood, and that no salts can be produced for some time. But there need be no fear of a famine for this article, as has been threatened by its agents, for the factory of Dr. Enno Sander is still flourishing and is constantly supplying the steady and increasing demand for the Tenfold Carlsbad Sprudel Water, which has been "heartily recommended in preference to the natural Carlsbad water and its salt" by the most competent and prominent physicians.

A Dark Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—To-day was one of those dark days that occur sometimes in this city. This one for blackness and darkness outdid all its predecessors, Gas, electricity and oil lamps were called into requisition in all offices and houses in order to make business possible. Halls and stairways were dark as night, and on the street at times it was too dark to see to read ordinary print. The air was full of dense fog and smoke.

$5.75. St. Louis to Chicago. $5.75.
VIA
RED EXPRESS OF
J. S. E. LINE AND SANTA FE ROUTE.
Ticket offices, 101 North Broadway and Union Depot.

A Paying Industry.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 10.—A new industry has been started in this county, known as the sugar beet industry. Mr. Geo. H. Moore of Cerro Gordo has had the chemist at Washington to analyze his sugar beet productions, which is as follows: Yield per acre, 63 tons; value at factory, $1.60 per ton; value per acre, $100; sugar per ton of beets, 128 pounds; sugar per acre, 8,064 pounds. This will make a paying industry and is more profitable than the corn crop.

YOU can get them on the corner. Red Cross Cough Drops. Five cents a box.

Eloping Children.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 10.—George Ridgeway and Emma Atkinson, aged 18 and 17 respectively, who eloped from this county Thursday, were married in Kansas City. They were brought back last night and the boy taken to his home and the girl to hers. The boy's father says he shall not live with the girl. If he persists in doing so he will prosecute him for perjury, he having sworn that he was 21 in order to procure the license.

FOR furnaces use Pittsburg coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

Educators in Council.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Piatt County Teachers' Convention was held here to-day and was attended by a large number of the prominent educators. Prof. A. B. Martin, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, presided. Addresses were delivered by Profs. Geo. L. Morris of Atwood, A. C. Duncan, W. E. Coffman, J. M. Martin, F. E. Anten, John Laffer and others. Prof. A. B. Martin was elected President, L. D. Stearns Vice-President and Miss Sue Thompson Secretary.

TAKE one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets at night before you go to bed and you will be surprised how buoyant and vigorous you will feel the next day. Only 25 cents a vial.

A Quickstep.

One of the most popular pieces in the country, entitled

"Careless Elegance,"

—BY—

GEORGE SCHLEIFFARTH,

Is what every Want Advertiser in the next

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

Will Be Given Free of Charge.

To Country Want Advertisers it Will Be Mailed on Receipt of a Prepaid Want Advertisement.

Mr. Schleiffarth, the well-known composer, has written nothing so cheerful and dashy as this peerless Schottishe.

Every measure sparkles with animation and mirth, and if music ever has charms they are embodied in this beautiful quickstep.

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A FINE CONCERT.

The Interesting Points in the Programme for the Second Symphony Concert.

The second Symphony Concert, which is announced to take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, offers unusual attraction, not simply on account of the engagement of the celebrated violiniste, Miss Maud Powell, and the interesting character of the programme, but more especially in a musically historic point of view, as the compositions offer a wide range of musical progress from the earliest time of the modern symphony to the classic productions of the present day. These compositions are not merely interesting because they cover an epoch of a century, but they also represent different nationalities and schools. Mr. Joseph Otten is, therefore, entitled to just praise in the judicious choice of compositions, giving the patrons of the symphony concerts practical lessons on the progress of music. "Papa Haydn," as he has been familiarly called, the father of the modern symphony, has been laid under contribution to supply the first number on the programme. His symphony in E flat is a charming specimen not merely in a melodic point of view but as regards the clearness of musical development and orchestral effects without the aid of extraneous modulations and noisy orchestral effects. How delightful the melody of the first theme in the "Vivace assai" which is characterized by simplicity and the regularity of its rhythm, every two measures being rythmically modelled alike. The short detached phrases of the second theme are especially interesting, as Haydn has employed them in the development of the second part with great tenacity and evidently with greater partiality than the first theme. The "Adagio" is melodious, sympathetic and unusually attractive in the effects of light and shade. The sprightly character of the Menuetto gives the symphony that charm of diversity which Haydn has generally conferred upon it. The two-measure motive which made itself so effectively felt in the first theme of the first movement, finds its counterpart in the opening theme of the last movement, whose jubilant character is maintained to the very end. The listener can scarcely fail to recognize that Haydn carefully avoided everything harsh which would effect his sensitive nature; this is not only noticed in the use of discords, but more especially in the employment of brass instruments whose blatant tones are only sparingly used. Thus we find no trombones employed in any of his symphonies; the French horns are only used to sustain the harmony, while the martial tones of the trumpet are but rarely introduced, and then only for special purposes of heightening the effect of a climax.

Max Bruch's concerto for the violin, Op. 26, has been fitly chosen to introduce Miss Maud Powell, and there can be no question but that the fair violiniste will achieve as great a triumph here as elsewhere with the performance of this difficult work. It is a delightful composition, the solo instrument is treated with due regard to its capabilities and the orchestra nowhere intrudes itself for the purpose of drowning the soloist. Vigor and elegance are the characteristic features of the principal violin part, while the soft and pathetic tones of the adagio serve as a harbor of rest between the first and last movement. The latter rises from soft utterances to a climax of great vigor until the entrance of solo instrument, which is, almost uninterruptedly, the chief feature of attraction to the end, abounding in technical difficulties of no uncommon order.

The two short orchestral selections by Edward Grieg, numbered Op. 34, are gems worthy of the reputation of this composer. Grove in his Dictionary of Musicians has the following pertinent remarks in his biographical sketch of the Norwegian composer, born at Bergen, June 23, 1843: "The characteristic Scandinavian features of Grieg's musical talent took a tangible shape soon after his return to the North. Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Volkslieder and dances absorbed his fancy more than the study of any great composer's works and henceforth his compositions are marked with the stamp of a particular nationality more clearly than that of any man except perhaps Chopin.

This is the verdict almost universally given by all who have heard any of the composer's works. The two "Songs Without Words" fitly illustrate the foregoing opinion; both have been inspired by poems of A. O. Vinje. The special words to which they refer are not given, but the title of each suggests the motif power. The first is entitled "Herzwunden" (heart-wounds). The stamp of the particular nationality, influenced by Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Volkslieder [illegible] manifests itself most keenly upon [illegible] the first few measures. First, [illegible] simplicity of the quaint melody [illegible] rhythm and last, but not least, the unusual harmonic support. [illegible] major nor to C minor, but that the latter is the composer's choice is fully established by the fundamental bass. It is impossible to follow the composition, note for note, in a short sketch both in its harmonic and metoric construction; the constant chromatic changes in the latter no doubt fitly describes the restlessness of an afflicted heart. To analyze the harmonic construction and define the derivation of all the chords would no doubt puzzle many a theoretical scholar; but genius does not confine itself to the choice of harmonies laid out in elementary books. While we are dazzled with the daring of apparent incongruous and obscure harmonies, we cannot but feel strangely enthusiastic as they float gently past our ears, for the master poet has employed his tone colors with the brush of a Titian. The clouds, which seemed to obscure the sun from our sight in the mist of a plaintive melody, characterized by chromatic intervals and strange harmonies, are swept away and soothingly the melodic phrase closes in C major. That our composer did not subject himself to slavish rules, is demonstrated by the fact that his theme consists of but thirteen measures, while composers in general are strict in the observance of an even number, for the sake of symmetry, of eight, twelve, sixteen or more measures. After the first exposition of the theme we have a short episode ushered in by the soft reiterations of the violas which like throbbings of the heart's pulse, increase while the violoncello sings the plaintive and pathetic melody, the accompaniment maintaining the same pulsative figuration. For the third time the theme is repeated in a higher strain; the addition of the double bass lends fresh vigor to the tone poem whereby the previous harmonies, although almost identically the same, appear in a new light. The climax, from the gentlest piano to the loudest fortissimo, in which the harmonies are brought out to the fullest extent of the abilities of each instrument; this has a magnificent effect and only finds a counter charm in the gradually diminishing of the sustained chords of the last three measures, the harmony closing in C major. The second of the songs without words, entitled "Springtime," is another delicious outpouring of a happy heart. The same restless spirit of an unfettered mind is noted in the outward construction of the first theme, being in E minor and ending in the tenth measure in G major, consisting of two sections of five measures each. This want of symmetry, the strange use of chromatic chords and the total disregard of conventional rules which forbade the use of consecutive fifths, as seen in the sixth and seventh measures, must be taken as caprices of genius. The sensuous effect of the tonal and harmonic progressions is increased by the artistic shading, the contrast of loud and soft gradations of sounds so fully indicated by the composer. What more charming, almost ethereal impression when the violas and violoncellos reintroduce, in soft and low tones, the first theme, and the violins in sweetest harmony and in highest positions continue the theme. That the composer had carefully studied the tone effects of different bowings is here proven by the careful marking in the score, "Sul ponticello" (near the bridge.) If the listener will bear in mind that all the mellifluous effects of the compositions are only produced by string instruments, without the assistance of any other orchestral instruments, he cannot but admire the talent of the composer in inventive skill and the masterly treatment of the polyphonic style of writing.

The two solo numbers of Miss Maud Powell which follow are beautiful illustrations of the opposite of individualities in composers and the characteristic features of schools of violin playing. Chopin's exquisitely tender Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2, with which Rubenstein entranced his hearers, and which Wilhelmj arranged for the violin, will be performed by the fair violiniste and followed by a Stapasteada composed by the modern "wizard of the violin," Sarasate.

The concert will close with Weber's well-known, ever charming and fascinating overture, "Oberon;" a work which had so important influence on the tendencies of modern composers, especially Wagner. When listening to its entrancing strains, who can help thinking that the work was composed while Weber was in the last stage of consumption. Sir Julius Benedict, Weber's last pupil, remarks pathetically: "Who could have believed that that magical fairy dream, with the heavenly melody of the mermaid in the end of the second act, had been penned by a man suffering the most excruciating pain from an incessant cough and a devouring fever sitting at his lonely desk till the early hours of the bitter winter mornings? And yet, so it was."

Seats may be obtained at the Bollmann Bros. Co., No. 1100 Olive street, from Monday to Thursday and at the hall on the night of the concert.